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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 623-----84th Congress

Chapter 452---2nd Session

H. R. 9739

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Index and Summary of H. R. 9739

Mar. 2, 1956	Rep. Thomas, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported H. R. 9739. House Report 1847. Print of bill and report.
Mar. 6, 1956	House debated H. R. 9739.
Mar. 7, 1956	House passed H. R. 9739 with amendments.
Mar. 8, 1956	H. R. 9739 referred to Senate Committee on Appropriations. Print of bill as referred.
May 24, 1956	Senate Committee reported H. R. 9739 with amendments. Senate Report 2041. Print of bill and report.
June 6, 1956	Senate passed H. R. 9739 with amendments. Print of bill as passed Senate. Senate conferees appointed.
June 8, 1956	House conferees appointed.
June 19, 1956	House received conference report. House Report 2396. Print of report.
June 20, 1956	Both Houses agreed to conference report.
June 27, 1956	Approved: Public Law 623 - 84th Congress

DIGEST OF PUBLIC LAW 623 - 84th Congress

INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION ACT, 1957. Includes funds for the Civil Service Commission, Federal Civil Defense Administration, President's disaster relief fund, Federal Power Commission, Federal Trade Commission, General Accounting Office, General Services Administration, Interstate Commerce Commission, National Science Foundation, National Security Training Commission, Selective Service System, and Veterans Administration.

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued March 5, 1956
For actions of March 2, 1956
84th-2nd, No. 37

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HIGHLIGHTS; Senate continued debate on farm bill. Senate committee reported bill to relieve farmers from excise tax on gasoline. President signed measures to increase allotments on burley, Maryland, and fire-cured and dark air-cured tobaccos. Sen. Sparkman introduced and discussed bill to extend farm-housing program. House committee reported Labor-HEW and independent offices appropriations bill for 1957.

SENATE

1. FARM PROGRAM. Continued debate on S. 3183, the farm bill. p. 3363
Sens. Capehart, Welker, Anderson, Barrett (for himself and Sen. O'Mahoney), Clements (for himself and Sens. Barkley and Gore), and McCarthy submitted amendments intended to be proposed to the bill. p. 3331
Sen. Green inserted a resolution from the Rhode Island Agricultural Conference dealing with a variety of agricultural problems. p. 3327
2. FARM TAXES. The Finance Committee reported with amendments H. R. 8780, to relieve farmers from excise taxes on gasoline and special fuels used on the farm (S. Rept. 1609). p. 3328
3. RECLAMATION. Senate conferees were appointed on S. 500, authorizing the construction and maintenance of the Colorado River storage project. p. 3354
(House conferees have not yet been appointed.)
4. TRANSPORTATION. Sen. Butler inserted a newspaper editorial critical of recent efforts to revise the Cargo Preference Act. p. 3331

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5. NATURAL RESOURCES. Sen. Murray inserted a number of articles relating to the "giveaway" of our natural resources. p. 3334
Sen. Neuberger criticized the Interior Department for its part in the Al Sarena timber case. p. 3361
6. PRICE SUPPORTS. Sen. Murray inserted a survey report indicating that a majority of the farmers voting in Hardin Co., Iowa, favor 90 percent price supports. p. 3343
7. WHEAT. Sen. Barkley inserted a Ky. Farm Bureau Federation telegram urging that Kentucky be designated in the pending farm bill as a commercial-wheat area. p. 3344
8. ADJOURNED until Mon., March 5. p. 3367

HOUSE

9. APPROPRIATIONS. The Appropriations Committee reported without amendment H. R. 9720, the Labor Health, Education, and Welfare Departments appropriation bill for 1957 (H. Rept. 1845), and H. R. 9739, the independent offices appropriation bill for 1957 (H. Rept. 1847). pp. 3368, 3390
10. SCHOOL MILK; BRUCELLOSIS. Received from the Cheese Producers' Marketing Association a resolution supporting H. R. 8320, providing additional funds for the school-milk and brucellosis eradication programs. p. 3391
11. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. The Acting Majority Leader, Rep. Albert, stated that on Mon., Mar. 5, the Consent Calendar would be called and the Labor-HEW appropriation bill would be considered; on Tues., Mar. 6, the Private Calendar would be called and the independent offices appropriation would be considered; and on Wed., Mar. 7, H. R. 2128, a patents extension bill, would be considered. p. 3370

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

12. FARM PROGRAM. Rep. King inserted a Fortune magazine article, "Farm Problem: 1956 Edition," and stated that "it seems to me to be an excellent analysis of the present farm problem." p. A1983
Rep. Hoffman inserted letters from two constituents describing how they have managed to keep and operate their farms. p. A1998
13. RECLAMATION. Extension of remarks of Rep. Avery opposing the continued construction of Tuttle Creek Dam and stating that "it will inundate 5 towns." p. A1989
Speech in the House of Rep. Hosmer stating that "...the repayment provisions of H. R. 3383 (the upper Colorado River storage project bill) as amended are unsound and unworkable and would not provide repayment as claimed." p. A2001
14. MINING. Rep. Hoffman inserted Raymond Moley's article stating that an examination of the record into the Al Sarena mining case convinces him that the course was fair and logical and that the decision to grant the patents was proper under the law. p. A1997
15. FISHERIES. Extension of remarks of Rep. Pelly urging consideration of his bill, H. R. 9700, to establish a national policy with respect to the management and rehabilitation of our fisheries resources. p. A1997

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued March 6, 1956
For actions of March 5, 1956
84th-2nd, No. 38

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HIGHLIGHTS; Senate continued debate on farm bill. House passed bill increasing quotas and allotments on 1956 durum wheat crop. House passed Labor-HEW appropriation bill for 1957. House subcommittee ordered reported bills increasing 1956 cotton acreage allotments and authorizing Secretary to make payments to cotton producers who have complied with acreage allotments in 1954-6. Sens. Potter and Thyne defended REA Administrator against recent criticism. Sen. Kennedy introduced and discussed bill to simplify accounting and facilitate payment of obligations. Reps. Vursell and Hoffman discussed administration's farm program.

SENATE

1. FARM PROGRAM. Continued debate on S. 3183, the farm bill. pp. 3408, 3441
Sens. Williams, Anderson, Murray (for himself and Sen. Kefauver), Murray (for Sen. Kefauver), and Capehart submitted amendments intended to be proposed to the bill. pp. 3399, 3416
2. ELECTRIFICATION. Sens. Potter and Thyne defended the Administrator of REA against recent charges of his alleged attempt to influence members of the resolutions committee of the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association. pp. 3400, 3440
3. INFORMATION. Sen. Bridges defended the record of Braum & Co., a public-relations firm, and inserted a statement from the company concerning its past associations with the Government in publicizing matters relating to agriculture. p. 3400
4. FOREIGN AFFAIRS. Received from the International Cooperation Administration reports on "Soviet Bloc Economic Activities in the Free World," for the second half of 1954, and "Soviet Deterrents to Increased Foreign Trade," for the first half of 1955; to Foreign Relations Committee. p. 3393
The Judiciary Committee ordered reported with an amendment in the nature of a substitute, S. J. Res. 1, proposing an amendment to the Constitution

relating to the legal effect of certain treaties and other international agreements. p. D194

5. PUBLIC LANDS. Sen. Malone discussed the trend of withdrawals of public lands for public purposes in the Western States, and inserted numerous letters and articles on the subject. p. 3441
6. NATURAL RESOURCES. Sen. Goldwater defended the Secretary of the Interior against "giveaway" charges, and inserted a letter from the Secretary and a statement on the matter. p. 3405

HOUSE

7. APPROPRIATIONS. Passed with amendment H. R. 9720, the Labor-HRT appropriation bill for 1957. p. 3462 The bill includes funds for unemployment compensation for Federal employees, Mexican farm-labor program, Employees' Compensation Act, further endowment of colleges of agriculture and the mechanic arts, Food and Drug Administration, etc.

As reported, H. R. 9739, the independent offices appropriation bill, includes funds for the Civil Service Commission, Federal Civil Defense Administration; General Accounting Office, General Services Administration; National Science Foundation; Selective Service System, etc. The bill also contains a new provision prohibiting the use of any appropriations for establishing an age requirement for employment in the competitive civil service, or for making effective any requirement for mandatory retirement solely because of age, or for making permanent appointments to persons who have reached 70 years of age. In addition, the bill includes authority for 10 additional supergrades in GSA.

Regarding space management, the committee report on the independent offices bill states as follows: "It has come to the Committee's attention that space is not being utilized to the best advantage not only in Government-owned buildings but in leased space in buildings in various cities. The Committee realizes that the General Services Administration is responsible for the efficient use of rented space as well as space the Government owns, and at the same time is at a disadvantage because it has no authority to enforce its judgment against that of any other agency, regardless of how flagrant the waste may be. It is proposed that the General Services Administration pursue a more active program in 1957 in the space utilization program. To strengthen the General Services Administration hand in the better utilization of space the Committee will consider the use of limitations on the use of funds to be spent on Government-owned or rented space."

8. WHEAT. Passed without amendment S. 2884, to increase the 1956 durum wheat acreage allotments and marketing quotas in certain States. p. 3460. This bill is now ready for the President.
9. COTTON. The Cotton Subcommittee of the Agriculture Committee ordered reported to the full committee H. R. 8262, to provide for an increase in cotton acreage allotments for 1956 crop; and H. R. 9703, to authorize the Secretary to make payments to producers of cotton who have complied with acreage allotment programs for 1954, 1955, and 1956. p. D195
10. LANDS. At the request of Rep. Aspinall, passed over H. R. 6815, to provide for the orderly disposition of certain Title III lands acquired under the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act. p. 3458
Passed as reported S. 1529, to provide for a revision of the boundaries of the Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park, N. Dak. p. 3459
11. FARM-CITY WEEK. At the request of Rep. Aspinall, passed over H. J. Res. 317, to designate the last week in October of each year as National Farm-City Week. p. 3458

15. APPROPRIATIONS. The House report on the Labor-HEW appropriation bill includes the following statement:

Rural development. "The only new program presented in the Department of Labor's budget for fiscal year 1957 was one entitled 'Development of agriculture's human resources,' which was estimated to cost in the neighborhood of 900,000. The 1957 cost was for a proposed pilot program with the eventual cost of the program being, of course, on a much vaster scale. Exhaustive hearings were held on this program. The Committee was not convinced that the value of the program would warrant the ver- sizeable expenditure of federal funds and certainly was not convinced that even if the program were worthwhile it should be financed through the Department of Labor. No funds have been allowed in the bill for this program and the Department is cautioned not to divert funds appropriated for other purposes to it, as was done on a small scale this year even though Congress was presented with a request during the last session of Congress which was refused."

The House report on the independent offices appropriation bill includes the following statement:

Civil defense. "The bill provides 1,540,000 to finance responsibilities delegated to other Federal departments and agencies for certain civil defense functions. This is the same amount as will be available for this purpose in 1956, including pending pay increase costs, and is a reduction of 4,460,000 in the amount requested.

"The Committee can understand why it may be necessary to provide some additional funds for financing the delegated responsibilities in one or two instances, but an analysis of the authorities and projects proposed for financing with this appropriation makes it clear that in many instances the agency itself as part of its regular program should include such studies as are proposed for financing with civil defense funds. The fact that an agency may not receive additional funds from this appropriation specifically for a certain project should not prevent necessary and prudent programs from going forward as part of an agency's regular program." The 1957 budget estimates included 540,000 for USDA agencies (AMS, ARS, and FS).

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

16. FARM PROGRAM. Sen. Schoeppel inserted a New York Times article, "Economics and Finance--The Farm Problem In Politics," stating that "once the election is over the plight of the farmer will revert to its normal status as an economic problem and will be turned back to the economists." p. A2055

Rep. Belcher inserted a newspaper editorial stating that "farmers ask no favor, but only equality in the economic scheme" and that the real need in solving the farm problem lies in removing the surpluses which hold down the prices the farmer receives. p. A2060

17. RECLAMATION. Rep. Rhodes inserted an editorial describing benefits of reclamation in dollars and cents. p. A2055

Extension of remarks of Rep. Hosmer stating that the results of a study of the upper Colorado River storage project show that, in order to avoid serious detriment to users of water and power in the lower basin, some rigid limitations must be placed upon the filling and operation of the upper basin storage reservoirs and inserting tables showing supply from 1930 to 1954. p. A2082

18. FOREIGN AID. Extension of remarks of Rep. Smith, Wis., urging careful scrutiny of our foreign aid programs and stating that "the Communists have singled out our foreign-aid program for major attention and action in 1956." p. A2058
19. DAIRY INDUSTRY. Rep. Westland inserted two Snohomish (Wash.) County Fairymen's Ass'n resolutions opposing the present surplus-producing dairy program, and favoring the soil-bank plan with the provision that any diverted acres not be used for the production of any crops unless during a period of national emergency. p. A2063
20. SOIL CONSERVATION. Rep. Westland commended and inserted a Snohomish Soil Conservation District annual report for 1955. p. A2064
21. EMPLOYMENT. Sen. Dirksen inserted his statement, "Southern Illinois Stake In Legislation For Depressed Areas." p. A2065
22. STATEHOOD. Extension of remarks of Rep. Anfuso stating that justice and fairness demand that statehood be granted Alaska and inserting correspondence he had with former Gov. of Alaska Ernest Gruening. p. A2069
23. MINING. Sen. Neuberger inserted Edith S. Green's, Third Oregon Congressional District, letter comparing the Al Sarena mining claims case with the Teapot Dome scandal. p. A2073
24. LIVESTOCK; RESEARCH. Rep. Rees inserted various resolutions of the American Nat'l Cattlemen's Ass'n urging that soil-bank acreages not be used for grazing livestock; commending Secretary Benson in his efforts to maintain a free agricultural economy; requesting expanded purchase of beef for foreign aid and school lunches; and urging appropriations for the establishment and operation of a livestock disease research laboratory some place in the range cattle producing area of the U. S.. p. A2074
25. ELECTRIFICATION. Sen. Lehman inserted a newspaper article favoring the development of hydro-electric power at Niagara Falls. p. A2080
26. FAMILY-SIZE FARM. Sen. Neuberger inserted an Oregon Farmer article, "Are We Losing Our Family Size Farms?", stating there is real need for a Federal program designed to organize the farmers and subsidize them if necessary and suggesting a four-point program to accomplish this purpose. p. A2082

BILLS INTRODUCED

27. WATERSHEDS. S. 3371, by Sen. Fulbright, "to amend the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act;" to Agriculture and Forestry Committee.
28. FARM LOANS. S. 3374, by Sen. Magnuson (for himself and Sen. Jackson), and H. R. 9788, by Rep. Magnuson, to amend title II of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act so as to increase existing limitations on terms and amounts of production and subsistence loans under such title; to Agriculture and Forestry Committee.
29. FOREIGN AID. S. 3376, by Sen. Johnston, S. C., to provide for suspension of foreign economic aid expenditures until personal exemptions for income tax purposes have been increased to \$700; to Foreign Relations Committee.
30. EMPLOYMENT. H. R. 9764, by Rep. Curtis, Mo., "to amend the Employment Act of 1946;" to Government Operations Committee.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1957

MARCH 2, 1956.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. THOMAS, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany H. R. 9739]

The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report in explanation of the accompanying bill making appropriations for sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies and offices for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes.

SCOPE OF THE BILL

The bill is based on estimates contained in the 1957 Budget (H. Doc. No. 256) in the sections for Independent Offices on pages 102 through 255, the General Services Administration on pages 256 through 291, and the Housing and Home Finance Agency on pages 292 through 349.

APPROPRIATIONS AND ESTIMATES

The following table lists the agencies in the bill and summarizes the budget estimates for 1957 and the amounts recommended in the bill for each agency. A more detailed tabulation listing the comparative amounts by individual appropriation items is included at the end of the report.

Summary of appropriations and estimates for agencies in the bill

Agency	Budget estimates, 1957	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
Civil Service Commission.....	\$315,216,000	\$619,756,500	+\$304,540,500
Federal Civil Defense Administration.....	123,200,000	86,100,000	-37,100,000
Federal Communications Commission.....	7,850,000	7,800,000	-50,000
Federal Home Loan Bank Board.....	(1)	(1)	-----
Federal Power Commission.....	5,250,000	5,200,000	-50,000
Federal Trade Commission.....	5,500,000	5,400,000	-100,000
General Accounting Office.....	34,581,000	34,000,000	-581,000
General Services Administration.....	221,624,000	211,340,900	-10,283,100
Housing and Home Finance Agency.....	177,325,000	152,700,000	-24,625,000
Interstate Commerce Commission.....	14,000,000	13,900,000	-100,000
National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics.....	79,700,000	74,475,000	-5,225,000
National Capital Housing Authority.....	39,000	37,000	-2,000
National Science Foundation.....	41,300,000	35,915,000	-5,385,000
National Security Training Commission.....	75,000	0	-75,000
Renegotiation Board.....	3,750,000	3,675,000	-75,000
Securities and Exchange Commission.....	5,749,000	5,700,000	-49,000
Selective Service System.....	29,050,000	28,442,000	-608,000
Veterans Administration.....	4,719,495,000	4,720,715,860	+1,220,860
Total appropriations.....	5,783,704,000	6,005,157,260	+221,453,260

¹ Limitations on the use of corporate funds only.

The amount of the budget estimates considered by the Committee is \$5,783,704,000, and the total of recommended appropriations is \$6,005,157,260. Comparable appropriations for fiscal year 1956 amount to \$5,898,031,000. The bill provides for total net increases of \$107,126,260 over 1956 without taking pending supplemental budget estimates for pay increase costs into consideration, and \$221,453,260 over the budget estimates for 1957. Except for the recommended increase of \$305,000,000 for an increased Government payment to the civil-service retirement and disability fund, the net reduction in the budget estimates is \$83,546,740. There are also rescissions of \$201,309,945 of prior year appropriations for the stockpiling of strategic and critical materials and public facility loans, which amount will not be required in 1957. With the rescissions and the reductions and excluding the item for payment to the civil-service retirement fund the reduction is \$284,856,685.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

Salaries and expenses.—The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$17,282,500 for salaries and expenses of this Commission for 1957, which is a reduction of \$335,500 in the budget estimate and the same amount as will be available for 1956 including \$1,065,000 for pay increase costs.

The primary increases included in the budget request are for 22 additional employees for inspections and classification audits, with additional amounts for travel, printing supplies, and equipment. There are approximately 2,900 employees financed from this appropriation and in addition the Commission has over 1,400 employees financed from the working fund for the security investigations program. The work of the Commission is not changing materially and the Committee can see no justification for increasing the current rate of expenditure.

Investigations of United States citizens for employment by international organizations.—The bill provides \$450,000 for this item to finance

investigations to be made by the Civil Service Commission and the Federal Bureau of Investigation of persons being considered for employment in international organizations of which the United States Government is a member. The amount recommended is a decrease of \$124,000 in the budget estimate, and an increase of \$27,815 over the amount available in the current year after pay increases are taken into consideration. The Civil Service Commission has no control over the number of people to be investigated, and the amount recommended is based on past experience as to the actual amount that will probably be required. If investigations in excess of the number provided for should develop during the year additional funds can be provided at that time.

Annuities, Panama Canal construction employees and Lighthouse Service widows.—The budget estimate of \$2,024,000 is recommended for this item, which is a decrease of \$146,000 compared with the 1956 appropriation. There will be about 2,496 Panama Canal construction employees and 392 Lighthouse Service widows receiving annuities on July 1, 1956, and while the number of eligible Lighthouse Service widows is increasing slightly it is more than offset by the declining total number of annuitants, thus making for the lesser amount in 1957.

Payment to the civil-service retirement and disability fund.—The bill includes \$600,000,000 for payment to the fund in 1957, which is an increase of \$305,000,000 over the amount included in the budget estimate and \$367,000,000 more than the appropriation for 1956.

The Budget did not recommend any appropriation for 1955 or 1956, and the reason it did not is that the Administration was studying whether to put the fund on an actuarially sound basis or each year pay into the fund the Government cost and maintain the deficit at the current level.

After making studies over a period of two years the Committee on Retirement Policy for Federal Personnel, otherwise known as the Kaplan Committee, has recommended that an annual appropriation be made to the fund based on a normal cost to the Government during that year plus a payment for interest on the deficit owed the fund. In 1957 the normal Government cost is estimated at \$440,438,000, and the interest at \$403,043,000, or a total required Federal payment of \$843,481,000. Such an amount would be required to maintain the fund in 1957 on a pay as you go basis and the amount would have to be substantially greater if the deficit was to be amortized.

Each year the Federal employees are paying 6 percent of their salary into the fund and the Government is not contributing its share. The result is that the deficit of funds in the retirement system continues to increase. Today the deficit is at \$13.4 billion.

The Kaplan Committee stated that the payment may have to be approached gradually by starting with such lesser amounts as may be feasible, but the Budget proposal does not even include a sufficient amount to cover the normal cost, much less the interest. Regardless of what plan of financing is to be adopted, certainly the Federal contribution this year should be increased substantially over the inadequate amount proposed in the Budget, and by at least the amount recommended in the bill.

The Committee does not care whether one plan of financing or the other is adopted, but the Budget does not recommend either one. It recommends only \$295,000,000 for 1957 which is merely 35 percent

of the amount due from the Government for the year. The Committee strongly believes the fund should be put on some sound financial plan as soon as possible. In 1956 the Committee proposed an appropriation of \$250,000,000 when there was no budget estimate and this year it is recommending \$600,000,000.

Administrative expenses, Federal Employees' Life Insurance Fund.—The bill contains a limitation of \$100,000 on funds which shall be available for reimbursement to the Civil Service Commission for expenses incurred in the administration of the Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance Act. This is an increase of \$20,000 over 1956, and \$86,700 less than the budget estimate. The increase in the limitation for 1957 is for that part of the program which authorizes the Commission to assume life-insurance agreements of Federal employee beneficial associations. To date such a workload has not yet developed, and pending the development of specific workload experience for the new program, the work can be handled with the limited increase in staff financed within this limitation.

FEDERAL CIVIL DEFENSE ADMINISTRATION

The bill includes total appropriations for civil defense of \$86,100,000 for 1957, which is \$17,425,000 more than the amount appropriated in 1956 and is a reduction of \$37,100,000 in the budget estimates. This amount will enable the program to continue to expand at approximately the same rate of increase as approved in 1956.

Operations.—For operation of the Federal program the bill contains \$15,560,000, an increase of \$3,435,000 over 1956 and a reduction of \$6,140,000 in the budget estimate. The increase requested in 1957 would almost double the amount of the current appropriation, and the Committee does not believe that maximum results can be obtained or the funds expended intelligently in such rapid expansion. The funds provided will permit the staff and program to continue to expand at a modest increase in rate over 1956.

It was testified in the hearings that in 1957 the agency may be required to enter into construction-lease agreements to acquire space needed in relatively isolated areas. The cost for obtaining such space as included in the estimates is expensive, and space is available if the agency will look for it. The bill therefore has a provision prohibiting the use of funds for such purposes.

Federal contributions.—This fund provides matching funds for the States for civil defense purposes and the bill contains the full amount of \$17,000,000 requested, which is an increase of \$4,600,000 over the amount available in 1956.

Emergency supplies and equipment.—For stockpiling certain medical supplies and equipment, and radiological and chemical warfare defense equipment in the Federal program, the Committee has approved \$42,000,000, which is an increase of \$9,350,000 over the current appropriation and is \$22,000,000 less than the budget estimate. The amount in the bill will permit the high procurement rate of 1956 to continue in 1957, and with some increase. There is currently about an 18 months time lag after orders for merchandise are placed before delivery is made.

Surveys, plans and research.—The bill provides \$10,000,000 to continue the survival planning program in the cities and critical

target areas in 1957. It is acknowledged that estimates for this item are not firm. The amount in the bill is the same as the appropriation for 1956 and is \$4,500,000 less than the budget estimate.

Salaries and expenses, civil defense functions of Federal agencies.—The bill provides \$1,540,000 to finance responsibilities delegated to other Federal departments and agencies for certain civil defense functions. This is the same amount as will be available for this purpose in 1956, including pending pay increase costs, and is a reduction of \$4,460,000 in the amount requested.

The Committee can understand why it may be necessary to provide some additional funds for financing the delegated responsibilities in one or two instances, but an analysis of the authorities and projects proposed for financing with this appropriation makes it clear that in many instances the agency itself as part of its regular program should include such studies as are proposed for financing with civil defense funds. The fact that an agency may not receive additional funds from this appropriation specifically for a certain project should not prevent necessary and prudent programs from going forward as part of an agency's regular program.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

The bill contains \$7,800,000 for this agency, which is an increase of \$930,000 over 1956 and \$50,000 less than the budget estimate. The Commission still has a substantial backlog of work in radio and special services but is making progress in certain parts of the television backlog. The increase is to provide approximately 70 additional employees to reduce the backlogs in television and radio and special services. The Committee is very anxious to reduce the backlogs and have the Commission become current, and doesn't want people who have filed applications to wait long periods of time through no fault of their own. If delays are due to court action the Commission cannot be responsible for such delays.

The Committee has not been able to discover the value of having the 6 regional offices staffed by experienced personnel doing administrative work when there are also district offices in the same cities and often in the same building, and has eliminated funds for such regional offices in the 1957 program and applied the savings to assist in other work.

Last year the Committee initiated a study of radio and television network broadcasting by earmarking \$80,000 in the bill for that purpose. The Committee recommends the budget estimate of \$141,000 to continue this study which is expected to be completed by June 30, 1957.

FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK BOARD

The Board supervises the Federal home loan bank system, the system of Federal savings and loan associations, and the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation. The bill provides for the use of \$978,400 of corporate funds for administrative expenses in 1957, which is a reduction of \$116,600 in the budget estimates, and an increase of \$58,400 over authorizations for 1956. This amount will provide for the current level of operation and the increase over 1956 is for the added cost of pay increases.

The bill contains a nonadministrative expense limitation of \$4,289,000 which finances examinations of Federal and State chartered

institutions. This is an increase of \$1,294,000 over 1956 and \$439,000 over the budget estimate. The Committee has urged the Board both last year and again this year of the importance of making an examination of each Member institution at least once every 12 months. The budget estimate does not provide for such an examination. In the first six months of the current year the over-all average was 14 months since the previous examination. The Federal Home Loan Bank Board estimates that for an additional \$439,000, which the Committee has included in the bill, it can within a few months have examinations on a 12 month basis and do a more thorough job than it is doing at the present time. The Committee is of the opinion that by examining the institutions more thoroughly once a year (National banks are examined twice a year) the public interest will be better served.

Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation.—The Committee has allowed \$532,000 for this activity in 1957, which is the same amount as is proposed for expenditure in 1956. The primary purpose of the Corporation is to insure savings accounts up to \$10,000 deposited with Member institutions, and it operates under the supervision and direction of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board.

FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

The bill contains \$5,200,000 for this Commission, which is an increase of \$550,000 over the appropriation in 1956 and a reduction of \$50,000 in the budget estimate. The increase includes a net increase of 25 additional employees in 1957. Certain limitations on the use of funds for basic studies and other purposes have been omitted from the bill this year as requested by the Commission, but the Commissioners are urged to continue to concentrate efforts on important work and controlling the backlogs to the end that prompt service can be given to the public. The Committee will not deny any funds which the Commission requests for use in reducing its backlogs in hydro-electric license or natural gas certificate applications. On the contrary, the Committee will recommend amounts above budget estimates to prevent accumulation of backlogs in these fields. The Committee thinks the public is entitled to speedy action on its applications.

The limitation of \$200,000 contained in the 1956 bill on the amount for investigations relating to Federal river development work has been continued so that available funds will be applied to more pressing activities.

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

The bill contains \$5,400,000 for this Commission, which is \$1,137,500 more than is appropriated for this purpose in 1956 and is \$100,000 less than the budget estimate. The increase will provide the Commission with an estimated 150 additional employees in the Bureaus of Litigation, Investigation, and Economics, for an accelerated anti-merger program which in the opinion of the Committee is urgently needed.

GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

The Committee has approved \$34,000,000 for necessary expenses of the General Accounting Office for 1957, which is a reduction of \$581,000 in the budget estimate and an increase of \$519,000 over 1956

funds. The Committee has no inclination to curtail the activities of this agency, but on the contrary commends the Comptroller and his able staff for doing an outstanding job.

The budget estimate for 1957 allows for an increase of 144 jobs over the revised staffing pattern for 1956 after the General Accounting Office absorbed a portion of the recent pay act costs. On January 31 there were 5,602 employees on the payroll, which is 117 positions below the proposed level of staffing included in the revised budget estimates for 1956, and 261 less than the total number proposed in the estimates for 1957. The Committee is allowing 65 new jobs, which will allow the General Accounting Office to recruit about 200 new employees above the present staff. Because of the high standards of the agency some difficulty is being experienced in obtaining the number of qualified personnel desired. To remedy this condition an aggressive recruitment program is being initiated to attract the better students at the college level, but certain delays will inevitably occur before the full number can be obtained.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Operating expenses, Public Buildings Service.—This appropriation provides for the acquisition, rent, operation, and utilization of general purpose space in public buildings over the entire United States, and the maintenance, custody, management and disposal of real property. It includes funds for repairs and alterations to Government buildings in the District of Columbia, including a new program for air conditioning. For 1957 there are also included certain items which have previously been financed from other appropriations, the largest one being the item for Emergency operating expenses. For these activities the Committee recommends \$122,694,200, which is a reduction of \$5,903,800 in the budget estimate, and an increase of \$6,535,300 over funds to be available for 1956 because of several new items including a new air conditioning program and additional space which has heretofore been financed by other agencies themselves.

The Committee has reduced the estimate of \$55,501,200 for operation of Government owned space by \$1,000,000, and it has reduced by \$4,000,000 the \$42,393,000 estimate for rental and operation (janitorial service, etc.) of leased space. No part of the reduction shall come from cleaning and maintenance of buildings.

It has come to the Committee's attention that space is not being utilized to the best advantage not only in Government-owned buildings but in leased space in buildings in various cities. The Committee realizes that the General Services Administration is responsible for the efficient use of rented space as well as space the Government owns, and at the same time is at a disadvantage because it has no authority to enforce its judgment against that of any other agency, regardless of how flagrant the waste may be.

It is proposed that the General Services Administration pursue a more active program in 1957 in the space utilization program. To strengthen the General Services Administration hand in the better utilization of space the Committee will consider the use of limitations on the use of funds to be spent on Government-owned or rented space. The Committee is certain that a great amount can be saved in this matter and the savings of \$5 million in the two items above in this

year's bill shall be accomplished by reduction in the number of square feet of rented space and better utilization of Government owned buildings.

The other reductions are \$500,000 for the air conditioning program in the District of Columbia, \$41,000 for surplus property disposal, \$171,750 for the National industrial reserve, \$13,500 in excessive costs for purchase-contract space, and \$177,550 in administrative operations.

Repair, improvement and equipment of federally owned buildings outside the District of Columbia.—The Committee recommends \$42,565,550 for this item to finance repairs, renovation, and improvements for over 4,400 buildings outside the District of Columbia. This is an increase of \$16,415,550 over 1956 and \$1,572,450 less than the budget estimate. The estimate includes an increase of \$15,000,000 for air conditioning of buildings, which is reduced by \$1,500,000 by the Committee because of the high unit cost in the estimates for work to be performed. The increases of \$4,000,000 for remodeling and extension of old buildings and \$440,800 for normal repairs are approved as requested, and administrative operations costs are increased by \$72,450.

Sites and planning, purchase contract, and public buildings projects.—The bill contains the budget estimate of \$5,000,000 for financing the costs of acquisition of sites, drawings, and incidental items for 88 projects which will ultimately cost some \$376 million exclusive of interest and taxes.

Payments, public buildings purchase contracts.—This item includes the budget estimate of \$237,000 for payments of principal and interest on public buildings constructed under the lease-purchase program and which will be completed during 1957. At the time the estimate for appropriation is submitted the costs are practically fixed obligations.

The size of the construction program to be developed in 1957 is determined by the limitation in the paragraph authorizing the General Services Administrator to enter into contracts for the construction of buildings on which the aggregate annual payment for amortization of principal and interest does not exceed \$12,000,000. However, before the contract for an individual building is executed the project must first be approved by the Bureau of the Budget and the Public Works Committees of the Senate and House of Representatives. The Committee has approved the \$12,000,000 budget estimate for this item in 1957.

Hospital facilities in the District of Columbia (liquidation of contract authorization).—The bill contains the budget estimate of \$5,300,000 for this item which will liquidate the remaining amount of the \$19.5 million contract authorization outstanding under this program.

Operating expenses, Federal Supply Service.—The Committee recommends \$2,809,400 for this purpose, which is a reduction of \$395,600 in the amount appropriated for 1956, and \$1,218,600 less than the budget estimate. The bill also contains a provision for financing the surplus and excess personal property program of the General Services Administration from the proceeds of sale of surplus personal property by making \$1,935,600 available from such funds, which is \$1,000,000 more than the amount proposed for such program in the budget estimates. During hearings it was testified that at a cost to the taxpayers of \$1,500,000 the revenues coming into the Treasury could be increased by \$80,000,000 and that the rate of return on sales of

surplus personal property could be raised from 7 to as much as 14 percent if experienced disposal specialists could be employed to improve merchandising and marketing methods in the sales of surplus commodities. The General Services Administration has responsibility for either selling Government surplus personal property or seeing to it that it is sold economically and efficiently. Most of the surplus will come from the Department of Defense and the progress of this program will be followed with considerable interest.

In connection with the surplus property disposal programs, the Congress last year authorized the use of services of auctioneers in the sale of surplus materials. The employment of such services may provide a means for obtaining the maximum cash return to the Government, but it is a relatively new practice and the Committee is of the opinion the Bureau of the Budget should approve in advance the fees to be paid for such services in specific sales.

Expenses, general supply fund.—The bill includes \$14,270,000 for financing the nationwide supply system of the General Services Administration. This is an increase of \$1,270,000 over 1956 and \$1,074,000 less than the budget estimate. The overall appropriation reflects a decrease of \$718,200 for certain items of cost and additions of \$1,988,200. The Committee has approved approximately two-thirds of the increase in each activity except for administrative operations where an increase of \$199,400 is approved.

Total sales for 1957 are programmed at \$203 million as compared to \$169 million for 1956 and \$149 million for 1955. The increase is largely due to purchases by the Department of Defense, which is making increasingly greater use of the General Services Administration stores for the purchase of common use items, and other facilities for purchases of items for direct delivery.

General supply fund.—The bill contains the budget estimate of \$10,000,000 for increased capital in the general supply fund. The capital investment of the Government is \$46,000,000 at the present time and the \$10,000,000 increase is necessary for financing the increasing amount of business from the fund.

Operating expenses, National Archives and Records Service.—The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$6,818,650 for expenses of the National Archives, the ten Regional Records Centers and five annexes, and other related services in 1957. This is an increase of \$1,146,150 over current appropriations and \$158,350 less than the budget estimate. The amount provided will finance increases of \$75,000 for records management activities, \$159,500 for records centers, \$100,000 for the National Archives and related services, and \$8,350 for administrative operations costs after Pay Act costs and other adjustments are taken into consideration. In 1955 the Government created fewer records than it destroyed for the second consecutive year, and the regional records centers expect to administer in excess of 3,700,000 cubic feet of records in 1957.

Survey of Government records, records management, and disposal practices.—The Committee has denied the budget request of \$200,000 for contracts with private concerns for studies of records management and records disposal practices of Federal agencies. The Government has already obtained maximum benefits that are to be received from such services with the \$300,000 appropriated for this purpose in 1955. The General Services Administration is now staffed with ex-

pert personnel in its records centers who are capable of accomplishing the same results, and if a special program is necessary the Committee will consider a decrease in funds for such records activities.

Operating expenses, Transportation and Public Utilities Service.—This is a new appropriation in 1957 which groups together for the first time activities in the transportation and utilities fields that were included as parts of other services in the General Services Administration in 1956. The areas of work proposed for financing in this new service are traffic management, furnishing freight rates and routing services to civil agencies, negotiating with carriers and utility companies for beneficial rates where justified, and contracting for transportation and public utilities services.

The Committee recommends \$1,251,100 for 1957, which is an increase of \$114,000 over 1956 and \$155,900 less than the budget estimate. The increased appropriation will enable the Service to expand its functions substantially, and it is expected that it will more than pay for itself in savings to the Government.

Strategic and critical materials.—The Budget contains no request for additional funds for this item in 1957 as there are sufficient unobligated balances of prior year funds still available. The language included in the bill is to authorize the use of available funds for specified purposes, and the Committee has limited the funds that may be used for operating expenses in this program to \$3,000,000 in 1957, which is a reduction of \$351,000 in the amount included in the budget estimate for this purpose.

The Committee notes that during 1955 the number of locations at which materials were stored was reduced from 313 to 273, primarily by eliminating commercial storage locations and warehouses and replacing them by increasing quantities stored on Government owned sites. The costs for handling and storage of materials in 1957 is declining from \$17.7 million to \$17.1 million, and such costs can be reduced a great deal more.

The unobligated balance of funds for this program as presented in the Budget is estimated at \$299,349,000 at the end of fiscal year 1957. It is proposed to obligate in the 1957 program \$345,048,000. The Committee has included language in the bill to rescind \$199,349,000 of the funds that will not be needed during the fiscal year but has allowed for a margin of \$100,000,000 of the surplus funds to remain available in the event procurement schedules for materials should be increased.

The Committee is in complete accord with the purposes of the stockpiling program, and there is no inclination to deny any funds that are required. However, this program has been in operation since 1946 and while some materials are in over supply others are too short of stockpile requirements. The objectives in this program continue to be vague and subject to change, and the rate of progress is indefinite. It would appear to the Committee that more definite stockpile objectives should be established and pursued and when additional funds are required for next year it will be expected that more systematic plans for program activity will be known and more detailed and accurate fund requirements presented to the Congress.

Abaca fiber program.—The bill contains a limitation of \$100,000 on administrative expenses for this program, which is \$17,500 less than the amounts provided in 1956 and proposed in the budget estimate. The purpose of this program is to provide a Western Hemisphere

source for abaca fiber which is essential for making rope in case normal supplies are unavailable during an emergency. The program is conducted on a minimum basis by contracts with private firms and funds provided within the limitation should be adequate to maintain the program on such a basis.

Salaries and expenses, Office of Administrator.—The bill provides the budget estimate of \$395,000 for the offices of the Administrator and the Regional Directors. An increase of \$17,000 over the amount available in 1956 is provided to reestablish the Office of Deputy Administrator.

Administrative operations fund.—The bill contains language as proposed in the budget estimate establishing a fund from which all legal, financial, administrative, compliance, information, and business service center services are financed. The amount of limitation for 1957 is \$9,278,200, a reduction of \$467,000 in the budget estimate and an increase of \$467,100 over 1956. Each program appropriation for the General Services Administration includes administrative operations costs which are deposited into the Administrative Operations Fund, and costs are allocated according to work performed against the various programs and may not exceed the amount that has been deposited for the credit of that item.

The Committee has included a provision authorizing the Administrator to place ten additional positions in addition to those already available in Grade GS-16. It was testified during the hearings that the salary situation is particularly deficient for top personnel in the Federal Supply Service where the Government is obligated for millions of dollars in purchases of materials each year. The effect of such a provision will permit some relief with the salary problem. The salary grade for the Comptroller is also increased to GS-18 in accordance with the responsibilities and grades for similar positions in other agencies.

HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

Office of the Administrator, salaries and expenses.—The bill provides an appropriation of \$6,000,000 for the Office of the Administrator, which is an increase of \$1,000,000 over the amount appropriated in 1956 and \$450,000 less than the budget estimate. This item finances general agency supervision, compliance activities, agency-wide coordination of urban renewal, the voluntary home mortgage credit program, and administrative expenses for the public works planning and urban renewal programs.

The increase for 1957 provides for the added cost of pay increases and for 90 additional jobs. Fifty of the new employees will be added for the urban renewal program and twenty for the administration of advances for public works planning.

Statistics on housing demand.—The Committee has denied the budget estimate of \$175,000 for funds to enable the Bureau of the Census to make housing surveys relating to current and prospective market demand. While such information may be desirable statistics to have, the Committee does not regard them as being essential.

Administrative expenses, college housing loans.—The Committee has approved a \$1,100,000 request for administrative expenses in connection with the college housing loan program, which is \$600,000 over the amount of limitation for 1956. As a result of the lowering of

interest rates from 3.25 percent to 2.75 percent in the College Housing Amendments of 1955 there has been a great expansion in the demand for loans by the colleges and the universities, making it necessary to provide the additional funds in 1957 to handle the increased workload.

*Office of the Administrator, revolving fund (liquidating programs).—*The bill contains a limitation of \$2,000,000 on funds which may be used for administrative expenses of liquidating programs. The amount approved by the Committee is \$600,000 less than the amount required in 1956 and \$310,000 less than the budget estimate. Of the total limitation, \$1,850,000 is for liquidating emergency housing programs presently being operated by the Public Housing Commissioner under a delegation of authority from the Housing and Home Finance Administrator, and \$150,000 is for other liquidating programs assigned for liquidation to the Community Facilities Administration.

Urban planning grants.—The bill provides an appropriation of \$1,000,000 for matching grants to State, metropolitan or regional planning agencies to help finance surveys, land-use studies and urban renewal plans in small cities and metropolitan or regional areas, which is \$1,000,000 less than the budget estimate and the amount appropriated in 1956. There have been previous appropriations made for this program totaling \$3,000,000 and \$247,537 in contracts and \$592,446 in program reservations have been awarded to date, leaving in excess of \$2,000,000 for future allocations in addition to the amount included in the bill.

Reserve of planned public works (payment to revolving fund).—The bill includes \$6,000,000 for payment to the revolving fund established in the Housing Amendments of 1955 for financing plans for local public works to be financed without Federal assistance. This is a decrease of \$6,000,000 in the budget estimate and an increase of \$3,000,000 over the appropriation for 1956. There were 32 loans approved as of February 20, and 105 loan applications were in process at that time. The funds advanced from the revolving fund financed with this appropriation are repaid at the time construction is started on a planned project.

Administrative expenses, public facility loans.—The bill contains a limitation of \$318,000 on funds for administrative expenses in this program in 1957, which is a reduction of \$157,000 in the budget estimate and an increase of \$158,500 in the amount available in 1956. A Treasury borrowing authorization of \$100,000,000 was authorized in the Housing Amendments of 1955 to finance loans to states and municipalities for essential public works or facilities where applicants are unable to obtain funds from other sources at reasonable rates. The bill also contains the Budget language to return to the Treasury \$1,960,945 of unused appropriations from an earlier program.

Capital grants for slum clearance and urban renewal.—The bill includes \$40,000,000 for capital grants in the urban renewal program, a reduction of \$10,000,000 in the budget estimate. There have been appropriations for \$117,000,000 to date for such grants and approximately \$60,000,000 has been disbursed and \$57,000,000 is unexpended at the present time. Although advance or progress payments are authorized, there is no fixed date when a grant must be paid. All the grant funds for a project are not needed until the project is completed, which may be several years, and the amount included in the bill is expected to be more than adequate to provide for those projects requiring payments in 1957.

Federal National Mortgage Association.—The Committee recommends a limitation of \$3,700,000 for administrative expenses of the Association, which is \$250,000 less than the limitation in 1956 and \$300,000 less than the budget estimate. The expenses the Association actually will use in 1956 are estimated at \$3,525,000 and amount of the limitation recommended in the bill will allow for \$175,000 additional in fiscal year 1957.

Federal Housing Administration.—The bill authorizes use of \$6,900,000 of corporate funds for administrative expenses, which is an increase of \$180,000 over the 1956 authorization, including supplemental estimates for increases now pending, and a decrease of \$250,000 in the request for 1957. The limitation of \$36,700,000 for non-administrative expenses is approved, which is an increase of \$1,650,000 over the amount that will be available in 1956. This agency expects to receive about 800,000 housing unit applications in 1957 and 635,000 of these will be under the basic home mortgage insurance program, slightly less than the number in 1956. The balance will come from the new Armed Services housing program which authorized 100,000 units of new housing for military and civilian personnel, and the new cooperative housing program. It was testified that the workload is current in the agency at the present time, and the increases provided are for additional staff for the programs. The Federal Housing Commissioner testified that during the fiscal year 1957 his agency will have within five percent of the new starts that it had this year. There is no disposition on the part of the Committee to provide an amount that is not sufficient, but with the workload current as of today with its present staff, an increase in funds provided for in 1957, and a prediction that the total housing market will be about the same, the amount included in the bill should be adequate to give reasonably prompt service for all applicants.

Public Housing Administration.—The Committee recommends \$9,700,000 of appropriated funds for administrative expenses of this agency, which is \$1,000,000 less than the budget estimate and an increase of \$1,500,000 over 1956 appropriations. The increase will provide for administering the public housing program in 1957.

Annual contributions.—The amount of annual contributions recommended in the bill is \$90,000,000, which is an increase of \$8,250,000 over 1956 and a reduction of \$6,000,000 in the budget estimate. The Administration is urged to continue to screen budgets of local authorities carefully and deny items of unjustified cost, which is the only control the Government has over the amount that will be required for annual contribution.

The appropriation for 1957 is only a small fraction of the contribution which will be required when projects now underway or at some stage of development are completed, as costs do not show until after public housing projects are completed and occupied. When those public housing units in projects which have been authorized through 1957 are completed, if the President's program is approved as recommended, it will require an annual contribution between \$152,500,000 and \$202,000,000 each year for annual contributions over a period of 40 years.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

The bill contains \$13,900,000 for financing all activities of the Commission, which is \$100,000 less than the budget estimate and an increase of \$1,779,000 over 1956. All of this relatively minor reduction is taken out of the funds requested for 112 additional positions in the Bureau of Motor Carriers. The amount approved will permit increases in almost every activity.

The limitation of \$100,000 for defense mobilization functions is included in the bill this year as requested, but the Committee is expecting such activities to come to a conclusion during the year, particularly since the tax amortization work has been about completed.

The bill also contains language that continues to earmark specific funds for railroad safety and locomotive inspection work. The budget estimate proposes increasing the amount to \$1,900,000 for such expenses and the Committee has increased and earmarked not less than \$1,939,000 for these activities in the bill. This is an increase of \$39,000 over the budget estimate and an increase of \$150,000 over 1956 appropriations after pending pay increase costs are taken into consideration.

In the last ten years the number of accidents and casualties caused by defective locomotives has declined steadily. The Committee wishes to point this out and give the Commission credit for whatever part it has played in reducing the number of railroad accidents, which have decreased from 457 in 1946 to 83 in 1955, and casualties have dropped from 505 to 145 during the same period. It is a remarkable record when during a ten year period the number of accidents is reduced to only 18 percent and casualties to 29 percent of the level in 1946. Statistics for the first six months of 1956 indicate that the record may improve even further in the current fiscal year.

NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS

NACA's activities are carried on mainly in three laboratories and two flight stations, all located in Virginia, Ohio, and California. It utilizes wind tunnels and other specialized equipment for conducting experimentation in the fields of aero-dynamic, powerplants, and aircraft structural research.

Salaries and expenses.—The committee recommends an appropriation of \$61,475,000 together with not to exceed \$600,000 of unobligated balances from prior year funds, which total is an increase of \$1,940,000 in the amount available in 1956 and \$2,625,000 less than the budget estimate. The amount provided is a reduction of \$1,500,000 in funds requested for personal services, and \$1,125,000 in other objects of expense. The Agency has experienced considerable difficulty in filling scientific and technical positions and the amount provided is a substantial increase for 1957 and is expected to provide the full amount that will actually be required.

Construction and equipment.—There are eight construction projects at a cost of \$15,444,000 proposed for 1957, and the bill authorizing appropriations for the construction of such equipment is presently under consideration in the Congress. The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$13,000,000 for the construction program proposed, which is a reduction of \$2,000,000 in the budget estimate. The con-

struction costs of the proposed projects can be reduced and there are substantial unobligated balances in the financing of other currently authorized projects which may be applied to supplement the funds provided if necessary.

NATIONAL CAPITAL HOUSING AUTHORITY

The National Capital Housing Authority is the public housing authority for the District of Columbia, and the bill provides \$37,000 for financing the 112 low-rent housing units under Title I of the District of Columbia Alley Dwelling Act, which is the same amount as in 1956 and a reduction of \$2,000 in the budget estimate.

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

The bill contains \$35,915,000 for financing the activities of the Foundation in 1957, which is a reduction of \$5,385,000 in the budget estimate and an increase of \$19,915,000 over the appropriation for 1956.

By far the most significant functions of this agency financially is the program for providing grants to educational institutions in support of basic research projects, and grants for scholarships to outstanding individuals who are pursuing courses of education in the sciences. The Committee has approved an increase of \$6,373,208 for such grants in 1957, making a total of \$16,340,000 available for this purpose. The Committee believes in connection with these grant programs that the Foundation in 1957 should initiate evaluation studies while a grantee is in training and while a grant program for an institution is in progress, to assure maximum benefit from the expenditure of such funds.

The budget estimate includes \$800,000 for making national science policy studies. The Committee reduced the item by \$50,000 which is indeed a very small amount and it will expect the agency to greatly reduce this item next year. Many of these studies are of doubtful value and should be curtailed.

Potentially one of the most valuable programs the Foundation has is the one for the supplementary education of high school mathematics and science teachers, where a grant is awarded to the teacher to enable him to obtain further education in the field of science in which he is interested. It is planned that the teachers will attend certain universities to be selected and take refresher courses for approximately one academic year. The Foundation also has a very successful program for training in summer institutes. The Committee considers these programs so important that it has earmarked \$9,500,000 in the bill for grants under these two programs. This is an increase of \$5,650,000 above the budget estimate for this activity.

The Foundation proposes to initiate a program of construction and procurement for research facilities and equipment needed in certain fields of basic research. The budget estimate includes \$7,000,000 for such facilities and the Committee has approved \$3,500,000. This is a new program and the Foundation should proceed carefully so as to utilize funds to the best advantage. The Committee does not want to specify approval as to specific projects but expects that the Foundation will not start a project unless it has all the funds available that are required for it to be completed.

NATIONAL SECURITY TRAINING COMMISSION

The Commission has a responsibility under the Reserve Act of 1955 to advise the President and the Secretary of Defense and report annually to the Congress with respect to the welfare of persons in training under the Act. The Commission inspects installations being used by the Department of Defense, with the purpose of reporting with respect to the welfare of the trainees. Such a workload is extremely small and nebulous, and the Committee believes adequate safeguards can exist without this Commission and recommends that the \$75,000 requested be denied.

RENEGOTIATION BOARD

The Committee has included \$3,675,000 for the Board in 1957. This is a reduction of \$75,000 in the budget estimate, and is \$475,000 below the appropriation for 1956. The Board conducts renegotiations with contractors to eliminate excessive profits in connection with procurement under the National Defense Program. The workload of the Board is on the decline, thus requiring lesser appropriations in 1957. The work of the Board nevertheless continues to be effective as evidenced by the total determinations of excess profit before Federal tax credit of in excess of \$380,000,000 to date.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

The bill includes \$5,700,000 to enable the Commission to regulate securities transactions and corporate reorganizations in 1957. This is an increase of \$745,000 over the appropriation for 1956 and \$49,000 less than the amount requested for 1957. The additional amount for 1957 is for 70 additional positions to enable the Commission to increase its supervision and regulation functions over the high volume of economic activity today.

SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$28,442,000 to maintain the Selective Service System in 1957, which is a reduction of \$608,000 in the budget estimate and the same amount as will be available in the current year including \$1,226,000 for pay increase costs. The budget estimate of \$20,586,050 for registration, classification, and induction activities of local boards has been earmarked in the bill, as in previous years. The number of inductions each month now is generally at a very low number, but it is necessary to keep the system ready at any time to supply inductees when required.

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

The Committee recommends a total of \$4,720,715,860 for the Veterans Administration for fiscal year 1957, as compared with \$4,466,878,000 for the current fiscal year. The amount recommended is an increase of \$253,837,860 more than 1956 appropriations and is \$1,220,860 over the budget estimate.

The funds requested for all benefit programs have been approved in full, and \$3,500,000 over the budget estimate has been added for rehabilitation of hospital and domiciliary facilities, and \$435,000 for accelerating construction of needed chapel facilities. A table of the amounts in the bill for each item is as follows:

Veterans Administration appropriations for fiscal year 1957

Item	Appropriations, 1956	Budget estimates, 1957	Recommended in the bill for 1957
General operating expenses.....	\$158,002,000	\$164,436,000	\$162,118,260
Medical administration and miscellaneous operating expenses.....	15,294,000	16,453,000	16,099,600
Inpatient care.....	619,000,000	662,900,000	662,900,000
Outpatient care.....	82,089,000	82,638,000	82,638,000
Maintenance and operation of supply depots.....	1,578,000	1,671,000	1,628,000
Total, administrative appropriations.....	875,963,000	928,098,000	925,383,860
Compensation and pensions.....	2,800,000,000	2,907,000,000	2,907,000,000
Readjustment benefits.....	627,097,000	775,000,000	775,000,000
Military and naval insurance.....	4,868,000	5,000,000	5,000,000
National service life insurance.....	81,300,000	23,200,000	23,200,000
Servicemen's indemnities.....	40,500,000	26,750,000	26,750,000
Grants to the Republic of the Philippines.....	2,500,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
Hospital and domiciliary facilities.....	30,000,000	47,000,000	50,935,000
Major alterations, improvements, and repairs.....	3,900,000	4,447,000	4,447,000
Service-disabled veterans insurance fund.....	750,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Total, benefit appropriations.....	3,590,915,000	3,791,397,000	3,795,332,000
Total, Veterans Administration.....	4,466,878,000	4,719,495,000	4,720,715,860

General operating expenses.—The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$162,118,260 for this item for financing the administrative expenses of General Administration, the Department of Insurance, and the Department of Veterans Benefits. This is a reduction of \$2,317,740 in the budget estimate and \$5,383,740 less than appropriations for 1956, including proposed supplemental appropriations for pay increase costs.

Funds are earmarked in the bill for the full budget estimate of \$17,640,042 for the loan guaranty program, which is \$2,490,042 more than was in the bill for 1956 for this purpose. The Director of the Loan Guaranty Service stated in the hearings that the total number of housing starts may be slightly less in 1957 but that the Veterans Administration estimated that it expects to participate in the same number of new housing units as in the current year. In providing the full amount requested for this program the Committee believes that it is providing adequate funds for the VA to give prompt service on all applications for loan guaranty.

The bill includes an overall reduction of \$200,000 in the budget estimate for other object items of expense, which are high as compared to costs for such items in other agencies. The other object costs for the current year are \$24,670,536 and the amount approved by the Committee will provide an increase of \$326,634 over the current year.

The budget estimate for the Department of Insurance in the central office is reduced by \$224,700, but no part of the reduction is to be applied to the personnel engaged in systems and evaluation work. There are 147 people in the budget estimate for the Office of the Chief Actuary and 60 people in the Office of the Assistant for Administration where most of the reduction is to be made. The Office of the Assistant for Systems and Evaluation is responsible for many of the advances and economies that have been accomplished in insurance operations in the Veterans Administration in recent years and the Committee

wants to give every encouragement to continued improvements in the future. The other two offices, however, as revealed in the hearings, appear to be overstaffed.

The bill includes all the funds requested for operating the insurance centers at Philadelphia, Denver, and St. Paul, but the amount for the insurance center in the District of Columbia is reduced by \$441,771 to bring costs of such insurance operations more in line with those at the insurance centers in the field. At Philadelphia the insurance center can service the records of 1,400 policyholders per employee, at Denver the ratio is 1,200 to 1, at St. Paul 1,170 to 1 but in the District of Columbia it requires one employee for each 890 policyholders.

In the Department of Veterans Benefits the budget estimate for administrative cost is \$125,304,000 and the Committee has reduced departmental operations by \$451,269, and field operations by \$1,000,000. The reduction is to be made primarily in the administrative services portion of the Department and in personnel for the supply systems where it was testified that there are two separate supply systems within the Veterans Administration.

The Committee has developed fully in the hearings the situation in the New York regional office where approximately 100,000 square feet of office space remained vacant for at least a year to the Committee's certain knowledge. The situation was called to the attention of the Administration in the 1956 hearings but the Committee was told at that time there were plans to use the space. However, the space continued to remain vacant and it was not until January 18 of this year, just prior to the budget hearings, when at the insistence of the Committee the space was finally released. The Committee hopes this is an isolated instance and that a greater inclination will be shown in the future to conserve the taxpayers money and be more alert to possibilities for savings.

Medical administration and miscellaneous operating expenses.—The bill includes \$16,099,600 for overhead administrative expenses of the medical program, of which approximately one-third is for the central office in the District of Columbia. This is \$353,400 less than the budget estimate, and an increase of \$805,600 over appropriations in 1956. The full amount is included for prosthetic research and appliances and the amount allowed in total provides for the same level of operation as in the current year.

Inpatient care.—This appropriation provides for the operation of all Veterans Administration hospitals and the bill includes the budget estimate of \$662,900,000. This will provide for an average daily patient load of 111,500 and operation of not less than 121,934 beds in VA hospitals. There are no new hospitals coming into operation in 1957.

Outpatient care.—The bill includes the budget estimate of \$82,638,000 for outpatient medical and dental care of veterans with service-connected disabilities. Through this program, care is given veterans in 70 clinics associated with VA regional offices and VA hospitals, and through the home town medical and dental care programs.

Maintenance and operation of supply depots.—The bill provides \$1,628,000 for operating the supply depots of the Veterans Administration located in Hines, Ill., Somerville, N. J., and Wilmington, Calif. The amount included in the bill is the same amount as the

appropriation for 1956, plus the Pay Act increases, and is \$43,000 less than the budget estimate.

Compensation and pensions, and Readjustment benefits.—The bill contains the full amount of the budget estimates for these two benefit items, which is \$2,907,000,000 for pensions, and \$775,000,000 for readjustment benefits. The amounts recommended are increases of \$107,000,000 and \$147,903,000 over funds appropriated for the same purposes in 1956.

Military and naval insurance, National service life insurance, Service-men's indemnities, and Service-disabled veterans insurance fund.—The Committee has approved the budget estimate for each of these items of insurance. The specific amounts are shown in the table that has been included previously in the report. These appropriations provide benefits to eligible veterans who participated in World War I, World War II, post World War II, and veterans with service-connected disabilities which make them ineligible for commercial insurance.

Grants to the Republic of the Philippines.—The bill provides the budget estimate of \$2,000,000 as authorized by Public Law 421 of the 83d Congress to pay for the hospitalization of Philippine veterans. The amount of payment as provided for in the authorizing legislation is decreasing each year until the program is completed in 1959.

Hospital and domiciliary facilities.—The Committee has approved the budget estimate of \$47,000,000 for the program of construction, replacement, rehabilitation and modernization of veterans hospitals. In addition to the Budget program the Committee has added \$2,000,000 for technical services to start the complete renovation of the hospital at McKinney, Tex., and has included \$1,500,000 for technical services to rehabilitate the hospital at Nashville, Tenn., which would otherwise be the first project to be started in the 1958 rehabilitation program. The bill also includes \$435,000 to accelerate in 1957 the program for the construction of chapel facilities at hospitals. All VA hospitals include provisions for religious services, but there are locations where the need for improved chapel facilities has existed for a long time.

In connection with the hospital at Cleveland, Ohio, for which planning money is included in the Budget program, it is understood by the Committee that the hospital is to be located on the previously acquired Wade Park site, and that the minimum number of general, medical and surgical beds in this and the new Brecksville hospital will not be less than 1,000.

Major alterations, improvements, and repairs.—The bill includes the budget estimate of \$4,447,000 to finance non-bed-producing construction projects having an estimated cost of \$250,000 or less each. This is an increase of \$547,000 over 1956.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

The bill contains the same general provisions that were carried in the bill last year except for the antistrike provision which is not included in 1957 as there is permanent legislation on the subject. The bill also contains a new section which is a revision of section 108 of the 1956 bill.

Section 302.—This section prohibits the use of any appropriations for establishing an age requirement for employment in the competitive civil service, or for making effective any requirement for mandatory

retirement from the competitive civil service solely because of age, or for making permanent appointments in the competitive civil service to persons who have reached 70 years of age.

In recent years the development of antibiotic medicines and other medical advances has increased the life span of American men and women dramatically. The Retirement Act at the present time makes retirement mandatory for a person at age 70 if he has 15 years of service, even though such person is physically fit and mentally qualified. As a larger portion of the population enters the upper age brackets there will be an increasing number of persons who may desire to have employment with no opportunity available. The proviso has no other effect than to state that restrictions on employment by the Government based solely on age shall not be effective, but that other more reasonable standards shall be the governing considerations.

LIMITATIONS AND LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

The following limitations and legislative provisions not heretofore carried in connection with any appropriation bill are recommended:

On pages 7 and 8, in connection with the Federal Civil Defense Administration:

No part of any appropriation in this Act shall be available for the construction of warehouses or for the lease of warehouse space in any building which is to be constructed specifically for the use of the Federal Civil Defense Administration.

On page 13, in connection with the General Services Administration, Federal Supply Service:

Provided, That not to exceed \$1,935,600 of any funds received for deposit under section 204 (a) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, and not otherwise disposed of by law, shall be deposited to the credit of this appropriation and shall be available for expenditure for necessary expenses in carrying out the functions of the General Services Administration under the said 1949 Act, as amended, with respect to the utilization and disposal of excess and surplus personal property.

On page 15, in connection with the General Services Administration, Strategic and critical materials:

: Provided further, That the sum of \$199,349,000 of funds heretofore appropriated under this head is hereby rescinded, and such amount shall be covered into the Treasury promptly upon enactment of this Act.

On page 16, in connection with the General Services Administration, Administrative operations fund:

Administrative operations fund: Funds available to General Services Administration for administrative operations, in support of program activities, shall be expended and accounted for, as a whole, through a single fund, which is hereby authorized: Provided, That costs and obligations for such administrative operations for the respective program activities shall be accounted for in accordance with systems approved by the General Accounting Office: Provided further, That the total amount deposited into said account for the fiscal year 1957 from funds made available to General Services Administration in this Act shall not exceed \$9,278,200, of which not to exceed \$137,700 may be used for travel expenses: Provided further, That amounts deposited into said account for administrative operations for each program shall not exceed the amounts included in the respective program appropriations for such purposes.

On page 18, in connection with the General Services Administration:

The Administrator is authorized, without regard to the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, to place ten positions, in addition to those otherwise authorized, in grade GS-16 in the General Schedule established by said Act, and the salary of the Comptroller shall be at the salary rate of grade GS-18 so long as such position is occupied by the present incumbent.

On page 22, in connection with the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics:

, together with not to exceed \$600,000 of the unobligated balance of funds appropriated for this purpose in the "Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1956"

On page 38, in connection with the Housing and Home Finance Agency, public facility loans:

: Provided, That (1) the authorization for appropriations contained in section 108 of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Liquidation Act (67 Stat. 232) is hereby canceled, (2) the unobligated balance of the revolving fund authorized by said section is rescinded and shall be covered into the Treasury upon approval of this Act, and (3) the obligation of the Administrator of the Housing and Home Finance Agency to repay the Treasury for advances from said fund, together with interest thereon, is hereby canceled.

On pages 43 and 44, in connection with General provisions:

SEC. 302. No part of any appropriation hereafter contained in this or any other Act shall be used to pay the compensation of any officers or employees who establish a requirement of maximum age for entrance into positions in the competitive civil service: Provided, That any requirement of law for compulsory retirement from the competitive civil service solely because of age shall not be effective: Provided further, That no person who has reached his seventieth birthday shall be appointed in the competitive civil service on other than a temporary basis.

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

[Limitations on amounts of corporate funds to be expended]

Corporation or agency	Authorizations, 1956	Budget estimates, 1957	Recommended in bill for 1957	Bill compared with—	
				1956 authorizations	1957 estimates
Federal Home Loan Bank Board-----	\$920, 000	\$1, 095, 000	\$978, 400	+ \$58, 400	— \$116, 600
Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation--	985, 000	596, 000	532, 000	— 453, 000	— 64, 000
Housing and Home Finance Agency:					
College housing loans-----	500, 000	1, 100, 000	1, 100, 000	+ 600, 000	-----
Public facility loans-----	159, 500	475, 000	318, 000	+ 158, 500	— 157, 000
Public facility loans (RFC Liquidation Act)-----	40, 000	-----	-----	— 40, 000	-----
Revolving fund (liquidating programs)-----	2, 600, 000	2, 310, 000	2, 000, 000	— 600, 000	— 310, 000
Federal National Mortgage Association-----	3, 950, 000	4, 000, 000	3, 700, 000	— 250, 000	— 300, 000
Federal Housing Administration-----	5, 900, 000	7, 150, 000	6, 900, 000	+ 1, 000, 000	— 250, 000
Public Housing Administration-----	(¹ 10, 530, 000)	(¹ 12, 800, 000)	(¹ 11, 550, 000)	(+ 1, 020, 000)	(— 1, 250, 000)
Total, administrative expenses-----	15, 054, 500	16, 726, 000	15, 528, 400	+ 473, 900	— 1, 197, 600

¹ Amount includes funds appropriated in title I and available from "Revolving fund (liquidating programs)."
 nated in totals. Duplication elimi-

PERMANENT AND INDEFINITE ANNUAL APPROPRIATIONS

Object	Appropriations, 1956	Budget estimates, 1957	Increase (+) or decrease (—)
Federal Power Commission: Payments to States under Federal Power Act-----	\$36, 682	\$39, 427	+ \$2, 745
General Services Administration: Expenses, Disposal of Surplus Real and Related Personal Property-----	710, 000	2, 000, 000	+ 1, 290, 000
Total, permanent and indefinite appropriations-----	746, 682	2, 039, 427	+ 1, 292, 745

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1956, ESTIMATES FOR 1957, AND AMOUNTS
RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1957

Item	Appropriations, 1956	Budget estimates, 1957	Recommended in bill for 1957	Bill compared with—	
				1956 appropriation	1957 estimates
TITLE I—INDEPENDENT OFFICES					
CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION					
Salaries and expenses-----	\$16, 217, 500	\$17, 618, 000	\$17, 282, 500	+\$1, 065, 000	—\$335, 500
Investigations of United States citizens for employ- ment by international organizations-----	(1)	574, 000	450, 000	+450, 000	—124, 000
Annuities, Panama Canal construction employees and Lighthouse Service widows-----	2, 170, 000	2, 024, 000	2, 024, 000	—146, 000	-----
Payment to the civil-service retirement and disability fund-----	233, 000, 000	295, 000, 000	600, 000, 000	+367, 000, 000	+305, 000, 000
Administrative expenses, Federal Employees Life Insurance Fund-----	(80, 000)	(186, 700)	(100, 000)	(+20, 000)	(—86, 700)
Total, Civil Service Commission-----	251, 387, 500	315, 216, 000	619, 756, 500	+368, 369, 000	+304, 540, 500
FEDERAL CIVIL DEFENSE ADMINISTRATION					
Operations-----	12, 125, 000	21, 700, 000	15, 560, 000	+3, 435, 000	—6, 140, 000
Federal contributions-----	12, 400, 000	17, 000, 000	17, 000, 000	+4, 600, 000	-----
Emergency supplies and equipment-----	32, 650, 000	64, 000, 000	42, 000, 000	+9, 350, 000	—22, 000, 000
Surveys, plans, and research-----	10, 000, 000	14, 500, 000	10, 000, 000	-----	—4, 500, 000

Salaries and expenses, civil defense functions of Federal agencies-----	1, 500, 000	6, 000, 000	1, 540, 000	+ 40, 000	-4, 460, 000
Total, Federal Civil Defense Administration----	68, 675, 000	123, 200, 000	86, 100, 000	+ 17, 425, 000	-37, 100, 000
FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT					
Disaster relief-----	28, 500, 000	-----	-----	-28, 500, 000	-----
FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION					
Salaries and expenses-----	6, 870, 000	7, 850, 000	7, 800, 000	+ 930, 000	-50, 000
FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION					
Salaries and expenses-----	4, 650, 000	5, 250, 000	5, 200, 000	+ 550, 000	-50, 000
FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION					
Salaries and expenses-----	4, 262, 500	5, 500, 000	5, 400, 000	+ 1, 137, 500	-100, 000
GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE					
Salaries and expenses-----	31, 981, 000	34, 581, 000	34, 000, 000	+ 2, 019, 000	-581, 000
GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION					
Operating expenses, Public Building Service-----	97, 595, 500	128, 598, 000	122, 694, 200	+ 25, 098, 700	-5, 903, 800
Repair, improvement, and equipment of federally owned buildings outside the District of Columbia----	26, 150, 000	44, 138, 000	42, 565, 550	+ 16, 415, 550	-1, 572, 450
Sites and planning, purchase contract and public buildings projects-----	15, 000, 000	5, 000, 000	5, 000, 000	-10, 000, 000	-----
Payments, public buildings purchase contracts-----	-----	237, 000	237, 000	+ 237, 000	-----

¹ Unobligated balances continued available.

Comparative statement of appropriations for 1956, estimates for 1957, and amounts recommended in the bill for 1957—Con.

Item	Appropriations, 1956	Budget estimates, 1957	Recommended in bill for 1957	Bill compared with—	
				1956 appropriation	1957 estimates
TITLE I—INDEPENDENT OFFICES—Continued					
GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION—continued					
Hospital facilities in the District of Columbia (liquidation of contract authorization)-----	\$9, 700, 000	\$5, 300, 000	\$5, 300, 000	\$-4, 400, 000	-----
Operating expenses, Federal Supply Service-----	3, 205, 000	4, 028, 000	2 2, 809, 400	-395, 600	-\$1, 218, 600
Expenses, general supply fund-----	13, 000, 000	15, 344, 000	14, 270, 000	+1, 270, 000	-1, 074, 000
General supply fund-----	-----	10, 000, 000	10, 000, 000	+10, 000, 000	-----
Operating expenses, National Archives and Records Service-----	5, 672, 500	6, 977, 000	6, 818, 650	+1, 146, 150	-158, 350
Survey of Government records, records management, and disposal practices-----	-----	200, 000	-----	-----	-200, 000
Operating expenses, transportation and public utilities service-----	-----	1, 407, 000	1, 251, 100	+1, 251, 100	-155, 900
Strategic and critical materials-----	521, 500, 000	(³)	(⁴)	-521, 500, 000	-----
Abaca fiber program (administrative expenses)-----	(117, 500)	(117, 500)	(100, 000)	(-17, 500)	(-17, 500)
Salaries and expenses, Office of Administrator-----	-----	395, 000	395, 000	+395, 000	-----
Administrative operations fund-----	-----	(9, 745, 300)	(9, 278, 200)	(+9, 278, 200)	(-467, 000)
Hospital facilities in the District of Columbia-----	1, 610, 000	-----	-----	-1, 610, 000	-----

Emergency operating expenses-----	11, 600, 000	-----	-----	-----	-11, 600, 000	-----
U. S. Post Office and Courthouse, Nome, Alaska-----	1, 100, 000	-----	-----	-----	-1, 100, 000	-----
Strategic and critical materials (liquidation of contract authorization)-----	27, 400, 000	-----	-----	-----	-27, 400, 000	-----
Administrative operations-----	4, 125, 000	-----	-----	-----	-4, 125, 000	-----
Total, General Services Administration-----	737, 658, 000	221, 624, 000	211, 340, 900	-----	-526, 317, 100	-10, 283, 100
HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY						
Office of the Administrator:						
Salaries and expenses-----	5, 000, 000	6, 450, 000	6, 000, 000	-----	+1, 000, 000	-450, 000
Urban planning grants-----	2, 000, 000	2, 000, 000	1, 000, 000	-----	-1, 000, 000	-1, 000, 000
Statistics on housing demand-----	-----	175, 000	-----	-----	-----	-175, 000
Reserve of planned public works (payment to revolving fund)-----	3, 000, 000	12, 000, 000	6, 000, 000	-----	+3, 000, 000	-6, 000, 000
Capital grants for slum clearance and urban renewal-----	50, 000, 000	50, 000, 000	40, 000, 000	-----	-10, 000, 000	-10, 000, 000
Total, Office of the Administrator-----	60, 000, 000	70, 625, 000	53, 000, 000	-----	-7, 000, 000	-17, 625, 000
Public Housing Administration:						
Administrative expenses-----	8, 200, 000	10, 700, 000	9, 700, 000	-----	+1, 500, 000	-1, 000, 000
Annual contributions-----	81, 750, 000	96, 000, 000	90, 000, 000	-----	+8, 250, 000	-6, 000, 000
Total, Public Housing Administration-----	89, 950, 000	106, 700, 000	99, 700, 000	-----	+9, 750, 000	-7, 000, 000
Total, Housing and Home Finance Agency-----	149, 950, 000	177, 325, 000	152, 700, 000	-----	+2, 750, 000	-24, 625, 000

² And \$1,935,600 from funds derived from proceeds of surplus personal property disposal.

³ Language only.

⁴ Language and rescission of \$199,349,000 of prior year appropriations.

Comparative statement of appropriations for 1956, estimates for 1957, and amounts recommended in the bill for 1957—Con.

Item	Appropriations, 1956	Budget estimates, 1957	Recommended in bill for 1957	Bill compared with—	
				1956 appropriation	1957 estimates
TITLE I—INDEPENDENT OFFICES—Continued					
INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION					
Salaries and expenses.....	-----	\$14, 000, 000	\$13, 900, 000	+\$13, 900, 000	—\$100, 000
General expenses.....	\$10, 437, 000	(⁵)	(⁵)	—10, 437, 000	-----
Railroad safety.....	974, 500	(⁵)	(⁵)	—974, 500	-----
Locomotive inspection.....	709, 500	(⁵)	(⁵)	—709, 500	-----
Total, Interstate Commerce Commission.....	12, 121, 000	14, 000, 000	13, 900, 000	+1, 779, 000	—100, 000
NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS					
Salaries and expenses.....	60, 135, 000	64, 700, 000	* 61, 475, 000	+1, 340, 000	—3, 225, 000
Construction and quipment.....	12, 565, 000	15, 000, 000	13, 000, 000	+435, 000	—2, 000, 000
Total, National Advisory Committee for Aero- nautics.....	72, 700, 000	79, 700, 000	74, 475, 000	+1, 775, 000	—5, 225, 000
NATIONAL CAPITAL HOUSING AUTHORITY					
Maintenance and operation of properties.....	37, 000	39, 000	37, 000	-----	—2, 000
NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION					
Salaries and expenses.....	16, 000, 000	41, 300, 000	35, 915, 000	+19, 915, 000	—5, 385, 000

International Geophysical Year-----	10, 000, 000	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total, National Science Foundation-----	26, 000, 000	41, 300, 000	35, 915, 000	+9, 915, 000	-5, 385, 000
NATIONAL SECURITY TRAINING COMMISSION					
Salaries and expenses-----	40, 000	75, 000	-----	-40, 000	-75, 000
RENEGOTIATION BOARD					
Salaries and expenses-----	4, 150, 000	3, 750, 000	3, 675, 000	-475, 000	-75, 000
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION					
Salaries and expenses-----	4, 955, 000	5, 749, 000	5, 700, 000	+745, 000	-49, 000
SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM					
Salaries and expenses-----	⁷ 27, 216, 000	29, 050, 000	28, 442, 000	+1, 226, 000	-608, 000
VETERANS ADMINISTRATION					
General operating expenses-----	158, 002, 000	164, 436, 000	162, 118, 260	+4, 116, 260	-2, 317, 740
Medical administration and miscellaneous operating expenses-----	15, 294, 000	16, 453, 000	16, 099, 600	+805, 600	-353, 400
Inpatient care-----	⁸ 619, 000, 000	⁹ 662, 900, 000	⁹ 662, 900, 000	+43, 900, 000	-----
Outpatient care-----	82, 089, 000	82, 638, 000	82, 638, 000	+549, 000	-----
Maintenance and operation of supply depots-----	1, 578, 000	1, 671, 000	1, 628, 000	+50, 000	-43, 000
Compensation and pensions-----	2, 800, 000, 000	2, 907, 000, 000	2, 907, 000, 000	+107, 000, 000	-----

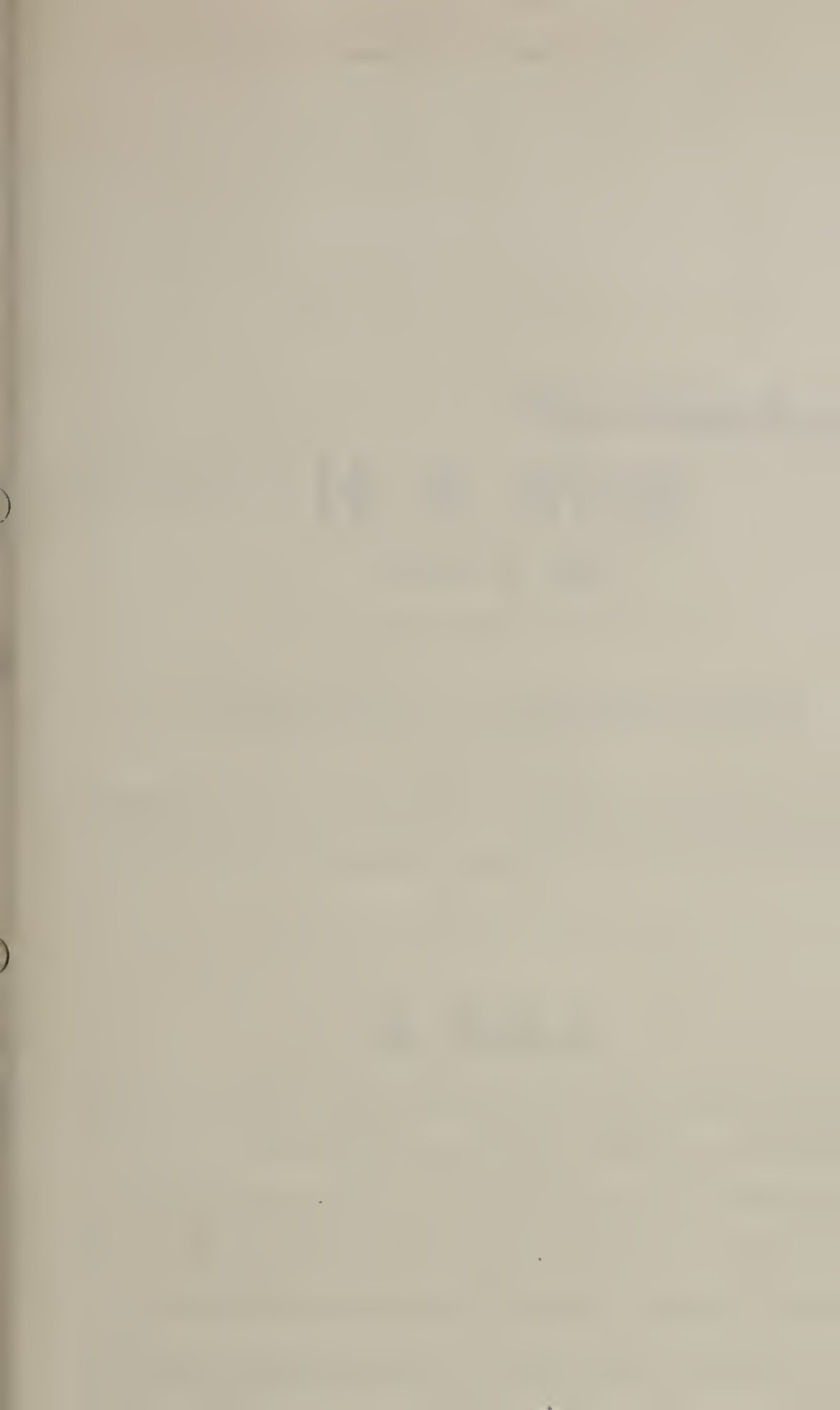
⁵ Consolidated in above estimate.⁶ And not to exceed \$600,000 of prior year funds continued available.⁷ And \$1,226,000 of prior year funds continued available.⁸ And in addition, \$7,229,600 from reimbursements.⁹ And in addition, \$7,216,900 from reimbursements.

Comparative statement of appropriations for 1956, estimates for 1957, and amounts recommended in the bill for 1957—Con.

Item	Appropriations, 1956	Budget estimates, 1957	Recommended in bill for 1957	Bill compared with—	
				1956 appropriation	1957 estimates
TITLE I—INDEPENDENT OFFICES—Continued					
VETERANS ADMINISTRATION—continued					
Readjustment benefits.....	\$627, 097, 000	\$775, 000, 000	\$775, 000, 000	+\$147, 903, 000	-----
Military and naval insurance.....	4, 868, 000	5, 000, 000	5, 000, 000	+ 132, 000	-----
National service life insurance.....	81, 300, 000	23, 200, 000	23, 200, 000	—58, 100, 000	-----
Servicemen's indemnities.....	40, 500, 000	26, 750, 000	26, 750, 000	—13, 750, 000	-----
Grants to the Republic of the Philippines.....	2, 500, 000	2, 000, 000	2, 000, 000	—500, 000	-----
Hospital and domiciliary facilities.....	30, 000, 000	47, 000, 000	50, 935, 000	+20, 935, 000	+\$3, 935, 000
Major alterations, improvements, and repairs.....	3, 900, 000	4, 447, 000	4, 447, 000	+ 547, 000	-----
Service-disabled veterans insurance fund.....	750, 000	1, 000, 000	1, 000, 000	+ 250, 000	-----
Total, Veterans Administration.....	4, 466, 878, 000	4, 719, 495, 000	4, 720, 715, 860	+253, 837, 860	+ 1, 220, 860
Total, Title I.....	5, 898, 031, 000	5, 783, 704, 000	6, 005, 157, 260	+107, 126, 260	+221, 453, 260

Rescission of prior year appropriations recommended in the bill:

General Services Administration: Strategic and critical materials-----	-\$199, 349, 000
Housing and Home Finance Agency: Public facility loans-----	- 1, 960, 945
Total rescissions-----	- 201, 309, 945



Union Calendar No. 650

84TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 9739

[Report No. 1847]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 2, 1956

Mr. THOMAS, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the following bill; which was committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

A BILL

Making appropriations for sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for sundry inde-
5 pendent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corpora-
6 tions, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June
7 30, 1957, namely:

TITLE I—INDEPENDENT OFFICES

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, including not to exceed \$10,000 for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; not to exceed \$10,000 for medical examinations performed for veterans by private physicians on a fee basis; not to exceed \$100 for the purchase of newspapers and periodicals (excluding scientific, technical, trade or traffic periodicals, for official use) ; payment in advance for library membership in societies whose publications are available to members only or to members at a price lower than to the general public; not to exceed \$70,000 for performing the duties imposed upon the Commission by the Act of July 19, 1940 (54 Stat. 767) ; reimbursement of the General Services Administration for security guard services for protection of confidential files; not to exceed \$508,000 for expenses of travel; and not to exceed \$5,000 for actuarial services by contract, without regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes, as amended; \$17,282,500.

No part of the appropriations herein made to the Civil Service Commission shall be available for the salaries and expenses of the Legal Examining Unit in the Examining and Personnel Utilization Division of the Commission, established pursuant to Executive Order 9358 of July 1, 1943, or

1 for the compensation or expenses of any member of a board
2 of examiners (1) who has not made affidavit that he has not
3 appeared in any agency proceeding within the preceding
4 two years, and will not thereafter while a board member
5 appear in any agency proceeding, as a party, or in behalf
6 of a party to the proceeding, before an agency in which an
7 applicant is employed who has been rated or will be rated by
8 such member; or (2) who, after making such affidavit, has
9 rated an applicant who at the time of the rating is employed
10 by an agency before which the board member has appeared
11 as a party, or in behalf of a party, within the preceding two
12 years: *Provided*, That the definitions of "agency", "agency
13 proceeding", and "party" in section 2 of the Administrative
14 Procedure Act shall apply to these terms as used herein.

15 No part of appropriations herein shall be used to pay
16 the compensation of officers and employees of the Civil
17 Service Commission who allocate or reallocate supervisory
18 positions in the classified civil service solely on the size of
19 the group, section, bureau, or other organization unit, or on
20 the number of subordinates supervised. References to size
21 of the group, section, bureau, or other organization unit or
22 the number of subordinates supervised may be given effect
23 only to the extent warranted by the workload of such organi-
24 zation unit and then only in combination with other factors,
25 such as the kind, difficulty, and complexity of work super-

1 vised, the degree and scope of responsibility delegated to the
2 supervisor, and the kind, degree, and value of the supervision
3 actually exercised.

4 Investigations of United States citizens for employment
5 by international organizations: For expenses necessary to
6 carry out the provisions of Executive Order No. 10422 of
7 January 9, 1953, as amended, prescribing procedures for
8 making available to the Secretary General of the United
9 Nations, and the executive heads of other international or-
10 ganizations, certain information concerning United States
11 citizens employed, or being considered for employment by
12 such organizations, \$450,000: *Provided*, That this appro-
13 priation shall be available for advances or reimbursements
14 to the applicable appropriations or funds of the Civil
15 Service Commission and the Federal Bureau of Investigation
16 for expenses incurred by such agencies under said Executive
17 order: *Provided further*, That members of the International
18 Organizations Employees Loyalty Board may be paid actual
19 transportation expenses, and per diem in lieu of subsistence
20 authorized by the Travel Expense Act of 1949, as amended,
21 while traveling on official business away from their homes
22 or regular places of business, including periods while en
23 route to and from and at the place where their services are
24 to be performed: *Provided further*, That nothing in sections

1 281 or 283 of title 18, United States Code, or in section
2 190 of the Revised Statutes (5 U. S. C. 99) shall be
3 deemed to apply to any person because of appointment
4 for part-time or intermittent service as a member of the
5 International Organizations Employees Loyalty Board in the
6 Civil Service Commission as established by Executive Order
7 10422, dated January 9, 1953, as amended.

8 Annuities, Panama Canal construction employees and
9 Lighthouse Service widows: For payment of annuities au-
10 thorized by the Act of May 29, 1944, as amended (48
11 U. S. C. 1373a), and the Act of August 19, 1950 (64 Stat.
12 465), \$2,024,000.

13 Payment to civil-service retirement and disability fund:
14 For financing the liability of the United States, created by
15 the Act approved May 22, 1920, and Acts amendatory
16 thereof (5 U. S. C., ch. 14), \$600,000,000, which amount
17 shall be placed to the credit of the "civil-service retirement
18 and disability fund."

19 Not to exceed \$100,000 of the funds in the "Employees'
20 Life Insurance Fund" shall be available for reimbursement
21 to the Civil Service Commission for administrative expenses
22 incurred by the Commission during the current fiscal year
23 in the administration of the Federal Employees' Group
24 Life Insurance Act.

1 FEDERAL CIVIL DEFENSE ADMINISTRATION

2 Operations: For necessary expenses, not otherwise pro-
3 vided for, in carrying out the provisions of the Federal Civil
4 Defense Act of 1950, as amended (50 U. S. C., App. 2251-
5 2297), including services as authorized by section 15 of the
6 Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); reimbursement
7 of the Civil Service Commission for full field investigations
8 of employees occupying positions of critical importance from
9 the standpoint of national security; expenses of attendance
10 at meetings concerned with civil defense functions; reim-
11 bursement of the General Services Administration for security
12 guard services; not to exceed \$5,000 for the purchase of
13 newspapers, periodicals, and teletype news services; and not
14 to exceed \$6,000 for emergency and extraordinary expenses
15 to be expended under the direction of the Administrator for
16 such purposes as he deems proper, and his determination
17 thereon shall be final and conclusive; \$15,560,000.

18 Federal contributions: For financial contributions to the
19 States, not otherwise provided for, pursuant to subsection
20 (i) of section 201 of the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950,
21 as amended, to be equally matched with State funds,
22 \$17,000,000, to remain available until June 30, 1958.

23 Emergency supplies and equipment: For procurement
24 of reserve stocks of emergency civil defense materials as
25 authorized by subsection (h) of section 201 of the Federal

1 Civil Defense Act of 1950, as amended, and for procure-
2 ment of radiological instruments and detection devices by
3 the Federal Civil Defense Administrator and for distribu-
4 tion of such instruments and devices to the several States,
5 the District of Columbia, and the Territories and possessions
6 of the United States, by loan or grant, for training and edu-
7 cational purposes, under such terms and conditions as the
8 Administrator shall prescribe, \$42,000,000.

9 Surveys, plans, and research: For expenses, not other-
10 wise provided for, necessary for studies and research to
11 develop measures and plans for evacuation, shelter, and the
12 protection of life and property, as authorized by section 201
13 (d) of the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, as amended,
14 including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of
15 August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), \$10,000,000, to remain
16 available until expended.

17 Salaries and expenses, Civil defense functions of Federal
18 agencies: For necessary expenses to enable departments and
19 agencies to discharge civil defense responsibilities delegated
20 under the authority of section 201 (b) of the Federal Civil
21 Defense Act of 1950, as amended, including expenses of
22 attendance at meetings concerned with the purposes of this
23 appropriation, and the purchase of materials and supplies
24 necessary thereto, \$1,540,000.

25 No part of any appropriation in this Act shall be avail-

1 able for the construction of warehouses or for the lease of
2 warehouse space in any building which is to be constructed
3 specifically for the use of the Federal Civil Defense Admin-
4 istration.

5 FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

6 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses in per-
7 forming the duties of the Commission as authorized by law,
8 including newspapers (not to exceed \$175), land and struc-
9 tures (not to exceed \$4,200), special counsel fees, improve-
10 ment and care of grounds and repairs to buildings (not to
11 exceed \$15,000), services as authorized by section 15 of
12 the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), purchase of
13 not to exceed five passenger motor vehicles, for replacement
14 only, in the event adequate vehicles cannot be obtained by
15 transfer from other departments or agencies, and not to exceed
16 \$118,000 for expenses of travel, \$7,800,000, of which
17 \$141,000 shall be available for such expenses as are nec-
18 essary to make a study of radio and television network
19 broadcasting.

20 FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

21 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
22 work of the Commission, as authorized by law, including
23 not to exceed \$300,000 for expenses of travel;
24 purchase (one for replacement only) and hire of passenger
25 motor vehicles; and not to exceed \$500 for newspapers;

1 \$5,200,000, of which not to exceed \$10,000 shall be avail-
2 able for special counsel and services as authorized by section
3 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), but at
4 rates not exceeding \$50 per diem for individuals: *Pro-*
5 *vided*, That not to exceed \$200,000 shall be available for
6 investigations relating to Federal river development
7 projects.

8 FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

9 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the
10 Federal Trade Commission, including uniforms or allow-
11 ances therefor, as authorized by law, not to exceed \$700
12 for newspapers, services as authorized by section 15 of the
13 Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), and not to exceed
14 \$227,000 for expenses of travel, \$5,400,000: *Provided*, That
15 no part of the foregoing appropriation shall be expended
16 upon any investigation hereafter provided by concurrent
17 resolution of the Congress until funds are appropriated
18 subsequently to the enactment of such resolution to finance
19 the cost of such investigation: *Provided further*, That no
20 part of the foregoing appropriation shall be available for a
21 statistical analysis of the consumer's dollar.

22 GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

23 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the
24 General Accounting Office, including newspapers and peri-

1 odicals (not exceeding \$500) ; uniforms or allowances there-
2 for, as authorized by law; purchase of one passenger motor
3 vehicle, for replacement only; and services as authorized by
4 section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ;
5 \$34,000,000.

6 GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

7 Operating expenses, Public Buildings Service: For nec-
8 essary expenses of real property management and related
9 activities as provided by law; repair and improvement of
10 public buildings and grounds, including those occupied pur-
11 suant to the Public Buildings Purchase Contract Act of 1954
12 (68 Stat. 518), in the District of Columbia and area adja-
13 cent thereto, under the control of the General Services
14 Administration; repair and improvement of buildings oper-
15 ated by the Treasury and Post Office Departments in the
16 District of Columbia; furnishings and equipment; rental of
17 buildings in the District of Columbia; restoration of leased
18 premises; moving Government agencies (including space
19 adjustments) in connection with the assignment, allocation,
20 and transfer of building space; demolition of buildings; acqui-
21 sition by purchase or otherwise and disposal by sale or other-
22 wise of real estate and interests therein; and not to exceed
23 \$205,300 for expenses of travel; \$122,694,200: *Provided*,
24 That of the foregoing amount \$8,100,000 shall be avail-
25 able for repair and improvement and \$4,500,000 for air

1 conditioning of buildings in the District of Columbia and area
2 adjacent thereto: *Provided further*, That this appropriation
3 shall be available, without regard to section 322 of the Act
4 of June 30, 1932, as amended (40 U. S. C. 278a), for
5 the rental, repair, alteration, and improvement of buildings
6 or parts thereof, heretofore leased under the appropriation
7 for "Emergency operating expenses".

8 Repair, improvement, and equipment of federally owned
9 buildings outside the District of Columbia: For expenses
10 necessary for the repair, alteration, preservation, renovation,
11 improvement, extension, equipment, and demolition of fed-
12 erally owned buildings and buildings occupied pursuant to
13 the Public Buildings Purchase Contract Act of 1954 (68
14 Stat. 518) outside the District of Columbia, not otherwise
15 provided for, including grounds, approaches and appur-
16 tenances, wharves and piers, together with the necessary
17 dredging adjacent thereto; acquisition of land as authorized
18 by title III of the Act of June 16, 1949 (40 U. S. C. 297) ;
19 not to exceed \$250,000 for expenses of travel; and care
20 and safeguarding of sites acquired for Federal buildings;
21 \$42,565,550, to remain available until expended.

22 Sites and planning, purchase contract, and public
23 buildings projects: For an additional amount for expenses
24 necessary in carrying out the provisions of the Public Build-
25 ings Purchase Contract Act of 1954 (68 Stat. 518), includ-

1 ing preparation of drawings and specifications, by contract
2 or otherwise; acquisition of sites, where not otherwise pro-
3 vided for, including soil investigations and tests; and admin-
4 istrative expenses; \$5,000,000, to remain available until
5 expended.

6 Payments, public buildings purchase contracts: For pay-
7 ments of principal, interest, taxes, and any other obligations
8 under contracts entered into pursuant to the Public Build-
9 ings Purchase Contract Act of 1954 (68 Stat. 518),
10 \$237,000: *Provided*, That the Administrator of General
11 Services may enter into contracts during the fiscal year
12 1957 for which the aggregate of annual payments for amor-
13 tization of principal and interest thereon shall not
14 exceed \$7,000,000, in addition to the unused portion of the
15 \$5,000,000 limitation applicable prior to July 1, 1956,
16 under the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1956
17 (69 Stat. 205).

18 Hospital facilities in the District of Columbia (liquida-
19 tion of contract authorization): For payment of obligations
20 incurred pursuant to authority provided under the head "Hos-
21 pital Center, District of Columbia", in the Independent
22 Offices Appropriation Act, 1949, to enter into contracts for
23 construction, \$5,300,000, to remain available until ex-
24 pended: *Provided*, That this amount may be disbursed

1 through the appropriation "Hospital facilities in the District
2 of Columbia", but shall be accounted for separately therein.

3 Operating expenses, Federal Supply Service: For neces-
4 sary expenses of personal property management and related
5 activities as provided by law; including not to exceed \$300
6 for the purchase of newspapers and periodicals; and not
7 to exceed \$81,000 for expenses of travel; \$2,809,400: *Pro-*
8 *vided*, That not to exceed \$1,935,600 of any funds received
9 for deposit under section 204 (a) of the Federal Property
10 and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, and
11 not otherwise disposed of by law, shall be deposited to the
12 credit of this appropriation and shall be available for expendi-
13 ture for necessary expenses in carrying out the functions
14 of the General Services Administration under the said 1949
15 Act, as amended, with respect to the utilization and disposal
16 of excess and surplus personal property.

17 Expenses, general supply fund: For expenses necessary
18 for operation of the general supply fund (except those
19 authorized by law to be charged to said fund), including
20 contractual services incident to receiving, handling, and
21 shipping warehouse items; not to exceed \$250 for purchase
22 of newspapers and periodicals; and not to exceed \$110,000
23 for expenses of travel; \$14,270,000: *Provided*, That funds
24 available to the General Services Administration for the

1 current fiscal year shall be available for the hire of passenger
2 motor vehicles.

3 General supply fund: To increase the general supply
4 fund established by the Federal Property and Administrative
5 Services Act of 1949, as amended (5 U. S. C. 630g),
6 \$10,000,000.

7 Operating expenses, National Archives and Records
8 Service: For necessary expenses in connection with Federal
9 records management and related activities as provided by
10 law; and not to exceed \$44,750 for expenses of travel;
11 \$6,818,650.

12 Operating expenses, Transportation and Public Utilities
13 Service: For necessary expenses of transportation and pub-
14 lic utilities management and related activities, as provided by
15 law, including not to exceed \$25,000 for expenses of travel;
16 \$1,251,100.

17 Strategic and critical materials: Funds available for
18 carrying out the provisions of the Strategic and Critical
19 Materials Stock Piling Act of July 23, 1946, during the
20 current fiscal year shall be available for services as author-
21 ized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C.
22 55a), not to exceed \$3,000,000 for operating expenses,
23 not to exceed \$86,000 for expenses of travel, and necessary
24 expenses for transportation and handling, within the United
25 States (including charges at United States ports), storage,

1 security, and maintenance of strategic and critical materials
2 acquired for the supplemental stockpile pursuant to section
3 104 (b) of the Agricultural Trade Development and
4 Assistance Act of 1954 (7 U. S. C. 1704 (b)) : *Provided*,
5 That any funds received as proceeds from sale or other dis-
6 position of materials on account of the rotation of stocks
7 under said Act shall be deposited to the credit, and be
8 available for expenditure for the purposes of this appro-
9 priation: *Provided further*, That during the current fiscal
10 year, there shall be no limitation on the value of surplus
11 strategic and critical materials which, in accordance with
12 subsection 6 (a) of the Act of July 23, 1946 (50 U. S. C.
13 98e (a)), may be transferred to stockpiles established in
14 accordance with said Act: *Provided further*, That no part
15 of funds available shall be used for construction of ware-
16 houses or tank storage facilities: *Provided further*, That the
17 sum of \$199,349,000 of funds heretofore appropriated
18 under this head is hereby rescinded, and such amount shall
19 be covered into the Treasury promptly upon enactment of
20 this Act.

21 Abaca fiber program: Not to exceed \$100,000 of funds
22 available to the General Services Administration for the
23 abaca fiber program shall be available for administrative
24 expenses incident to the abaca fiber program, to be com-
25 puted on an accrual basis, and to be exclusive of the interest

1 paid, depreciation, capitalized expenditures, expenses in
2 connection with the acquisition, protection, operation, main-
3 tenance, improvement, or disposition of real or personal
4 property relating to the abaca fiber program, and expenses
5 of services performed on a contract or fee basis in connection
6 with the performance of legal services.

7 Salaries and expenses, Office of Administrator: For
8 expenses of executive direction for activities under the con-
9 trol of the General Services Administration, including not
10 to exceed \$11,300 for expenses of travel, and not to
11 exceed \$250 for purchase of newspapers and periodicals;
12 \$395,000.

13 Administrative operations fund: Funds available to Gen-
14 eral Services Administration for administrative operations,
15 in support of program activities, shall be expended and ac-
16 counted for, as a whole, through a single fund, which is
17 hereby authorized: *Provided*, That costs and obligations for
18 such administrative operations for the respective program
19 activities shall be accounted for in accordance with systems
20 approved by the General Accounting Office: *Provided fur-*
21 *ther*, That the total amount deposited into said account for
22 the fiscal year 1957 from funds made available to General
23 Services Administration in this Act shall not exceed
24 \$9,278,200, of which not to exceed \$137,700 may be used
25 for travel expenses: *Provided further*, That amounts de-

1 posited into said account for administrative operations for
2 each program shall not exceed the amounts included in the
3 respective program appropriations for such purposes.

4 The appropriate appropriation or fund available to the
5 General Services Administration shall be credited with (1)
6 cost of operation, protection, maintenance, upkeep, repair,
7 and improvement, included as part of rentals received from
8 Government corporations pursuant to law (40 U. S. C.
9 129) ; (2) reimbursements for services performed in re-
10 spect to bonds and other obligations under the jurisdic-
11 tion of the General Services Administration, issued by
12 public authorities, States, or other public bodies, and such
13 services in respect to such bonds or obligations as the Admin-
14 istrator deems necessary and in the public interest may, upon
15 the request and at the expense of the issuing agencies, be
16 provided from the appropriate foregoing appropriation; and
17 (3) appropriations or funds available to other agencies, and
18 transferred to the General Services Administration, in con-
19 nection with property transferred to the General Services
20 Administration pursuant to the Act of July 2, 1948 (50
21 U. S. C. 451ff), and such appropriations or funds may, with
22 the approval of the Bureau of the Budget, be so transferred.

23 During the current fiscal year, no part of any money
24 appropriated in this or any other Act shall be used during

1 any quarter of such fiscal year to purchase within the conti-
2 nental limits of the United States typewriting machines (ex-
3 cept bookkeeping and billing machines) at a price which
4 exceeds 90 per centum of the lowest net cash price, plus
5 applicable Federal excise taxes, accorded the most-favored
6 customer (other than the Government, the American Na-
7 tional Red Cross, and the purchasers of typewriting machines
8 for educational purposes only) of the manufacturer of such
9 machines during the six-month period immediately preceding
10 such quarter: *Provided*, That the purchase, utilization, and
11 disposal of typewriting machines shall be performed in ac-
12 cordance with the provisions of the Federal Property and
13 Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended.

14 The Administrator is authorized, without regard to the
15 Classification Act of 1949, as amended, to place ten posi-
16 tions, in addition to those otherwise authorized, in grade
17 GS-16 in the General Schedule established by said Act,
18 and the salary of the Comptroller shall be at the salary
19 rate of grade GS-18 so long as such position is occupied
20 by the present incumbent.

21 HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

22 OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

23 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the
24 Office of the Administrator, including rent in the District
25 of Columbia; purchase of one passenger motor vehicle, for

1 replacement only; services as authorized by section 15 of
2 the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; not to exceed
3 \$340,000 for expenses of travel; and expenses of attendance
4 at meetings of organizations concerned with the work of
5 the Agency; \$6,000,000: *Provided*, That necessary expenses
6 of inspections and of providing representatives at the site
7 of projects being planned or undertaken by local public
8 agencies pursuant to title I of the Housing Act of 1949,
9 as amended, projects financed through loans to educational
10 institutions authorized by title IV of the Housing Act of
11 1950, as amended, and projects and facilities financed by
12 loans to public agencies pursuant to title II of the Housing
13 Amendments of 1955, as amended, shall be compensated
14 by such agencies or institutions by the payment of fixed
15 fees which in the aggregate will cover the costs of rendering
16 such services, and expenses for such purpose shall be con-
17 sidered nonadministrative; and for the purpose of providing
18 such inspections, the Administrator may utilize any agency
19 and such agency may accept reimbursement or payment for
20 such services from such institutions or the Administrator,
21 and shall credit such amounts to the appropriations or funds
22 against which such charges have been made, but such non-
23 administrative expenses shall not exceed \$1,100,000.

24 Urban planning grants: For an additional amount for
25 grants to State, regional, and metropolitan area planning

1 bodies in accordance with the provisions of section 701 of
2 the Housing Act of 1954, as amended, \$1,000,000.

3 Reserve of planned public works (payment to revolving
4 fund) : For an additional amount for payment to the revolving
5 fund established pursuant to section 702 of the Housing
6 Act of 1954, as amended (40 U. S. C. 462), \$6,000,000.

7 Capital grants for slum clearance and urban renewal:
8 For an additional amount for payment of capital grants as
9 authorized by title I of the Housing Act of 1949, as amended
10 (42 U. S. C. 1453, 1456), \$40,000,000.

11 PUBLIC HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

12 Administrative expenses: For administrative expenses
13 of the Public Housing Administration, \$9,700,000, to be
14 merged with and expended under the authorization for such
15 expenses contained in title II of this Act.

16 Annual contributions: For the payment of annual contributions
17 to public housing agencies in accordance with section
18 10 of the United States Housing Act of 1937, as
19 amended (42 U. S. C. 1410), \$90,000,000.

20 INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

21 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the
22 Interstate Commerce Commission, including not to exceed
23 \$5,000 for the employment of special counsel; services as
24 authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5
25 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not to exceed \$50 per diem for in-

dividuals; newspapers (not to exceed \$200) ; purchase of not to exceed forty-five passenger motor vehicles, of which nineteen shall be for replacement only; and expenses of travel; \$13,900,000 of which (a) not less than \$1,939,000 shall be available for expenses necessary to carry out railroad safety and locomotive inspection activities, and (b) \$100,000 shall be available for expenses necessary to carry out such defense mobilization functions as may be delegated pursuant to law: *Provided*, That Joint Board members and cooperating State commissioners may use Government transportation requests when traveling in connection with their duties as such.

NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the Committee, including one Director at not to exceed \$17,500 per annum so long as the position is held by the present incumbent; contracts for the making of special investigations and reports and for engineering, drafting and computing services; equipment; not to exceed \$380,000 for expenses of travel; maintenance and operation of aircraft; purchase of seven passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; not to exceed \$100 for newspapers and periodicals; uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by the Act of September 1, 1954 (68 Stat. 1114), as amended;

1 and services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of
2 August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; \$61,475,000, together
3 with not to exceed \$600,000 of the unobligated balance of
4 funds appropriated for this purpose in the "Independent
5 Offices Appropriation Act, 1956".

6 Construction and equipment: For construction and
7 equipment at laboratories and research stations of the Com-
8 mittee, \$13,000,000, to remain available until expended.

9 NATIONAL CAPITAL HOUSING AUTHORITY

10 Maintenance and operation of properties: For the
11 maintenance and operation of properties under title I of
12 the District of Columbia Alley Dwelling Authority Act,
13 \$37,000: *Provided*, That all receipts derived from sales,
14 leases, or other sources shall be covered into the Treasury
15 of the United States monthly: *Provided further*, That so
16 long as funds are available from appropriations for the fore-
17 going purposes, the provisions of section 507 of the Housing
18 Act of 1950 (Public Law 475, Eighty-first Congress),
19 shall not be effective.

20 NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

21 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary to carry
22 out the purposes of the National Science Foundation Act
23 of 1950, as amended (42 U. S. C. 1861-1875), including
24 award of graduate fellowships; services as authorized by
25 section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a),

1 at rates not to exceed \$50 per diem for individuals; hire of
2 passenger motor vehicles; not to exceed \$150,000 for ex-
3 penses of travel; not to exceed \$300 for the purchase of
4 newspapers and periodicals; and reimbursement of the Gen-
5 eral Services Administration for security guard services;
6 \$35,915,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*,
7 That of the foregoing amount not less than \$9,500,000 shall
8 be available for tuition, grants, and allowances in connection
9 with a program of supplementary training for high school
10 science and mathematics teachers.

11 RENEGOTIATION BOARD

12 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the
13 Renegotiation Board, including expenses of attendance at
14 meetings concerned with the purposes of this appropriation;
15 hire of passenger motor vehicles; not to exceed \$65,000 for
16 expenses of travel; and services as authorized by section 15
17 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates
18 not to exceed \$50 per diem for individuals; \$3,675,000.

19 SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

20 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, includ-
21 ing not to exceed \$750 for the purchase of newspapers; not
22 to exceed \$197,500 for expenses of travel; uniforms or
23 allowances therefor, as authorized by law; and services as
24 authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
25 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; \$5,700,000.

1 SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

2 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
3 operation and maintenance of the Selective Service System,
4 as authorized by title I of the Universal Military Training
5 and Service Act (62 Stat. 604), as amended, including serv-
6 ices as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
7 (5 U. S. C. 55a); travel expenses; purchase of nineteen
8 motor vehicles for replacement only; not to exceed \$250
9 for the purchase of newspapers and periodicals; not to exceed
10 \$75,800 for the National Selective Service Appeal Board,
11 and \$180,000 for the National Advisory Committee on the
12 Selection of Physicians, Dentists, and Allied Specialists;
13 \$28,442,000: *Provided*, That of the foregoing amount
14 \$20,586,050 shall be available for registration, classification,
15 and induction activities of local boards: *Provided further*,
16 That during the current fiscal year, the President may exempt
17 this appropriation from the provisions of subsection (c) of
18 section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, whenever
19 he deems such action to be necessary in the interest of na-
20 tional defense.

21 Appropriations for the Selective Service System may
22 be used for the destruction of records accumulated under the
23 Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended,
24 by the Director of Selective Service after compliance with
25 the procedures for the destruction of records prescribed

1 pursuant to the Records Disposal Act of 1943, as amended
2 (44 U. S. C. 366-380) : *Provided*, That no records may be
3 transferred to any other agency without the approval of
4 the Director of Selective Service.

5 VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

6 General operating expenses: For necessary operating
7 expenses of the Veterans Administration, not otherwise
8 provided for, including expenses incidental to securing em-
9 ployment for war veterans; uniforms or allowances therefor,
10 as authorized by law; purchase of twenty-two passenger
11 motor vehicles for replacement only; not to exceed \$3,500
12 for newspapers and periodicals; and not to exceed \$3,019,-
13 950 for expenses of travel of employees; \$162,118,260, of
14 which not less than \$17,640,042 shall be available for such
15 expenses as are necessary for the loan guaranty program:
16 *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used
17 to pay in excess of twenty persons engaged in public re-
18 lations work: *Provided further*, That no part of this appro-
19 priation shall be used to pay educational institutions for
20 reports and certifications of attendance at such institutions
21 an allowance at a rate in excess of \$1 per month for each
22 eligible veteran enrolled in and attending such institution.

23 Medical administration and miscellaneous operating ex-
24 penses: For expenses necessary for administration of the
25 medical, hospital, domiciliary, special service, construction

1 and supply, research, and employee education and training
2 activities; expenses necessary for carrying out programs of
3 medical research and of education and training of employees,
4 as authorized by law; not to exceed \$992,200 for
5 expenses of travel of employees paid from this appropri-
6 ation, and those engaged in training programs; not to exceed
7 \$2,700 for newspapers and periodicals; and not to exceed
8 \$43,700 for preparation, shipment, installation, and display
9 of exhibits, photographic displays, moving pictures, and
10 other visual educational information and descriptive mate-
11 rial, including purchase or rental of equipment; \$16,099,600.

12 Inpatient care: For expenses necessary for the main-
13 tenance and operation of hospitals and domiciliary facilities
14 and for the care and treatment of beneficiaries of the Vet-
15 erans Administration in facilities not under the jurisdiction
16 of the Veterans Administration as authorized by law, in-
17 cluding the furnishing of recreational articles and facilities;
18 maintenance and operation of farms; repairing, altering,
19 improving or providing facilities in the several hospitals and
20 homes under the jurisdiction of the Veterans Administration,
21 not otherwise provided for, either by contract, or by the hire
22 of temporary employees and purchase of materials; purchase
23 of ninety-six passenger motor vehicles for replacement only;
24 not to exceed \$366,500 for expenses of travel of employees;
25 uniforms or allowances therefor as authorized by the Act of

1 September 1, 1954 (68 Stat. 1114), as amended; and aid to
2 State or Territorial homes in conformity with the Act ap-
3 proved August 27, 1888, as amended (24 U. S. C. 134)
4 for the support of veterans eligible for admission to Veterans
5 Administration facilities for hospital or domiciliary care;
6 \$670,116,900, including the sum of \$7,216,900 for
7 reimbursable services performed for other Govern-
8 ment agencies and individuals: *Provided*, That allot-
9 ments and transfers may be made from this appropriation
10 to the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (Pub-
11 lic Health Service), the Army, Navy, and Air Force
12 Departments, for disbursement by them under the
13 various headings of their applicable appropriations, of
14 such amounts as are necessary for the care and treatment of
15 beneficiaries of the Veterans Administration: *Provided fur-*
16 *ther*, That the foregoing appropriation is predicated on
17 furnishing inpatient care and treatment to an average of
18 141,100 beneficiaries during the fiscal year 1957 including
19 members in State or Territorial homes, and if a lesser num-
20 ber is experienced such appropriation shall be expended only
21 in proportion to the average number of beneficiaries fur-
22 nished such care and treatment.

23 Outpatient care: For expenses necessary for furnishing
24 outpatient care to beneficiaries of the Veterans Adminis-
25 tration, as authorized by law; uniforms or allowances there-

1 for, as authorized by law; and not to exceed \$206,400 for
2 expenses of travel of employees; \$82,638,000.

3 Maintenance and operation of supply depots: For ex-
4 penses necessary for maintenance and operation of supply
5 depots, including uniforms or allowances therefor, as author-
6 ized by law, and not to exceed \$5,400 for expenses of travel
7 of employees, \$1,628,000.

8 Compensation and pensions: For the payment of com-
9 pensation, pensions, gratuities, and allowances (including
10 burial awards authorized by Veterans Regulation Numbered
11 9 (a), as amended, and subsistence allowances authorized
12 by part VII of Veterans Regulation 1 (a) as amended),
13 authorized under any Act of Congress, or regulation of the
14 President based thereon, including emergency officers' re-
15 tirement pay and annuities, the administration of which is
16 now or may hereafter be placed in the Veterans' Adminis-
17 tration, and for the payment of adjusted-service credits as
18 provided in sections 401 and 601 of the Act of May 19,
19 1924, as amended (38 U. S. C. 631 and 661), \$2,907,-
20 000,000, to remain available until expended.

21 Readjustment benefits: For the payment of benefits to
22 or on behalf of veterans as authorized by titles II, III, and V,
23 of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended,
24 and title II of the Veterans Readjustment Assistance Act
25 of 1952, as amended, and for supplies, equipment, and tuition

1 authorized by part VII and payments authorized by part IX
2 of Veterans Regulation Numbered 1 (a), as amended,
3 \$775,000,000, to remain available until expended.

4 Military and naval insurance: For military and naval
5 insurance, \$5,000,000, to remain available until expended.

6 National service life insurance: For the payment of
7 benefits and for transfer to the national service life insurance
8 fund, in accordance with the National Service Life Insurance
9 Act of 1940, as amended, \$23,200,000, to remain available
10 until expended: *Provided*, That certain premiums shall be
11 credited to this appropriation as provided by the Act.

12 Servicemen's indemnities: For payment of liabilities
13 under the Servicemen's Indemnity Act of 1951, \$26,750,-
14 000, to remain available until expended.

15 Grants to the Republic of the Philippines: For payment
16 to the Republic of the Philippines of grants in accordance
17 with the Act of July 1, 1948, as amended (50 U. S. C.
18 App. 1991-1996), for expenses incident to medical care
19 and treatment of veterans, \$2,000,000.

20 Hospital and domiciliary facilities: For hospital and
21 domiciliary facilities, for planning and for extending any of
22 the facilities under the jurisdiction of the Veterans' Adminis-
23 tration or for any of the purposes set forth in sections 1 and
24 2 of the Act approved March 4, 1931 (38 U. S. C. 438j-k)
25 or in section 101 of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of

1 1944 (38 U. S. C. 693a), to remain available until ex-
2 pended, \$50,935,000, of which \$2,000,000 shall be used
3 for technical services for the major alteration, rehabilitation,
4 and modernization for the continued operation of the hospi-
5 tal at McKinney, Texas, and \$1,500,000 shall be available
6 for technical services for rehabilitation of the general medi-
7 cal and surgical hospital at Nashville, Tennessee.

8 Major alterations, improvements, and repairs: For all
9 necessary expenses of major alterations, improvements, and
10 repairs to regional offices, supply depots, and hospital and
11 domiciliary facilities, \$4,447,000, to remain available until
12 expended: *Provided*, That no part of the foregoing appro-
13 priation shall be used to commence any major alteration,
14 improvement, or repair unless funds are available for the
15 completion of such work; and no funds shall be used for
16 such work at any facility if the Veterans Administration is
17 reasonably certain that the installation will be abandoned in
18 the near future.

19 Service-disabled veterans insurance fund: To increase
20 the capital of the fund established in accordance with sec-
21 tion 620 of the National Service Life Insurance Act of
22 1940, as amended (38 U. S. C. 821), \$1,000,000.

1 Not to exceed 5 per centum of any appropriation for
2 the current fiscal year for "Compensation and pensions",
3 "Readjustment benefits", "Military and naval insurance",
4 "National service life insurance", and "Servicemen's indem-
5 nities", may be transferred, to any other of the mentioned
6 appropriations, but not to exceed 10 per centum of the
7 appropriation so augmented.

8 Appropriations available to the Veterans Administra-
9 tion for the current fiscal year for salaries and expenses shall
10 be available for services as authorized by section 15 of the
11 Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a).

12 Appropriations available to the Veterans Administra-
13 tion for the current fiscal year for "Inpatient care" and
14 "Outpatient care" shall be available for funeral, burial, and
15 other expenses incidental thereto (except burial awards au-
16 thorized by Veterans Regulation Numbered 9 (a), as
17 amended), for beneficiaries of the Veterans Administration
18 receiving care under such appropriations.

19 No part of the appropriations in this Act for the Vet-
20 erans Administration (except the appropriation for "Hos-
21 pital and domiciliary facilities") shall be available for the
22 purchase of any site for or toward the construction of any
23 new hospital or home.

1 No part of the foregoing appropriations shall be avail-
2 able for hospitalization or examination of any persons except
3 beneficiaries entitled under the laws bestowing such ben-
4 efits to veterans, unless reimbursement of cost is made to the
5 appropriation at such rates as may be fixed by the Admin-
6 istrator of Veterans Affairs.

7 INDEPENDENT OFFICES—GENERAL PROVISIONS

8 SEC. 102. Where appropriations in this title are expend-
9 able for travel expenses of employees and no specific limita-
10 tion has been placed thereon, the expenditures for such travel
11 expenses may not exceed the amount set forth therefor in
12 the budget estimates submitted for the appropriations: *Pro-*
13 *vided*, That this section shall not apply to travel performed
14 by uncompensated officials of local boards and appeal boards
15 of the Selective Service System.

16 SEC. 103. Where appropriations in this title are expend-
17 able for the purchase of newspapers and periodicals and no
18 specific limitation has been placed thereon, the expenditures
19 therefor under each such appropriation may not exceed the
20 amount of \$50: *Provided*, That this limitation shall not
21 apply to the purchase of scientific, technical, trade, or traffic
22 periodicals necessary in connection with the performance of
23 the authorized functions of the agencies for which funds are
24 herein provided.

1 SEC. 104. No part of any appropriation contained in
2 this title shall be available to pay the salary of any person
3 filling a position, other than a temporary position, formerly
4 held by an employee who has left to enter the Armed Forces
5 of the United States and has satisfactorily completed his
6 period of active military or naval service and has within
7 ninety days after his release from such service or from hos-
8 pitalization continuing after discharge for a period of not
9 more than one year made application for restoration to his
10 former position and has been certified by the Civil Service
11 Commission as still qualified to perform the duties of
12 his former position and has not been restored thereto.

13 SEC. 105. Appropriations contained in this title, avail-
14 able for expenses of travel shall be available, when specifically
15 authorized by the head of the activity or establishment con-
16 cerned, for expenses of attendance at meetings of organiza-
17 tions concerned with the function or activity for which the
18 appropriation concerned is made.

19 SEC. 106. No part of any appropriations made available
20 by the provisions of this title shall be used for the purchase
21 or sale of real estate or for the purpose of establishing new
22 offices outside the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That this
23 limitation shall not apply to programs which have been
24 approved by the Congress and appropriations made therefor.

25 SEC. 107. No part of any appropriation contained in

1 this title shall be used to pay the compensation of any em-
2 ployee engaged in personnel work in excess of the number
3 that would be provided by a ratio of one such employee
4 to one hundred and thirty-five, or a part thereof, full-time,
5 part-time, and intermittent employees of the agency con-
6 cerned: *Provided*, That for purposes of this section employees
7 shall be considered as engaged in personnel work if they
8 spend half time or more in personnel administration consist-
9 ing of direction and administration of the personnel program;
10 employment, placement, and separation; job evaluation and
11 classification; employee relations and services; training; wage
12 administration; and processing, recording, and reporting.

13 SEC. 108. None of the sections under the head "Inde-
14 pendent Offices, General Provisions" in this title shall apply
15 to the Housing and Home Finance Agency.

16 TITLE II—CORPORATIONS

17 The following corporations and agencies, respectively,
18 are hereby authorized to make such expenditures, within the
19 limits of funds and borrowing authority available to each such
20 corporation or agency and in accord with law, and to make
21 such contracts and commitments without regard to fiscal year
22 limitations as provided by section 104 of the Government
23 Corporation Control Act, as amended, as may be necessary
24 in carrying out the programs set forth in the Budget for the

1 fiscal year 1957 for each such corporation or agency, except
2 as hereinafter provided:

3 FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK BOARD

4 Federal Home Loan Bank Board: Not to exceed a
5 total of \$978,400 shall be available for administrative ex-
6 penses of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, and shall
7 be derived from funds available to the Federal Home Loan
8 Bank Board, including those in the Federal Home Loan
9 Bank Board revolving fund and receipts of the Federal
10 Home Loan Bank Administration, the Federal Home Loan
11 Bank Board, or the Home Loan Bank Board for the cur-
12 rent fiscal year and prior fiscal years, and the Board
13 may utilize and may make payment for services and facili-
14 ties of the Federal home-loan banks, the Federal Re-
15 serve banks, the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Cor-
16 poration, and other agencies of the Government: *Provided*,
17 That all necessary expenses in connection with the con-
18 servatorship of institutions insured by the Federal Savings
19 and Loan Insurance Corporation and all necessary expenses
20 (including services performed on a contract or fee basis,
21 but not including other personal services) in connection with
22 the handling, including the purchase, sale, and exchange, of
23 securities on behalf of Federal home-loan banks, and the
24 sale, issuance, and retirement of, or payment of interest on,

1 debentures or bonds, under the Federal Home Loan Bank
2 Act, as amended, shall be considered as nonadministrative
3 expenses for the purposes hereof: *Provided further*, That
4 not to exceed \$42,400 shall be available for expenses of
5 travel: *Provided further*, That members and alternates of
6 the Federal Savings and Loan Advisory Council shall be
7 entitled to reimbursement from the Board as approved by
8 the Board for transportation expenses incurred in attend-
9 ance at meetings of or concerned with the work of such
10 Council and may be paid not to exceed \$25 per diem
11 in lieu of subsistence: *Provided further*, That notwithstand-
12 ing any other provisions of this Act, except for the limitation
13 in amount hereinbefore specified, the administrative expenses
14 and other obligations of the Board shall be incurred, allowed,
15 and paid in accordance with the provisions of the Federal
16 Home Loan Bank Act of July 22, 1932, as amended (12
17 U. S. C. 1421-1449): *Provided further*, That the non-
18 administrative expenses for the examination of Federal and
19 State chartered institutions shall not exceed \$4,289,000.

20 Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation: Not
21 to exceed \$532,000 shall be available for administrative
22 expenses, which shall be on an accrual basis and shall be
23 exclusive of interest paid, depreciation, properly capitalized
24 expenditures, expenses in connection with liquidation of
25 insured institutions, liquidation or handling of assets of or

1 derived from insured institutions, payment of insurance, and
2 action for or toward the avoidance, termination, or mini-
3 mizing of losses in the case of insured institutions, legal fees
4 and expenses, and payments for administrative expenses
5 of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board determined by said
6 Board to be properly allocable to said Corporation, and said
7 Corporation may utilize and may make payment for
8 services and facilities of the Federal home-loan banks,
9 the Federal Reserve banks, the Federal Home Loan
10 Bank Board, and other agencies of the Government:
11 *Provided*, That not to exceed \$15,400 shall be available
12 for expenses of travel: *Provided further*, That notwith-
13 standing any other provisions of this Act, except for the
14 limitation in amount hereinbefore specified, the administra-
15 tive expenses and other obligations of said Corporation shall
16 be incurred, allowed and paid in accordance with title IV
17 of the Act of June 27, 1934, as amended (12 U. S. C.
18 1724-1730).

19 HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

20 Office of the Administrator, college housing loans:
21 Not to exceed \$1,100,000 shall be available for all ad-
22 ministrative expenses, which shall be on an accrual basis,
23 of carrying out the functions of the Office of the Admin-
24 istrator under the program of housing loans to educational
25 institutions (title IV of the Housing Act of 1950, as

1 amended, 12 U. S. C. 1749-1749d), but this amount shall
2 be exclusive of payment for services and facilities of the
3 Federal Reserve banks or any member thereof, the Federal
4 home-loan banks, and any insured bank within the mean-
5 ing of the Act creating the Federal Deposit Insurance
6 Corporation (Act of August 23, 1935, as amended, 12
7 U. S. C. 264) which has been designated by the Secre-
8 tary of the Treasury as a depository of public money of the
9 United States: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$42,000 shall
10 be available for expenses of travel.

11 Office of the Administrator, public facility loans: Not
12 to exceed \$318,000 of funds in the revolving fund established
13 pursuant to title II of the Housing Amendments of 1955,
14 as amended, shall be available for administrative expenses,
15 but this amount shall be exclusive of payment for services
16 and facilities of the Federal Reserve banks or any member
17 thereof, the Federal home-loan banks, and any insured bank
18 within the meaning of the Act creating the Federal Deposit
19 Insurance Corporation (Act of August 23, 1935, as
20 amended, 12 U. S. C. 264) which has been designated by
21 the Secretary of the Treasury as a depository of public
22 money of the United States: *Provided*, That (1) the author-
23 ization for appropriations contained in section 108 of the
24 Reconstruction Finance Corporation Liquidation Act (67
25 Stat. 232) is hereby canceled, (2) the unobligated balance

1 of the revolving fund authorized by said section is rescinded
2 and shall be covered into the Treasury upon approval of this
3 Act, and (3) the obligation of the Administrator of the
4 Housing and Home Finance Agency to repay the Treasury
5 for advances from said fund, together with interest thereon,
6 is hereby canceled.

7 Office of the Administrator, revolving fund (liquidating
8 programs) : During the current fiscal year not to exceed
9 \$2,000,000 shall be available for administrative ex-
10 penses (including not to exceed \$150,000 for travel),
11 but this amount shall be exclusive of costs of serv-
12 ices performed on a contract or fee basis in con-
13 nection with termination of contracts and legal services on
14 a contract or fee basis and of payment for services and
15 facilities of the Federal Reserve banks or any member
16 thereof, any servicer approved by the Federal National
17 Mortgage Association, the Federal home-loan banks, and
18 any insured bank within the meaning of the Act of August
19 23, 1935, as amended, creating the Federal Deposit Insur-
20 ance Corporation (12 U. S. C. 264) which has been desig-
21 nated by the Secretary of the Treasury as a depository of
22 public money of the United States: *Provided*, That all ex-
23 penses, not otherwise specifically limited in connection with
24 the programs provided for under this head shall not exceed
25 \$7,900,000, but this limitation shall not apply to expenses

1 (other than for personal services) in connection with dis-
2 position of federally owned projects.

3 Federal National Mortgage Association: Not to exceed
4 \$3,700,000 shall be available for administrative expenses,
5 which shall be on an accrual basis, and shall be exclusive
6 of interest paid, expenses (including expenses for fiscal
7 agency services performed on a contract or fee basis) in
8 connection with the issuance and servicing of obligations,
9 depreciation, properly capitalized expenditures, fees for
10 servicing mortgages, expenses (including services per-
11 formed on a force account, contract, or fee basis, but not
12 including other personal services) in connection with the
13 acquisition, protection, operation, maintenance, improve-
14 ment, or disposition of real or personal property belonging
15 to said Association or in which it has an interest, cost of
16 salaries, wages, travel, and other expenses of persons em-
17 ployed outside of the continental United States, expenses of
18 services performed on a contract or fee basis in connection
19 with the performance of legal services, and all administrative
20 expenses reimbursable from other Government agencies; and
21 said Association may utilize and may make payment for serv-
22 ices and facilities of the Federal Reserve banks and other
23 agencies of the Government: *Provided*, That the distribution
24 of administrative expenses to the accounts of the Association
25 shall be made in accordance with generally recognized

1 accounting principles and practices: *Provided further*, That
2 not to exceed \$150,000 shall be available for expenses of
3 travel.

4 Federal Housing Administration: In addition to the
5 amounts available by or pursuant to law (which shall be
6 transferred to this authorization) for the administrative
7 expenses in carrying out duties imposed by or pursuant
8 to law, not to exceed \$6,900,000 of the various funds
9 of the Federal Housing Administration shall be available for
10 expenditure, in accordance with the National Housing Act,
11 as amended (12 U. S. C. 1701): *Provided*, That, except
12 as herein otherwise provided, all expenses and obligations
13 of said Administration shall be incurred, allowed, and paid
14 in accordance with the provisions of said Act: *Provided*
15 *further*, That not to exceed \$445,000 shall be available
16 for expenses of travel: *Provided further*, That funds avail-
17 able for expenditure shall be available for contract actuarial
18 services (not to exceed \$1,500) ; and purchase of periodicals
19 and newspapers (not to exceed \$750): *Provided further*,
20 That expenditures for nonadministrative expenses classified
21 by section 2 of Public Law 387, approved October 25,
22 1949, shall not exceed \$36,700,000.

23 Public Housing Administration: Of the amounts avail-
24 able by or pursuant to law for the administrative expenses of
25 the Public Housing Administration in carrying out duties

1 imposed by or pursuant to law, including funds appropriated
2 by title I of this Act, not to exceed \$11,550,000 shall be
3 available for such expenses, including not to exceed
4 \$950,000 for expenses of travel; and expenses of attendance
5 at meetings of organizations concerned with the work of the
6 Administration: *Provided*, That necessary expenses of pro-
7 viding representatives of the Administration at the sites of
8 non-Federal projects in connection with the construction of
9 such non-Federal projects by public housing agencies with
10 the aid of the Administration, shall be compensated by such
11 agencies by the payment of fixed fees which in the aggregate
12 in relation to the development costs of such projects will
13 cover the costs of rendering such services, and expenditures
14 by the Administration for such purpose shall be considered
15 nonadministrative expenses, and funds received from such
16 payments may be used only for the payment of necessary
17 expenses of providing representatives of the Administration
18 at the sites of non-Federal projects: *Provided further*, That
19 all expenses of the Public Housing Administration not spe-
20 cifically limited in this Act, in carrying out its duties imposed
21 by law, shall not exceed \$2,900,000.

22 CORPORATIONS—GENERAL PROVISIONS

23 SEC. 202. No part of the funds of, or available for ex-
24 penditure by, any corporation or agency included in this
25 title shall be used to pay the compensation of any employee

1 engaged in personnel work in excess of the number that
2 would be provided by a ratio of one such employee to one
3 hundred and thirty-five, or a part thereof, full-time, part-
4 time, and intermittent employees of the agency concerned:
5 *Provided*, That for purposes of this section employees shall
6 be considered as engaged in personnel work if they spend
7 half-time or more in personnel administration consisting of
8 direction and administration of the personnel program; em-
9 ployment, placement, and separation; job evaluation and
10 classification; employee relations and services; training;
11 committees of expert examiners and boards of civil-service
12 examiners; wage administration; and processing, recording,
13 and reporting.

14 TITLE III—GENERAL PROVISIONS

15 SEC. 301. No part of any appropriation contained
16 in this Act, or of the funds available for expenditure
17 by any corporation or agency included in this Act, shall
18 be used for publicity or propaganda purposes designed to
19 support or defeat legislation pending before the Congress.

20 SEC. 302. No part of any appropriation hereafter con-
21 tained in this or any other Act shall be used to pay the compen-
22 sation of any officers or employees who establish a requirement
23 of maximum age for entrance into positions in the competitive
24 civil service: *Provided*, That any requirement of law for
25 compulsory retirement from the competitive civil service

1 solely because of age shall not be effective: *Provided further,*
2 That no person who has reached his seventieth birthday shall
3 be appointed in the competitive civil service on other than a
4 temporary basis.

5 SEC. 303. This Act may be cited as the “Independent
6 Offices Appropriation Act, 1957”.

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84TH CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. R. 9739

[Report No. 1847]

A BILL

Making appropriations for sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes.

By Mr. THOMAS

MARCH 2, 1956

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

H. R. 9739

(House No. 1401)

A BILL

to amend the act of March 3, 1907, entitled "An act to provide for the collection of duties on imports of certain goods from the Hawaiian Islands," and for other purposes.

Enacted May 1, 1907.

Approved May 1, 1907.
By the President: [Signature]

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued March 7, 1956
For actions of March 6, 1956
84th-2nd, No. 39

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HIGHLIGHTS; Senate continued debate on farm bill. Senate passed bill to relieve farmers from excise tax on gasoline. Sen. Humphrey criticized activities of public relations firm relative to this Department. Senate committee reported Treasury-Post Office appropriation bill. House commenced debate on independent offices appropriation bill. Rep. Curtis, Mo., introduced and discussed bill for taxation of co-operatives.

HOUSE

1. APPROPRIATIONS. Commenced debate on H. R. 9739, the independent offices appropriation bill for 1957. Amendments tentatively adopted included an increase of \$5,386,030 for the FCDA disaster relief funds and a deletion of language authorizing eleven supergrade positions in GSA. pp. 3581, 3582
2. BANKING AND CURRENCY. Rep. Patman criticized the undemocratic character of certain aspects of the open-market committee of the Federal Reserve System and inserted the text of his address to the Women's National Democratic Club urging the reconsideration and reorganization of the system. p. 3614
3. DEFENSE PRODUCTION. Both Houses received from the Office of Defense Mobilization a draft of legislation "to extend the Defense Production Act of 1950"; to the Banking and Currency Committees. pp. 3488, 3618
4. RECLAMATION. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported with amendment S. 1194, to provide for the construction of the Red Willow Dam, Nebr., by the Interior Department, and construction of Wilson Dam, Kans., by the Army Engineers (H. Rept. 1849). p. 3618
5. MONOPOLIES. The Judiciary Committee ordered reported with amendment H. R. 9424, to amend the Clayton Act by requiring prior notification of certain corporate mergers. p. D202

SENATE

6. FARM PROGRAM. Continued debate on S. 3183, the farm bill. pp. 3498, 3509, 3542
Sens. Chavez (for himself and Sen. Kerr), Young (for himself and Sens. Mundt, Carlson, Barrett, and Curtis), Ellender, Barrett (for himself and several other Senators), Hickenlooper (for himself and several other Senators), and Holland submitted amendments intended to be proposed to the bill. p. 3497
Sen. Langer inserted a Farmers' Union resolution opposing any reduction in wheat acreage and favoring 100 percent of parity for family farms, limiting all types of farm program payments to \$5,000 and an increase in personal income tax exemptions to \$1,000. p. 3489
7. FARM TAXES. Passed with Committee amendments H. R. 8780, to relieve farmers from excise taxes on gasoline and special fuels used on the farm. p. 3504
8. INFORMATION. Sen. Humphrey criticized the activities of a public relations firm relative to this Department, and inserted a letter received from the firm and an article on the matter. p. 3540
The Foreign Relations Committee ordered reported with amendments S. 3116, International Cultural Exchange and Fair Trade Participation Act of 1956. p. D200
9. DISASTER INSURANCE. Received a concurrent resolution from the S. Car. Legislature urging enactment of legislation authorizing a flood-insurance program. p. 3489
10. PARITY. Sen. Langer inserted a Local Farmers Union letter favoring 90 percent parity payments. p. 3490
11. WOOL. Sen. Young inserted several resolutions of the N. Dak. Cooperative Wool Marketing Assoc. opposing further freight rate increases, continuance of program to liquidate wool stocks, continuance of 6 percent duty on wool tops from Uruguay, and opposing attempts to reduce tariffs on imported wool and woolen products. p. 3490
12. FORESTRY. Sen. Humphrey inserted a letter received from a Rod and Gun Club favoring the preservation of the wilderness area of Superior National Forest. p. 3491
13. APPROPRIATIONS. The Appropriations Committee reported with amendments H. R. 9064, the Treasury-Post Office appropriation bill, 1957 (S. Rept. 1624). p. 3492
14. PERSONNEL; PENALTY MAIL. Sen. Byrd submitted the report of the Jt. Committee on Reduction of Non-essential Federal Expenditures on Federal employment and pay for the month of January, and inserted several tables and a statement concerning the report. p. 3492
The Post Office and Civil Service Committee ordered reported without amendment the following bills:
H. R. 5856, to repeal requirements for department heads to report to the Postmaster General the number of penalty envelopes and wrappers on hand at the close of the fiscal year;
S. 3237, providing for continuation of life-insurance coverage under the Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance Act of 1954 in the case of employees receiving benefits under the Federal Employees' Compensation Act;
S. 3315, to amend section 5 of the Civil Service Retirement Act of 1950 regarding death benefits; and
S. 1871, to amend the act to reimburse the Post Office Department for the transmission of official Government mail matter. D200
The Committee ordered reported with amendment S. 1542, to authorize an allowance for civilian officers and employees of the Government who are notaries public. D200

was and was not said on the floor has no way of distinguishing between material subjected to rebuttal and questioning and material not so submitted. This is particularly important in accurately reporting matters to the public involving partisan political issues.

I have today introduced a resolution to change the House rules so that extensions of remarks be printed in such manner that it will be clear to the reader that this material, though of value being the considered views of the Representative, were not spoken on the floor and so subjected to rebuttal or questioning by the other Members.

The remarks I have set forth were not spoken on the floor of the House. I raise these points for the considered judgment of my colleagues and an insertion in the RECORD is sufficient to accomplish this purpose.

TAXATION OF COOPERATIVES

(Mr. CURTIS of Missouri asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. CURTIS of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, in July last year, the Secretary of the Treasury wrote to the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, reviewing the failure of the attempt which was made by Congress in 1951 to impose some tax on the earnings of cooperatives, and proposing methods whereby the situation could be corrected.

The Secretary stated that the 1951 law intended that—

Cooperative income should be taxable as it was earned either to the cooperative itself, or to its members. Such income was to be taxable to the cooperative as a corporation unless paid in cash or otherwise allocated as patronage refunds, in which cases it was assumed to be taxable to the patrons or members.

However, several courts have held that when allocation certificates issued to cooperative patron members have no fair market value they are not properly includible in the taxable income of patron-members.

Thus—

Says the Secretary—

the 1951 act has failed to accomplish its purpose and, contrary to congressional intent, in at least some instances cooperatives may retain earnings with no tax imposed either on them or their members.

The Secretary suggests that the general intent of the 1951 legislation might be made effective by appropriate action of Congress in the following manner:

It could be provided that cooperatives could take deductions in computing their taxable income only for (a) cash distributions and (b) noncash allocations issued in such form or under such circumstances as would make them currently taxable to the patron-members receiving them, and (c) the amount deductible by the cooperative itself should not exceed the amount so currently taxable to patron-members.

Recognizing the fact that if the member of a cooperative gets no cash as his patronage dividend he may not have funds to pay the tax imposed upon him, Mr. Humphrey proposes a withholding system, like that now in force on wages and salaries. He says:

The tax could be withheld at the bottom rate for individuals, now 20 percent. As in the case of wages and salaries, refunds automatically would be made to those entitled to them and additional taxes paid by those subject to higher tax rates. Withholding at source would help both patron-members in payment of their taxes and the Treasury in its enforcement and administration problems.

It is a method of collecting some tax from cooperatives that I have advocated for several years. I have been particularly interested in it from the standpoint of the co-op member, particularly the farmer, who does not have a great deal of cash at his disposal. It is only through a withholding device like this that he will not have his personal cash position burdened with a tax payment as the result of a noncash patronage dividend. In 1952, I first introduced a bill providing for the "deduction and withholding on patronage dividends of a tax equal to 20 percent of the amount of each patronage dividend paid," and providing further that the amount withheld "shall be allowed to the recipient of the income as a credit against the tax imposed."

Mr. Speaker, that bill has been reintroduced at each succeeding session of the Congress. It is before the Ways and Means Committee at this time as H. R. 3892.

However, I have now revised it so that it is, I believe, directly in line with the suggestions made by Secretary of the Treasury Humphrey.

Since it appears to be the intent of the Secretary that only noncash patronage dividends should be subject to the withholding tax, I have changed my previous bill to limit the withholding to patronage dividends paid in a form other than coin, currency, or current check.

Further, I have added a new section which would prohibit the deduction of patronage dividends under the circumstances set forth in the Secretary's letter and thus, I believe, would overcome the objections that were raised to the 1951 law.

I am sending my new bill to the desk for proper reference. It is, I fully believe, a very gentle method of imposing a minimum of Federal income tax on the large and growing earnings of cooperatives. Evidently the Secretary thought so too, for he wrote that under the terms proposed by him:

Cooperatives still would be able to retain for their business use the entire amount of their earnings, subject only to the 20 percent withheld and paid on the tax liabilities of patron members, by allocating all earnings to their patron members in the form of taxable certificates.

It is estimated that full taxation of cooperative earnings would bring into the Treasury between \$300 million and \$400 million a year. The Secretary's plan will produce much less than that, of course, but it will nonetheless add an appreciable amount of money and, what is more, it will bring about a highly desirable equality of taxation among various types of business, some of which are now suffering quite unduly from the competition of the untaxed cooperatives.

Finally, I would say this: There has been considerable talk about corporations paying a withholding type of tax

on dividends they declare, to their stockholders. Estimates have been made indicating that in this area also there has been a loss of legal revenue to the Federal Government. This principle seems to have bearing on this present situation. With that in mind, I am preparing a bill to accomplish this further purpose and, if it seems in order that its subject matter is sufficiently similar to that set forth in this bill, I would agree to join the two bills together.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATIONS, 1957

Mr. BOLLING. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up the resolution (H. Res. 419) waiving all points of order against the bill (H. R. 9739) making appropriations for sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That during the consideration of the bill (H. R. 9739) making appropriations for sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes, all points of order against the bill are hereby waived.

Mr. BOLLING. Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. ALLEN], and at this time yield myself such time as I may require.

Mr. BOLLING. Mr. Speaker, House Resolution 419 waives all points of order against H. R. 9739, the independent offices appropriations bill for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957.

The total recommended in appropriations is \$6,005,157,260 for the 18 independent offices covered in the bill.

In general, H. R. 9739 contains the same provisions that were carried in the bill last year.

Certain legislative provisions are carried in this bill. What appears to be the most significant one is contained in section 302 which states that restrictions on employment by the Government based solely on age, including the mandatory retirement from the competitive civil service at age 70, shall not be effective, but that other more reasonable standards shall be the governing considerations.

The Committee on Rules was informed that the chairman of the House Committee on Post Office and Civil Service had been apprised of this proposal and that in like manner each chairman of the appropriate legislative committee had been made aware of the other items of legislation which are included in this appropriation bill. No objection to the granting of this rule was made in the hearing before the Committee on Rules.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BOLLING. I yield.

Mr. GROSS. May I say to the gentleman as one member of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, I had no knowledge that points of order were going to be waived on this bill. There was

no notification to the members of the committee that points of order were to be waived. I am at a loss to understand why the Committee on Rules granted a rule providing for the waiving of points of order on any such legislative matter.

Mr. BOLLING. Let me say to the gentleman that there was an open hearing before the Committee on Rules at which, of course, there was opportunity to protest and no one appeared who was opposed to the granting of the rule.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BOLLING. I yield.

Mr. PHILLIPS. The gentleman from Iowa, of course, understands that this rule only waives the right to make points of order, but amendments can still be offered and amendments are in order. The rule makes it possible to have debate on subjects which would not otherwise be possible.

Mr. BOLLING. The gentleman from California is correct. An amendment to strike out a provision would certainly be in order under this rule.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BOLLING. I yield.

Mr. GROSS. Not many appropriation bills come before the House under a rule waiving points of order; is that correct?

Mr. BOLLING. My memory tells me that there have been a number of appropriation bills reported to the House under a similar rule.

Mr. GROSS. But only yesterday we considered an appropriation bill that did not come in under a rule.

Mr. BOLLING. Some do and some do not, as the gentleman knows, of course.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BOLLING. I yield.

Mr. BAILEY. I would like to ask the distinguished gentleman from Missouri if he does not think in view of the fact that the House is looking for legislation to keep it busy, this is not an inopportune time to rush a bill through the House without adequate debate. What the Committee on Rules has done here is to force a gag rule waiving points of order.

Mr. BOLLING. The gentleman from Missouri would reply that he does not see that this rule in any way limits debate.

The rule simply provides for waiving points of order against legislative provisions which are contained in the appropriation bill. There will be adequate and ample time under general debate and under the 5-minute rule for discussion of any amendments offered to the legislation.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BOLLING. I yield.

Mr. BAILEY. Do I understand from the gentleman that under the 5-minute rule anyone can offer an amendment to strike out any portion of the bill?

Mr. BOLLING. That is my understanding. This rule only provides for waiving points of order. It is not a closed rule.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BOLLING. I yield.

Mr. PHILLIPS. What this rule does is to make possible debate which would not otherwise be allowed.

Mr. BOLLING. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the remainder of my time.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. BOLLING] has stated the case very clearly. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BOLLING. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PAN-AMERICAN DAY

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution (H. Res. 420) which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That the House of Representatives hereby designate Monday, April 16, 1956, for the celebration of Pan-American Day, on which day remarks appropriate to such occasion may occur.

The resolution was agreed to, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1957

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 9739) making appropriations for sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes.

Mr. Speaker, pending that motion, may I see if we can arrange for time for general debate? I would suggest 2 hours possibly.

Mr. PHILLIPS. I have had requests, which I have already granted, which requires between 50 and 55 minutes.

If the gentleman would make it 2 hours and 20 minutes.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, pending that motion, I ask unanimous consent that general debate be limited to 2½ hours, one-half the time to be controlled by the gentleman from California [Mr. PHILLIPS] and one-half by myself.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 9739, with Mr. KEOGH in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the unanimous-consent agreement, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS] will be recognized for 75 minutes, and the gentleman from California [Mr. PHILLIPS] will be recognized for 75 minutes.

The Chair now recognizes the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS].

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 15 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. YATES].

Mr. YATES. Mr. Chairman, I want again to pay tribute to the magnificent manner in which the chairman of our subcommittee, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS], has performed his task on the bill now brought to the floor. In the 5 years in which I have served on this committee I have been impressed more and more by the gentleman's complete grasp of the items that make up the independent offices appropriation bill, by the facility and ability with which the gentleman from Texas is able to analyze them and dispose of them. Occasionally, the gentleman and I have differed on a few of the things. We are in agreement on this bill. There is nothing in here which is in substantial dispute.

In prior years when this bill came to the floor we have had heated and prolonged disputes on public housing; but inasmuch as the administration had made no recommendation at the time of our hearings this year respecting the number of units of public housing that should be constructed, there is no appropriation in this bill for the public-housing program. I assume that after the Banking and Currency Committee completes its hearings and the House comes to a decision as to the number of units that should be authorized for construction there will be a supplemental appropriation to supply the funds necessary for that purpose.

There is some controversy respecting the amendment which removes the mandatory retirement age. I do not think there is any controversy respecting the amendment which was a part of the bill last year which prohibited the Civil Service Commission from using age as a factor in Federal employment. It eliminated the use of age as a factor of employment in the Federal Government. In doing this the Federal Government took a major step in eradicating the much too prevalent practice of using the birth certificate as the basis for employment. Throughout the country today we still find men who are 45 and women who are 35 being denied an opportunity to work for no other reason than age. That cannot happen in the Federal Government today, and it will not happen if this provision is approved again. It was applicable last year only to the appropriation bill for independent offices in force and effect for only 1 year. When the Civil Service Commission representatives appeared before our subcommittee and were interrogated respecting that provision we were told that it worked out very well indeed. As a matter of fact they extended it throughout the Federal Government, not just to the agencies in the independent offices bill.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. YATES. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. What hearings did the Appropriations Committee hold on this legislative proposal?

Mr. YATES. The hearings appear in the section pertaining to the Civil Service Commission. I do not have that volume with me and I cannot refer the gentleman to the exact page, but I am sure if he addresses his inquiry to the clerk of the committee the clerk will tell him.

Mr. GROSS. Will the gentleman yield for another question?

Mr. YATES. Certainly.

Mr. GROSS. Who appeared before the gentleman's committee on this legislative proposal?

Mr. YATES. The Civil Service Commission appeared before our subcommittee requesting funds for their operations.

Mr. GROSS. Did the committee hear any representatives of employee groups?

Mr. YATES. Not to my knowledge.

Mr. GROSS. That is what I thought.

Mr. YATES. I must confess I was homesick at the time, but I do not see anything in the hearings.

Mr. GROSS. The gentleman will say that all the hearings are represented in this volume, I take it?

Mr. YATES. That is correct.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to direct my attention to the appropriation for the Federal Power Commission. If the consumers of this Nation believe they are protected by the President's veto of the Natural Gas Act, they are sadly mistaken. Whatever good may have accrued from Mr. Eisenhower's rejection of that bill is being destroyed by either the inaction or refusal of the Federal Power Commission to regulate the natural-gas companies. Perhaps the Commission is waiting until next year, hoping for passage again of the Harris-Fulbright bill before it takes the action it is required to take under the Natural Gas Act. Perhaps it is just opposed to the concept of regulating natural-gas companies. But whatever the reason is, the fact remains that the Commission is not doing the job it is supposed to do, and that is to protect the American consumers from unreasonable and extortionate rates now charged by the natural-gas companies.

During the debates on the Harris bill at the time it was before the House, it was asserted again and again that there were 8,000 or more independent natural-gas producers which would have to be regulated if the Harris bill was not passed. The Commission testified for the Harris bill when it was before the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. It is reasonable to assume that if the Commission did not want the task of regulating the independent producers it would have included the greatest possible number of producers who would be subject to regulation, rather than minimizing the number, to show the difficulties of enforcement. But what the Commission told our subcommittee

was most surprising. It came to us and asked for funds to regulate 2,300 independent natural producers—not 8,000, not 9,000, not 10,000 such as you heard around here during the gas-bill debate, but 2,300 of them. If anybody knows the number of independent gas producers subject to regulation, it should be the Commission. Yet they appeared before our committee and stated there were only 2,300 subject to regulation.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. YATES. I yield to the gentleman from West Virginia.

Mr. BAILEY. The gentleman is aware of the fact that there are thousands of applications pending before the Federal Power Commission for certificates of conveniences and necessity. In my own State of West Virginia I have several hundred small gas producers, including producers that have only 1, 2 or 3 small gas wells. Some of them have been unable to put their gas into pipelines running in interstate commerce for 8 or 9 months. In a number of cases, probably 15 or 20, I have had them come here to Washington and appear before the Federal Power Commission. They talked these producers out of granting a temporary certificate of convenience because they were doing irreparable damage to the individual. There are still hundreds of applications from small producers in West Virginia pending down there and they have been there for a year or more.

Mr. YATES. I agree with the gentleman on the point he makes. Last year when the Commission appeared before us we asked how much money they would need in order to clean up the backlog of applications for natural gas certificates and which would permit them to do a reasonable and decent job of regulating the companies that have to be regulated.

Mr. BAILEY. Are they asking for additional funds for that purpose?

Mr. YATES. We have given them in this bill all the money they have requested, because we want them to do the job. We told them when they appeared before our committee: We want you to do this job, we want you to clean up the backlog. That appears in our report, and we gave them all the money they asked for. We hope they will do the job, but I am not optimistic. I think they are not willing to do the job. It is because they have not wiped out certificate backlogs, they have not established any rate policy, they are floating in the air at the present time and do not know what they are going to do with respect to establishing procedures for dealing with the certificates or establishing a basis for regulating the rates of these companies.

Mr. BAILEY. I thank the gentleman from Illinois for that information.

Mr. YATES. During the debates on the Harris bill you will remember, too, that those of us who opposed the bill were threatened with the loss of gas to our cities. We were told if the bill were not passed, the natural gas companies would refuse to continue to fur-

nish gas to our metropolitan areas. When the Commission appeared before our subcommittee I asked them about it. They said that this service could not be discontinued; that once a certificate had been granted or once a company had engaged in transporting or selling natural gas in interstate commerce under section 7, it could not abandon that service without the approval of the Federal Power Commission.

At the present time, although it is almost 2 years since the Supreme Court handed down its decision in the Phillips case, the Commission has come to no decision as to how it should proceed to regulate the rates of the natural gas companies. I tried to find out how they proposed to do it. Time and again I asked the Commission how it proposed to regulate the rates of the natural gas companies.

For instance, on page 1684 of the record, I asked Commissioner Digby:

What are you going to do? I must confess I am up in the air. As I understand the Natural Gas Act, the Commission is required to fix the rates to be charged by the independent producers. How do you propose to do it?

Then Mr. Digby replied:

We have made no definite policy determination.

But, Mr. Chairman, prior to the Commission's decision in the Panhandle Eastern Gas Co. case last June the Commission did know what it was doing—it did have a method of dealing with the valuation of the gas reserves of production companies. The pipeline companies and they own their own reserves, had their rates fixed on the basis of a valuation of original cost depreciated. But the Commission in the Panhandle Eastern case, in spite of the fact that the method of valuation had been approved by the Supreme Court in at least 4 different cases, changed this method and undertook to value the properties on the basis of weighted fair value, whatever that may mean. An appeal from the Commission's decision in the Panhandle Eastern case to the Circuit Court of Appeals resulted in a reversal of the Commission's order. The Commission was told by the court that they had to use original cost depreciated as one of the methods of valuation. Commissioner Digby and Mr. Kuykendall, Chairman of the Commission, stated to our committee that they did not want to use original cost depreciated. They said this was a method of valuation that they could not use with natural gas companies and indicated they might refuse to do so. I do not know why. I think they just made up their minds that they are not going to follow this method of valuation. They spoke about the complicated division of costs because of the different contract prices emanating from the same gas field. Nevertheless, this is not the first time that a regulatory commission has to deal with the problem of the allocation of joint costs. The Commission was created for the purpose of dealing with highly technical problems and this one should not be insuperable.

The protest was also made that so many of the independent producers do not have good books and records and cannot furnish the Commission with the information to establish their original cost or investment—in the words of Commissioner Digby, "they have their offices in their hip pockets." Yet Commissioner Digby agreed with me that this certainly was not true of the Phillips Co. or of the approximately 100 large companies who own the greatest portion of the known reserves of gas throughout the country.

The Commission is dragging its feet. The problems it raises about the difficulties inherent in establishing a rate base for independent natural gas producers are not well founded because prior to its recent decision in the Panhandle Eastern case they had been valuing the gas reserves owned by the pipeline companies on the basis of original cost, depreciated. When I asked the Commission whether there was a distinction to be made between valuation of the reserves of pipeline companies and those of independent producers, they could not find any.

Mr. Chairman, I hope that I am wrong in believing that the Commission does not intend to protect the consumers of this country. If their present attitude continues, we have no assurance that consumers are going to be protected from exorbitant and extortionate rates.

The Commission seems to be tending again to take the position of fair field value, the position it took in the Panhandle Eastern case. If it continues to follow this position, if it does not take into consideration original cost depreciated as a method of valuation, the consumers of this country will suffer. As a matter of fact, if it continues to follow the Panhandle Eastern case, as is indicated it proposes to do in the hearings before our committee, I do not see any need for passing the Harris bill; I do not see any need for passing the Kerr bill or bills of that type. The Commission will have placed into effect the fundamental purpose of those acts—to increase the rates. Freedom from regulation for the so-called independent producer is really secondary to the fixing of gas rates at market value. If the Commission can do this by adopting an appropriate theory of ratemaking, the need for passage of bills like the Harris-Fulbright bill will have ceased to exist.

(Mr. YATES asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 20 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, the Independent Offices Appropriation Subcommittee, in bringing this bill to the floor this year, brings in as nearly a noncontroversial bill, I think, as it is possible to bring when we consider that we have some 18 agencies each one of which has its own problems. I think that the general discussion which has been suggested in the preliminary debate, especially in the debate on the rule, may hinge more on interpretation than on actual controversy over the intent of the committee. I think, therefore, except upon one particular subject, I shall ask the Members of the House to permit me to speak in

a general way on the bill and yield to questions, if there are any, regarding specific agencies.

As I said, there are 18 agencies included in the bill. This is the tenth annual bill, from this subcommittee, in which I have had a part, and since it is the last one with which I shall have anything to do, I should like to take the opportunity to say that I think a great deal of the credit for bringing in a bill like this goes to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS], with whom it has been a pleasure to work for all these years. The coordination and cooperation among the Members, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. YATES], the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. EVINS], the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. BOLAND], and my own two colleagues, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. VURSELL], and the gentleman from New York [Mr. OSTERTAG] have made it possible for us to work in continuous and successful harmony.

There are one or two items I should like to mention, Mr. Chairman; over a period of 4 years the Veterans' Administration has been able to work out a policy which is increasingly successful. The policies of the Veterans' Administration will never please everyone. They certainly will not please that citizen of the United States who wants all veterans to be treated in federally owned and supported hospitals, irrespective of the remoteness of his condition to his service in the Armed Forces. If we did that we would go, as I have said many times, into socialized medicine by the back door. On the other hand, the policies would not please the citizen of the United States who desires that service to the veterans be confined exclusively to those areas of physical conditions which arose directly from war service.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. PHILLIPS. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Can the gentleman say what particular groups are pushing that extension of aid through hospitalization to the veterans?

Mr. PHILLIPS. I would say that some individuals, rather than groups, in some of the veterans' organizations.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Is there such a move on the part of veterans' organizations or any one of the veterans' organizations?

Mr. PHILLIPS. Not to my knowledge; nor is it confined strictly to any one of them. There are individuals or small groups inside all of the veterans' organizations whose views I would say are not agreed to by a majority of the members of those veterans' organizations.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Are there any of the national veterans' organizations pushing such demands?

Mr. PHILLIPS. Not this year, certainly; I am not aware of it.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. PHILLIPS. So that I think that the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs today is to be commended for attempt-

ing to work out the problem. I think that perhaps the Congress, through the Committee on Appropriations, may take some credit for an assist, and that the legislative committee has, of course, taken the leadership in this field from the very beginning and should be commended for it. I think all of us who are veterans feel that this problem is very close to us because we know the situation, know the demands, and are trying to work out something.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Chairman, I wonder if the gentleman would yield, but I do not want to interrupt him.

Mr. PHILLIPS. I was about to take up this matter of the money that was put into the civil-service retirement fund.

Mr. HALLECK. That is the item about which I should like to inquire. Many of us through the years have understood that probably something of a bookkeeping deficit builds up in the Civil Service Retirement Fund, or has through the years. As I understand, the budget requested a contribution of \$295 million for the contribution to the fund.

Mr. PHILLIPS. The gentleman is correct.

Mr. HALLECK. On page 5 of the bill it appears that that has been raised to \$600 million.

Mr. PHILLIPS. The gentleman is correct.

Mr. HALLECK. Am I correct in saying that of course that fund represents an asset of the Government, but likewise there is represented a liability of the Government. Is that correct?

Mr. PHILLIPS. That is correct.

Mr. HALLECK. So that in a way it is a bookkeeping transaction to take it from one pocket and put it into another?

Mr. PHILLIPS. If the gentleman will permit me to explain it, I think I will prove it is more than a bookkeeping transaction, and much more important.

Mr. HALLECK. I do not want to interrupt except that I should like it clarified in my own mind. Certainly the figure raised from the \$295 million which was requested to the \$600 million represents an obligation against the budget of \$305 million.

Mr. PHILLIPS. That is correct.

Mr. HALLECK. The thing that has seemed to me slightly unusual about it at this particular time is that the Federal contribution in 1945 was \$195 million; in 1946, \$246 million; in 1947, \$221 million; in 1948, \$245 million; in 1949, \$226 million; in 1950, \$304 million; in 1951, \$307 million; in 1952, \$312 million; and in 1953, \$325 million.

In other words, through those years the contribution was running along substantially at the figure requested by the budget this time. Now, all at once in this year it is raised to about double what it had been before. Of course, as I say, that does have an impact on the overall budget and the balancing of the budget.

Mr. PHILLIPS. The gentleman is correct in his figures. It has an impact upon the budget. It has an impact upon the national debt of the United States. But to my mind, more seri-

ously, it has an impact approaching an attempt to let the people of the United States think that this fund is in balance when it actually is not. How serious it is, that is another matter.

I should like to express my own personal feelings on this subject, which I have explained every time, I think, this bill has come up, and about which I feel very strongly. I believe that a trust fund should be actuarially in good condition. If this were a State agency, a State government, if there were something in which we could put the money in the funds of some other agency, the securities of some other government or other agency, I would feel that we should put this trust fund immediately into actuarial condition.

We cannot do this. We hold the highest securities in the United States. The only ones into which we could put this money would be specifically indicated bonds representing this trust fund or group of trust funds. It is the same kind of bond as any bond issued by the Federal Government. If we continue deficit financing, what we are actually doing is taking the money which the people pay in, to pay the deficit in the operating expenses of the Government. I have contended that that, in effect, deceived the people of the United States; and until we reach the point where we are balancing the budget every year and where this money being paid into this trust fund would be used to pay off the national debt and cut down the annual interest upon the national debt that we should not put this money in and spend it for the deficit financing of the Government. It is a very simple argument. Actually, we are \$13 billion behind on this. But, nobody contends, neither I, nor any other member of the committee, that it will not have to be paid. Of course, it will have to be paid. But at the present time the demands upon the fund are less than the amount of money being paid in from the employees. Consequently, it is my feeling that we should wait and pay in every year from the Federal Treasury exactly the amount necessary to make up any immediate deficit in the benefit payments, until such time as our finances are in balance. It should not be necessary for us to go out and borrow the money to put it into the fund to bring it up to an academic actuarially sound condition. Now it may sound complicated, but I do not think it is very complicated. This \$305 million which the gentleman from Indiana mentions, or the entire \$13 billion—where would we get it? We would simply go out and borrow it from the people of the United States and pay interest upon it and put it into the fund and use it to pay the deficit expenses of the Government until such time as we are actually balancing the budget and paying off on the national debt. I am not in favor of any payment into the civil service retirement fund until the time that we can actually pay the money in, put bonds in a trust fund and pay the money on an unnecessary high national debt such as we have today. I hope that answers the gentleman from Indiana. I do not

know how the gentleman feels about it. There are people who think the amount put in should be much higher, and there are people who think it should be much less. I hold to the opinion that we should not have to put any more money than is necessary to meet the demands from the beneficiaries until such time as the national accounts are in balance.

Mr. HALLECK. If the gentleman will permit me, I think it would have been much better to continue for this coming year as we have in the past at substantially the figure recommended by the budget. As the gentleman has pointed out, this increase in respect to the fund itself is a matter of realism, and is not particularly consequential. But insofar as it has to do with the balancing of the budget for the coming year, of course, it is a substantial amount. I also agree with the gentleman that obviously in any year when these obligations are created, whatever the arrangement is, so far as the book-keeping is concerned, and whatever the Government must pay out in the way of benefits during any year, necessarily comes out of the production of the people as a whole for that particular year.

Mr. PHILLIPS. The gentleman is correct. I only ask the gentleman to remember that I am a member of the minority side of the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. HALLECK. Of course, I certainly appreciate that.

Mr. PHILLIPS. I thought the gentleman from Indiana would appreciate that fact.

Mr. MORANO. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PHILLIPS. I yield.

Mr. MORANO. Was there a division in the subcommittee on this item?

Mr. PHILLIPS. We do not operate in the subcommittee by vote. We agree or disagree—we take reservations when we do not fully agree. I took a reservation upon this.

Mrs. FRANCES P. BOLTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PHILLIPS. I yield.

Mrs. FRANCES P. BOLTON. Mr. Chairman, may I take this opportunity personally to thank our distinguished colleague, the gentleman from California [Mr. PHILLIPS] for the selfless service he has rendered on this committee during the years he has served in this body. There is not a Member in the House who will not miss the distinguished gentleman from California.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to address a question to the gentleman from California. I notice in the committee report on page 19 there is reference to a veterans' hospital in Cleveland where there is provision for a general medical hospital. Would my distinguished colleague tell me what, in his opinion, would be the effect of this paragraph on the building of this general medical and surgical hospital for the Ohio veterans.

Mr. PHILLIPS. I would hope it would be so definite that the Veterans' Administration would understand that it is the unanimous feeling of the subcommittee, supported by the full Committee on Appropriations where the bill was heard,

that the idea of building a 500-bed hospital for general medical and surgery patients simply invites a request next year to double it. Therefore, the economical thing is to put up a hospital at once, large enough for the demands of the area.

I might say this is not entirely academic with me. I spent seven of the happiest years of my life in Cleveland. I am thoroughly familiar with the site that was selected. I know the conditions in the hospital. I know that when the committee put in the money for the Brecksville Hospital it was to be a neuropsychiatric hospital; that that was the greatest need in the United States at that time. Even including southern California with all our influx of veterans, Cleveland had the greatest need. Four years ago this general medical and surgical hospital was to be built, but it has not been built yet. It is because there are two arguments going on; one, whether it shall be built on a spot selected by the Civil Defense Administration, or one selected by the Veterans' Administration. The other argument is whether it shall be 500 beds or more. You cannot squeeze 850 patients into a hospital with 500 beds. The committee says this hospital should be built on the park site, which is adjacent to the hospital; and, second, that the total number of general medical and surgical beds in both hospitals shall be not less than 1,000. I think I have made it clear not only to the gentlewoman from Ohio [Mrs. FRANCES P. BOLTON] but also to the Veterans' Administration.

Mrs. FRANCES P. BOLTON. I thank the gentleman very, very earnestly, and would say again how much we shall miss him in the 85th Congress.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PHILLIPS. I yield.

Mr. REES of Kansas. I would like to return to the discussion with respect to this retirement fund in which the gentleman is interested, as am I.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Very much.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Millions of people who have investments in this fund are entitled to know that the amount, if it were actuarially sound, would be \$13 billion and not \$4 billion.

Mr. PHILLIPS. I can assure the gentleman they know it very well. I have discussed this each year with men who are interested in this fund. I think we all believe the time will come shortly when the fund should either be put into an actuarially sound condition at a time when the money will not have to be borrowed and interest paid on it, or that we should face this matter frankly, and his committee would naturally take the lead, and say that we do not have to keep an actuarially sound fund, and that the Government should obligate itself every year to pay the amount of money that would be required to pay the Government's share. As soon as some of these older civil service employees reach retirement, who did not pay the retirement money out of their own funds, the Government takes over and pays the deficit every year. I hope the gentleman's committee will in the near future decide

which policy they should adopt. Personally, I would prefer the latter policy, but I would accept any policy defined by the gentleman's committee.

Mr. REES of Kansas. I agree there should be a policy adopted, but I assumed a policy had been adopted but had not been followed, that is to provide sufficient funds.

Mr. PHILLIPS. There are sufficient funds. There are more than sufficient funds, but there is no actuarially sound fund as might be established in an industry or in a State, which could put the money into Federal bonds.

Mr. REES of Kansas. That is the way it ought to be. If it is to continue in unsound position, then those affected should know it.

Mr. PHILLIPS. The gentleman certainly would not want us to put billions into this fund and then go and borrow from the very people whom we are supposed to be helping, and pay interest on it, so that they have a double payment of both money and interest.

Why should they use that money for the deficit expenses of the Government and then come back and tax the people again for the money they thought they were paying this year?

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 4 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, the great State of California, the 29th District especially, the whole Nation, and this Congress is going to lose a good man, a fair man, an outstanding Member of this body in the person of our beloved friend, JOHN PHILLIPS.

He is only "39" years of age and I must confess that I have worked on him long and hard as a good many of our other friends have in an effort to get him to change his mind. He wants to go back to the great State he is from and for the next 45 years do as he pleases.

He is going to retire, and he is retiring voluntarily. As I said, the whole Nation is going to lose a good man and a fine, outstanding public servant.

To the gentleman from California may I say with a great feeling of warm affection that we wish you well, and we hope the next 45 or 50 years will bring you a lot of happiness.

Good luck to you, and when you come back next year to visit us you be certain to come around to the Independent Offices Committee. You will always be welcome.

A lot of good luck to you and your family.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. What are some Members on this side who do not know too much about these appropriation bills going to do when you are away?

Mr. PHILLIPS. The gentleman from Michigan will still be here.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. He does not know anything about appropriation bills.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, the retirement of JOHN PHILLIPS is going to leave a very serious vacancy on this side

of the aisle on the Appropriations Committee. He has been with us for a long time. With his outstanding ability as an accountant, his ken for research activities and that sort of thing, he has made a record of which any man can be proud, and that has been of great and lasting advantage to the people of the United States.

Mr. THOMAS. Well said, I will say to the gentleman from New York and it is true.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I yield myself about a minute and a half or two minutes more, if I may, to make a few observations about this retirement fund.

In the first place, and I want to address a few of my remarks to my distinguished friend the assistant minority leader, the gentleman from Indiana, I do not think there is anything partisan in the activities of this committee about this matter; and there ought not to be. We had no politics in mind and politics in fact does not belong anywhere in this fund and I hope it never gets in.

Here are some 2,200,000 Federal employees paying their 6 percent every 30 days into this fund.

The fund is insolvent to the tune of \$13,500,000,000. Think about it. There is less than \$7 billion in the fund and it is short \$13,500,000,000. That is the reverse of the proposition.

And why is it short? The Federal employees have been paying their part, but the Federal Government has not been paying its part.

My distinguished friend from Indiana cited some figures and those figures are true. The administration appointed that famous commission known as the Kaplan committee to study the retirement system and to bring in some light and information on the requirements of the fund. They did. Prior to that time there was too much guesswork involved in this fund. We now know what is required and we give you full credit for doing it. The Kaplan committee did it. While the studies were going on for 2 years the Bureau of the Budget did not recommend that the Federal Government pay anything to this fund. That is perhaps right because the Kaplan committee was studying it. Now they have made their report and what did the Kaplan committee recommend? Not \$295 million that the Bureau of the Budget put in there this year, but \$843 million. Under their recommendation we should have appropriated in round figures \$850 million. So, if the committee erred, and we must admit that we did, we erred to the tune of not appropriating \$850 million instead of \$600 million.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. EVINS].

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. EVINS. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. The House Committee on Veterans' Affairs has been much concerned and much interested in the veterans' housing program that is due to expire next year. I notice in the

hearings that the Appropriations Subcommittee also expressed much interest in the housing program. Would the gentleman comment as to the accuracy of the appropriations to the Veterans' Administration for the Loan and Guaranty Section of the Veterans' Administration this year?

Mr. EVINS. I may say to the gentleman that the committee has provided what the officials of the Veterans' Administration have said is adequate.

Mr. Chairman, the gentleman of the committee who have preceded me have fully covered the major items in the pending appropriations bill.

The gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS], the distinguished chairman of the Subcommittee on Independent Offices Appropriations, has furnished the committee with a clear, concise, and informative statement of the contents of the measure under consideration. It should be added that when Chairman THOMAS has completed his statement, there is little further than can be added, or needs to be added, by way of explanation of an appropriations bill coming from the committee of which he serves as chairman. Chairman THOMAS, as we all recognize, is an able and hard-working chairman. Our chairman has performed an excellent service in this instance, as is his usual custom.

It has been a privilege to be associated with him in the work of the subcommittee. It has also been a privilege to work with the gentleman from California [Mr. PHILLIPS], the ranking minority member of the subcommittee, and all of my colleagues on the committee.

It is a refreshing and stimulating experience to serve on this committee and I should like to take this opportunity to again express my thanks and appreciation to all of the members of the committee for their kindness and helpfulness. The fine spirit of cooperation which prevails in the work of the committee is unexcelled.

This bill, Mr. Chairman, which the committee has brought before the House, represents months of study and extended consideration of the needs and requirements of some 18 agencies of the Government comprising the category of independent offices.

It is readily apparent that the work of this committee is very important and certainly carries with it great responsibility when we consider that the committee has been asked to look into, analyze, and evaluate the budget estimates of 18 agencies for the fiscal year 1957 with total budget requests of \$5,793,704,000. The overall amount recommended by the committee in the bill totals some \$6,004,722,260.

I am certainly not going to discuss all the items of appropriations included in this bill as other members have spoken and given an explanation of the principal items involved in the independent offices category. But I shall confine my remarks, during the time allotted, to a few items relating to some of the regulatory agencies and important commissions, principally the Federal Trade Commission, Federal Power Commission, the Securities and Exchange Commission,

General Services Administration, and the Veterans' Administration.

The committee has given much study to the civil service retirement and disability fund which the Civil Service Commission administers. As previously pointed out, this fund is delinquent as far as Federal Government contributions are concerned, in an amount calculated at \$13 billion. Federal employees are paying 6 percent of their wages into this fund, but the Federal Government is not matching their contributions on the basis required.

A special study of this situation, concerning the actual soundness or lack of soundness of this fund, has developed that there should be appropriated into the fund about \$850 million annually to represent the normal Government cost, plus interest, to keep the civil service retirement and disability fund on a current pay-as-you-go basis.

In addition to this amount, some payments could and should be made on the \$13 billion deficit of this fund.

The Budget Bureau has not included either of these in its recommendations. The bookkeeping juggling of this item alone demonstrates clearly that the so-called surplus in the budget or balanced budget is pure fantasy. The administration's claim of a balanced budget, thus, is most inaccurate.

The committee has recommended that \$600 million be appropriated to this fund in 1957 in an effort to put it more nearly on a current basis.

The Federal Government must keep faith with its employees in the matter of this retirement fund. Our Federal employees are dependent on this system and Congress should make certain that the fund's stability is assured.

Concerning our regulatory commissions—which serve as an arm of the Congress—the committee has given close attention to the needs of these agencies for an effective and vigorous prosecution of the law imposed upon them by the Congress.

The committee has approved \$5,400,000 for the Federal Trade Commission, which is \$1,137,000 more than was appropriated for this agency last year, but \$100,000 less than the Budget Bureau's estimates for 1957.

The committee received testimony from the Chairman of this Commission that FTC plans an extensive investigation of mergers and consolidation of business and corporate interests throughout the Nation. The committee feels that the antimerger work of this Commission is highly important and urgently needed. The country is experiencing a third wave of corporate mergers. The increased funds recommended should greatly accelerate this work by the Commission. The antimonopoly work of the Commission is also of major importance and should not be diminished.

For the Securities and Exchange Commission, which has the duty of protecting the public against fraudulent sale and offerings of sales of stocks and securities on the open market, the committee has recommended an appropriation of \$5,700,000.

The committee received a great deal of testimony from members of this Commission concerning increased business activity in connection with uranium stocks. This activity has created the need of additional personnel in certain areas of the country. To assist the Commission in its role of protecting the public interest, the committee has recommended an increase in appropriations of \$745,000 more than was allocated in 1956.

It is recommended in the bill that \$5,200,000 be appropriated for the Federal Power Commission. This Commission has accumulated a backlog of work in connection with power studies and license franchise applications.

In addition, the Federal Power Commission will have or should have an expanded work program because of its responsibility in regulating the natural-gas industry in the public interest. The Commission, in my opinion, has for many months failed in its full duty and responsibility in proceeding to effectively investigate and prosecute segments of the natural-gas industry. The Commission simply has just delayed proceeding in this field awaiting action of the Congress to relieve its workload or reduce its jurisdiction. The Commission, recently, however, has assured the committee that since the veto of the gas bill it will now proceed to vigorously enforce the law. The committee understands that some 25 orders recently have been issued by the Commission calling for investigation of the rate structure of major producing companies.

These investigations are to determine whether or not their rates are unjust, unreasonable, unduly discriminatory or preferential. I want to take this opportunity to commend the Commission for this important action.

The committee has approved funds totaling \$211,340,900 for the operation of the General Services Administration for the next year. The GSA is the "house-keeping" agency of our Government and its work and progress must be effectively continued.

One program of this agency with which members are interested is the Federal buildings construction program, authorized under the Lease-Purchase Act, approved during the second session of the 83d Congress. The committee last year urged the agency to move forward in the overall building and renovation program which was begun in 1954.

While, actually, little noticeable progress has been made in this direction, there has been a modest beginning by GSA. The committee this year has approved the budget estimate of \$5 million for financing the acquisition of sites, drawings, and architectural work in this connection. This program has been delayed too long. A great need exists for new and improved and additional Federal buildings in many areas throughout the Nation. This program should be expedited with the greatest dispatch possible.

In this connection, I would like to point out that the committee's recommendations include funds for acquisition of sites and architectural work on three

new Federal buildings in the Fourth Congressional District of Tennessee—in towns recommended by GSA on its priority work schedule—these include Carthage, Smithville, and Lafayette. There are other towns and cities, not only in the district which I have the honor to represent, but in other districts throughout the Nation, that are deserving of this agency giving early attention to their Federal building needs.

Concerning the Veterans' Administration, Mr. Chairman, since World War II, as many of the Members will recall, there has been a reduction in several items of appropriations for various veterans' benefit programs. This has occurred as the veterans' educational and training program and other programs have tapered off or declined.

This year—I am pleased to report—your committee has recommended an overall increase of \$253,402,860 over last year's appropriation, and \$785,860 over the budget estimate for all phases of veterans' programs. This action was taken by the committee in an effort to continue and improve the veterans' programs of the Nation.

We have, as we all recognize, the greatest veterans' program of any nation in the world, which includes the program of education and training, insurance, housing, compensation and pension, hospital and medical care and other great benefit programs for veterans and their dependents.

These programs have been continued at a level recommended by the Bureau of the Budget. The committee has approved \$2,907,000,000 for compensation and pensions which is an item made firm by statute and for which appropriations are required.

With respect to funds for the hospital and domiciliary facilities program, the committee has increased the budget recommendations by \$3,500,000 for this item bringing the total amount recommended for this purpose to \$50,500,000. This appropriation provides for technical services for, previously approved, G. M. and S. hospitals needed and some of the more urgently needed replacements of VA hospitals which consist of temporary, obsolete or hazardous structures. The VA proposes to replace such hospitals over a period of several years.

The veterans' hospitals of the Nation represent an investment of more than \$2,500,000,000. Many of these buildings are the old Army cantonment-type and badly in need of repair. The failure to make needed repairs and replacements of this huge investment would certainly represent false economy of a major degree.

In view of the huge investment in veterans' hospitals, the number of cantonment-type hospitals in use, some of which have been described as "firetraps," I feel that the amount appropriated for this purpose is more than justified and that additional funds will be needed in the future when the Veterans' Administration replacement program gets fully underway. The funds here recommended are adequate for next year's needs by the Veterans' Administration.

In this connection, the Veteran's Administration and the committee are deserving of commendation for their action in recommending and approving funds for several projects of first priority importance. Worthy of mention in this group are the veterans' hospitals at Cleveland, Ohio; Oakland, Calif.; Jackson, Miss.; and Chicago, Ill. The projects at Murfreesboro and Nashville, Tenn., are equally important with those of other areas of our Nation to which the Veterans' Administration is directing its attention.

I want to repeat, Mr. Chairman, that the committee has reported a meritorious bill, and I trust and urge that the Members will affirm the work of the committee and give this bill its unanimous approval.

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Chairman, one of the great programs of the Veterans' Administration is its hospital and medical program. This is the greatest single medical undertaking by any government in the world. I have always thought that this program is of great importance as a veterans' benefit, since I believe that there is nothing we can do for a veteran which is more important than to help him during a period of illness when he needs help most.

Our hospital program is designed for the care of service-connected veterans and veterans who are unable to pay for their care. In this connection, Mr. Chairman, let me say that the committee realizes that in any big undertaking there will be some abuse; therefore we have conducted an investigation to determine how many veterans are abusing the privilege of obtaining free hospitalization when in fact they are able to obtain hospitalization elsewhere. The Committee on Veterans' Affairs will make a report on this soon, but it is my impression that the abuse is not extensive so far as numbers are concerned. On the other hand, I think we should do everything possible to get rid of the relatively few veterans who take advantage of the program, since this type of case is obnoxious to the public and gives the entire program a black eye.

I have visited a great many Veterans' Administration hospitals and find that, generally speaking, the quality of medical care is excellent and the attitude toward the patient is good. If we are to maintain this high standard of care, it will take continued vigilance on the part of the Veterans' Administration medical staff, the Bureau of the Budget, the Independent Offices Appropriation Subcommittee, and the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

Mr. Chairman, I wish to commend the members of the Independent Offices Appropriations Subcommittee for their work, particularly as it relates to the veterans' medical and hospital program. They have cooperated to the fullest. About a year ago the Committee on Veterans' Affairs made a survey of the needs of the Veterans' Administration hospital program, with particular regard to replacement of certain Veterans' Administration hospitals, and major repair and renovation on others. This study was accomplished through the joint efforts of

the Veterans' Administration, Committee on Veterans' Affairs, and the Bureau of the Budget. The Bureau of the Budget has been particularly helpful and spent a great deal of time last summer in completing this study.

The Independent Offices Appropriations Subcommittee initiated the program of replacement and repair last year and in doing so pointed out that no purpose could be served by undue delay. They have again this year provided funds for the continuation of the replacement and repair program. When the committee began this program, it was laid out as a long-range program which should be approved and followed by the committees and agencies responsible for its operation. Such an approval and agreement has now been obtained for the repair and replacement program and the Independent Offices Appropriations Subcommittee is performing its function of making moneys available for the current fiscal year.

I wish to express my personal appreciation and the appreciation of the members of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs for the fine cooperation shown by my colleague, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS], and the members of his subcommittee.

Medical services for the care of eligible veterans are provided through the facilities of 173 hospitals and 70 outpatient clinics. As of January 31, 1956, there were 121,163 hospital beds in operation, an increase of 4,131 beds since July 1, 1954. The average daily patient load in Veterans' Administration hospitals during January 1956 was 112,450, an increase of 5,963. The average daily patient load has increased from an average of 103,491 for fiscal year 1954 to an average of 109,909 for fiscal year 1956, an increase of 6,418.

The Veterans' Administration has expanded and improved upon the medical services made available to eligible veterans during this period. Three new Veterans' Administration hospitals—a neuropsychiatric hospital and two general medical and surgical hospitals—were opened, and an existing general medical and surgical hospital was converted to a neuropsychiatric hospital. In order to provide for the maximum number of veterans, the hospitals are currently operating at a bed occupancy rate of 93 percent, a high ratio in terms of accepted hospital practice. This compares to a occupancy of 89 percent as of June 1954.

CARE AND TREATMENT OF NEUROPSYCHIATRIC PATIENTS

The most critical problem in the medical program is the care of the mentally ill. The Veterans' Administration approach to this problem has been vigorous and progressive. The effect of these efforts is demonstrated by the decrease in the number of veterans awaiting admission to Veterans' Administration hospitals, with neuropsychiatric disabilities, from a peak of 17,454 as of May 31, 1955, to 15,546 on January 31, 1956, despite a continually increasing number of veterans who require neuropsychiatric care. From the period July 31, 1954, to January 31, 1956, an additional 4,762

neuropsychiatric beds were staffed and placed in operation.

Staffing neuropsychiatric beds with qualified professional people is a difficult task. To assist in solving this problem, the Veterans' Administration has established a program for training career physicians in the specialty of neuropsychiatry. Currently, approximately 200 physicians are undergoing a 3-year period of training. Each physician upon completion of this 3-year period of training is obligated by contract to serve with the Veterans' Administration for a period of 2 years. There are currently 20 physicians who have completed their training and are employed as psychiatrists in Veterans' Administration hospitals. In addition, there are training programs for psychologists and social workers concerned with the care of mental patients. These training programs are all affiliated with accredited teaching institutions.

To facilitate the integration of mental patients into their home communities, there is a trial-visit program and a foster-home program. In the trial-visit program, patients are released to their homes temporarily and supervision is maintained by the hospital through social workers in outpatient clinics and hospitals. Over 6,000 neuropsychiatric patients are in a trial-visit status. The foster-home program provides family and community life for selected patients without homes of their own. During calendar year 1955, approximately 800 psychotic patients were placed in foster homes. A large percentage of the patients placed in the foster-home program and the trial-visit program will eventually be discharged from the hospital.

Another important aspect of the program for the care of the mentally ill is the mental hygiene clinics which operate through the outpatient clinics. There are currently 63 of these clinics in operation. During the period July 1, 1954, through July 31, 1955, over 437,000 treatments were administered to 123,000 patients through the facilities of these clinics, eliminating the necessity of hospitalization for many of these patients.

To increase the number of beds available in neuropsychiatric hospitals for the treatment of acute neuropsychiatric patients, over 1,600 long-term chronic patients were transferred from neuropsychiatric hospitals to general medical and surgical hospitals.

Within the last 3 years, two drugs, chlorpromazine, and reserpine, have been used to advantage in the treatment of psychotic patients. The Veterans' Administration has undertaken a series of studies to determine the effectiveness of these tranquilizing drugs in the treatment of the mentally ill. Studies have also resulted in important advances in knowledge with respect to the effect of prefrontal lobotomy. In addition, there has been initiated a study to evaluate the effectiveness of the various forms and techniques of psychotherapy. This study is concerned with the relative effectiveness of various factors such as hospital design, staffing patterns, and therapeutic programs.

CARE AND TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOUS PATIENTS

In 1946 the Veterans' Administration, in conjunction with the Army and the Navy, initiated a program of study on the effectiveness of various drugs and antibiotics in the treatment of tuberculosis, working in close conjunction with the various professional societies and pharmaceutical companies. The Veterans' Administration played a most important part in clinically evaluating the effectiveness of chemotherapy in the treatment of tuberculosis. Impressive results have been obtained. This is in part demonstrated by the fact that the waiting list, as of January 31, 1956, for veterans awaiting admission for tuberculosis was 367 as compared to a peak of 2,600 in February 1953. During this same period, the number of patients hospitalized for tuberculosis decreased from approximately 16,000 to a current level of 14,000.

There is a constant search for improved methods in the treatment of tuberculosis. For example, there is currently under study a program which, if successful, would greatly reduce the length of time a tuberculous patient must remain in the hospital. This will be accomplished by hospitalizing the patient for the acute period of his illness and treating and maintaining controls on an outpatient basis, using the various antibiotics and other drugs.

INTERMEDIATE PROGRAM

The care of the long-term chronically ill and aging patient is a problem of increasing importance. A program to care for such patients in Veterans' Administration hospitals has been developed and is being expanded as rapidly as facilities and personnel are made available. More than 30 Veterans' Administration hospitals are participating in the intermediate program for long-term patients. In most cases these patients are on separate wards and in 5 hospitals there have been established formal intermediate services totaling approximately 600 beds.

DOMICILIARY PROGRAM

Improved concepts in the handling of the problems of the handicapped and disabled veterans have been inaugurated in the domiciliary program. These improved concepts involve:

(a) A program of bettering physical and living arrangements including new furniture, wide use of color, improved lighting, adequate sanitary facilities, modern floor coverings, increased space allocation, and items such as drapes and pictures which assist in providing a homelike atmosphere. To date this phase has been on a modest scale. However, the next several years will result in major improvement.

(b) Medical care for domiciliary members is receiving new emphasis through the establishment of domiciliary clinics to provide specialized medical skills for the maintenance of a system of medical evaluation and preventive medicine for these members.

(c) The institution of individually planned activity programs for members of the domiciliary with increased emphasis on the development of the member-employee program in such a way as

to attain the maximum in rehabilitation and adjustment with a resultant increase in usefulness and happiness for each domiciliary member.

The objective of these new concepts is to prepare the veteran for return to his community, or, where this is not possible, to function at maximum capacity in a domiciliary status.

MEDICAL RESEARCH

Medical research within the Veterans' Administration hospital system has contributed much to maintaining and improving the present high standards of care. The conduct of research is to a large extent based on the medical and surgical problems of the veteran patients. Emphasis on research in the fields of neurology, psychiatry, and tuberculosis has been accompanied by a wholesome increase in the quantity and quality of research activities dealing with these diseases. Cooperative as well as individual research is now underway in the 101 Veterans' Administration hospitals. During the recent calendar year there were approximately 2,200 research projects performed by Veterans' Administration personnel in Veterans' Administration hospitals. The major portions of these studies deal with heart disease, cancer, diseases of the digestive system, metabolic and nutritional diseases, diseases of the nervous system, tuberculosis and psychiatric disorders. Although research is specifically directed toward the problems associated with the care of veteran patients, the results of this research contribute to the health and welfare of the Nation as a whole.

REPLACEMENT, MODERNIZATION, AND IMPROVEMENT OF HOSPITAL FACILITIES

During the past year the Veterans' Administration has developed a long-range replacement program which should, if carried to completion as scheduled, result in permanent hospital buildings in lieu of converted hotels, schools, and wartime cantonment type construction. It will also enable the Veterans' Administration to eventually deactivate obsolete domiciliary buildings.

This program covers 10 hospitals with a timetable for completion extending from fiscal year 1956 through fiscal year 1962:

Tentative scheduling of VA for replacement construction

	Estimated cost (millions)
Technical services:	
Fiscal year 1956: Downey, Ill.-----	\$2.9
Fiscal year 1957:	
Cleveland, Ohio-----	
Jackson, Miss.-----	
Oakland, Calif.-----	
Washington, D. C.-----	5.066
Fiscal year 1958:	
Nashville, Tenn.-----	
Wood, Miss.-----	3.75
Fiscal year 1959:	
Long Beach, Calif. (2d phase)-----	
Memphis, Tenn.-----	3.5
Fiscal year 1960:	
Downey, Ill. (2d phase)-----	
Temple, Tex.-----	1.7
Fiscal year 1961: Wood, Wis. (2d phase)-----	.8
Total-----	17.716

Estimated cost
(millions)

Construction:	
Fiscal year 1957: Downey, Ill.-----	\$21.2
Fiscal year 1958:	
Cleveland, Ohio-----	
Jackson, Miss.-----	
Oakland, Calif.-----	
Washington, D. C.-----	43.559
Fiscal year 1959:	
Nashville, Tenn.-----	
Wood, Wis. (1st phase)-----	34.75
Fiscal year 1960:	
Long Beach, Calif. (2d phase)-----	
Memphis, Tenn.-----	32.5
Fiscal year 1961:	
Downey, Ill. (2d phase)-----	
Temple, Tex.-----	20.3
Fiscal year 1962: Wood, Wis. (2d phase)-----	8.0
Total-----	160.309

The estimated cost of this program is \$17.7 million for technical services and \$160.3 million for construction.

There was provided in fiscal year 1956, \$2.9 million for technical services to start this program—Downey. The fiscal year 1957 Veterans' Administration construction appropriation request covers \$4.353 million for technical services and \$21.2 million for construction, in order to continue this very much needed program.

In addition, the large-scale modernization of some 58 existing hospitals has been given a tentative long-range schedule with a request of \$20.552 million for the fiscal year 1957 portion of this program. This represents a continuation of the program developed in fiscal year 1956, as well as the start of additional projects. These projects are executed by phases in order to continue the hospital in as nearly normal operation as possible while improvements are being made.

Under the category of modernization for fiscal year 1956, approved projects are either in the architect-engineering design state or under construction at 15 of the 58 hospitals presently considered in greatest need of modernization improvements.

In addition to this program, minor improvements are being accomplished at some 16 other hospitals in this group. In other words, some improvements are scheduled at approximately 53 percent of these 58 hospitals in contrast to approximately 26 percent in fiscal year 1955.

For fiscal year 1957, the appropriations request asks for approximately \$20.5 million for projects affecting 55 percent of this group. This indicates a progressive program which, if continued until the tentative long-range plan is completed, will result in the modernization of some 58 older hospitals.

Dependent upon available funds, the tentative plan contemplates the completion of this program about fiscal year 1966 or fiscal year 1967. It is well to recognize that during this 10-year period, additional hospitals will have reached an age where they will require extensive modernization. This, coupled with the final phases of the present tentative plan, could well carry this program into fiscal year 1970, based on the present rate of accomplishment.

In addition to the above, the fiscal year 1957 request asks for \$4,447,000 for minor improvements in various categories, all of which provide much-needed improvements in our hospital operations. Projects of this sort are planned at some 37 hospitals, plus the continuation of the program for correcting fire and safety hazards. Although this amount represents but a small part of the total program, dollarwise, it is essential that

these minor projects be accomplished in order that we may improve our operations for the care and treatment of veterans.

The many projects in these minor categories range from a few thousand dollars to \$250,000 each. It is hoped that this group of unprogramed projects may be brought current within a reasonable time, along the lines presented in the fiscal year 1957 request.

However, each year brings new developments in the field of hospital operations which require alterations and improvements, as well as replacement of obsolete techniques in the medical field.

There follows a listing of the hospitals included in the Veterans' Administration's request for appropriations for fiscal year 1957 for major rehabilitation and modernization, and the alterations, improvements, and repairs program:

Veterans' Administration hospital and domiciliary facilities appropriation, fiscal year 1957, major rehabilitation and modernization program request

(1) Project location	(2) Hospital type and number of constructed beds, June 30, 1955		(3) Total estimated cost	(4) Project title ¹
	Number	Type		
Grand total.....			Thousands \$20,552.7	
1. Bedford, Mass.....	1,636	NP	2,141.9	Modernization program, phase II (new physical medical rehabilitation building, chapel building, canteen and theater building, and alterations to recreation building No. 10).
2. Bronx, N. Y.....	1,482	GM	620.5	Modernization program, phase IV (alterations to buildings Nos. 1 and 21; provide adequate canteen facilities and replace elevators Nos. 4 and 10 in building No. 1.)
3. Chillicothe, Ohio.....	2,116	NP	646.2	New therapeutic exercise clinic building (to augment existing small scattered therapeutic areas which are inadequate in size).
4. Columbia, S. C.....	600	GM	510.5	Modernization program, phase II (alterations to buildings Nos. 1, 2, 4, and 5).
5. Danville, Ill.....	1,719	NP	532.0	New theater building (to replace unsafe, nonfireproof existing theater building No. 47, which is badly deteriorated).
6. Dayton, Ohio.....	1,275	GM		
	2,138	DOM	2,789.2	Modernization program, phase II (alterations and addition to GMS building D, Brown Hospital).
7. Fort Howard, Md.....	389	GM	430.5	Modernization program, phase I (new warehouse building, utility building, pump and transformer house, and extend central heating to buildings Nos. 18, 20, 22, 23, 30, 43, 57, 59, and 70).
8. Illnes, Ill.....	3,092	GM	500.0	Replace 2 elevators, unit F, and provide a new electrical distribution system, building No. 1.
9. Kecoughtan, Va.....	604	GM		
	1,621	DOM	3,391.3	Modernization program, phase II (new administration wing, building No. 110, and new intermediate hospital building).
10. Kerrville, Tex.....	449	TB	290.9	Replace 3 boilers and modernize outside utilities.
11. Lake City, Fla.....	381	GM	662.0	Modernization program, phase I (alterations to buildings Nos. 15, 16, 17, 19, 38, and 64; new incinerator building).
12. Mountain Home, Tenn.....	605	GM		
	1,781	DOM	938.0	Modernization program, phase I (alterations to buildings Nos. 2, 26, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, and 78).
13. Murfreesboro, Tenn.....	1,307	NP	2,261.4	Modernization program, phase I (new therapeutic exercise clinic and special services building).
14. Oteen, N. C.....	1,996	TB	694.4	Modernize patients feeding facilities in 7 buildings, and alterations to provide small dining rooms in buildings, Nos. 1, 19, and 20.
15. Portland, Oreg.....	415	GM		
	155	TB	1,889.9	Modernization program, phase I (alterations to buildings Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 16, and 25 and connecting corridor, general site work and outside utilities).
16. Tomah, Wis.....	1,176	NP	1,230.0	New dining hall and kitchen and connecting corridors (to replace existing nonfireproof dining hall and kitchen building).
17. Tuscaloosa, Ala.....	964	NP	313.9	Expand and modernize present laundry facilities.
18. Waco, Tex.....	2,040	NP	613.7	Do.
19. Wood, Wis.....	1,340	GM		
	1,661	DOM	313.9	Modernize electrical distribution system, convert to alternating current, and replace elevators in buildings Nos. 20 and 43.

¹ In addition to specific items listed above, each project covers any necessary adjustments and related work to permit the rehabilitated or modernized facilities to tie in with and function as an integral part of existing plants. Even after all projects in this

proposed program are completed, standards of affected hospitals though improved will still in most cases be below those approved for our new hospitals.

² Total estimated cost rounded off to \$20,552.7.

Veterans' Administration, fiscal year 1957 major alterations, improvements and repairs program request

(1) Project location	(2) Hospital type and number of constructed beds, June 30, 1955		(3) Total estimated cost	(4) Brief project description ¹
	Number	Type		
Grand total.....			Thousands \$4,447.0	
1. Various stations.....			300.0	Administrator's discretionary project funds.
2. Various stations.....			927.0	Correction of fire and safety hazards (phase V of interim patients protection program).
3. Albuquerque, N. Mex.....	500	GM	131.3	Addition and alterations to building No. 1 to expand present inadequate central sterile supply service.
4. Alexandria, La.....	913	GM	149.3	Modernization program, phase III (alterations, building No. 1; replace elevator, building No. 2; addition to corridor between buildings Nos. 2 and 3).
5. Amarillo, Tex.....	156	GM	38.6	Manager's quarters and single garage.
6. American Lake, Wash.....	904	NP	241.5	New chapel building.
7. Augusta, Ga.....	1,632	NP	95.2	Detention screens for buildings Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 (to replace existing diamond mesh grilles which are in a deteriorated condition).
8. Bath, N. Y.....	400	GM		
	1,478	DOM	165.4	Alterations and addition to building No. 14 (to provide garage, guardhouse, and fire station).
9. Boise, Idaho.....	250	GM	142.2	Underground electrical distribution system.
10. Boston, Mass.....	241	GM	39.2	Relocate and expand research laboratory (to provide adequate space for medical research).
11. Danville, Ill.....	1,719	NP	62.1	Air condition operating suite, building No. 58.
12. Fort Harrison, Mont.....	262	GM	28.3	Elevator, building No. 47 (to eliminate hand carrying of supplies to 2d floor of warehouse, and to permit better utilization of storage space).

Footnotes at end of table.

Veterans' Administration, fiscal year 1957 major alterations, improvements and repairs program requested—Continued

(1) Project location	(2) Hospital type and number of constructed beds, June 30, 1955		(3) Total estimated cost	(4) Brief project description ¹
	Number	Type		
			<i>Thousands</i>	
13. Hines, Ill.-----	3,092	GM	\$12.6	Surface drainage and resurface roads.
14. Indianapolis, Ind.-----	486	GM	39.8	Enlarge parking facilities (to alleviate critical shortage of parking space).
15. Iowa City, Iowa-----	484	GM	14.8	Additional parking facilities (to alleviate critical shortage of parking space).
16. Lexington, Ky.-----	1,216	NP	30.7	Regrading and paving parking areas.
17. Los Angeles, Calif.-----	1,842	NP		
	1,403	GM		
	2,370	DOM	218.0	New incinerator (of suitable size to handle station refuse and eliminate smoke nuisance).
18. Louisville, Ky.-----	494	GM	18.9	Additional parking space (to alleviate critical shortage of parking space).
19. Louisville, Ky. (VARO)-----		RO	55.5	Air cool 5th floor.
20. Marion, Ind.-----	1,650	NP	133.8	Replace worn elevator, buildings Nos. 16, 20, and 25 (with new elevators capable of safe and efficient handling of traffic).
21. Montrose, N. Y.-----	1,965	NP	100.0	Water-connection charge.
22. Northampton, Mass.-----	933	NP	38.6	Detention screens, building No. 4 (to eliminate future injuries to patients from broken glass in suicide attempts; and to reduce extensive maintenance from glass breakage and insect screen damage).
23. Outwood, Ky.-----	316	TB	119.9	Boiler-plant improvements (replace and improve existing boilers and auxiliary equipment which is badly deteriorated).
24. Phoenix, Ariz.-----	192	GM	57.4	Addition to building No. 1 (to provide adequate space for receipt and storage of supplies).
25. Providence, R. I.-----	393	GM	36.7	Additional parking area (to alleviate critical shortage of parking space).
26. Reno, Nev.-----	166	GM	19.9	Alterations to isolation ward, building No. 1 (to provide a septic technique facilities for entire isolation ward and increase capacity from 5 to 6 beds).
27. Roanoke, Va.-----	2,000	NP	163.8	Addition and alterations to warehouse building No. 15 (to provide adequate storage space for items other than subsistence, and consolidate supply activities located in 5 buildings into 2 buildings).
28. Rutland Heights, Mass.-----	615	TB	210.4	Boiler-plant improvements, building No. 22 (replace present worn-out boilers with 3 new boilers equipped with automatic controls and modernize boiler plant electric system).
29. San Juan, P. R.-----	200	GM	27.8	Shelter for Government vehicles (to protect vehicles from heavy winds, rains, temperatures, and corrosive effect of salt air).
30. Shreveport, La.-----	449	GM	39.2	Alterations for mycology and TP laboratory; isolate electric circuits to operating room, building No. 1, and install explosion-proof electrical outlets and emergency generator.
31. Somerville, N. J. (VASD)-----		SD	19.5	Alterations and automatic fire-sprinkler system, building No. T-83 (for inflammatory storage, etc.).
32. St. Cloud, Minn.-----	1,379	NP	105.8	Electrical changes, building No. 1 (and install explosion-proof electrical outlets and emergency generator; sewer-connection charge).
33. Syracuse, N. Y.-----	488	GM	153.3	Animal laboratory (new building to provide animal quarters and laboratory facilities for station medical research and training program).
34. Temple, Tex.-----	100	GM		
	350	DOM	32.9	Hydraulic elevator for surgical service (to eliminate the hazard of transporting surgical patients up and down long ramps or stairs).
35. Togus, Maine.-----	851	NP	33.8	Construct 300,000-gallon water tank to supplement present water supply and provide adequate storage to eliminate intermittent danger due to insufficient water pressure for normal hospital use on 6th floor of building or for use in case of fire.
36. Wadsworth, Kans.-----	1,082	GM		
	1,221	DOM	190.0	Modernize inadequate refrigeration systems and facilities and improve inadequate street lighting.
37. West Haven, Conn.-----	872	GM	158.3	Animal laboratory (new building to provide animal quarters and laboratory facilities for station medical research and training program).
38. West Roxbury, Mass.-----	304	GM	49.7	Addition and alterations to garage, building No. 10 (to provide adequate space for housing and servicing station vehicles, i. e., stock and parts room, wash rack, grease rack, etc.).
39. Wilmington, Del.-----	320	GM	22.8	Construct minor addition adjacent to main hospital building to provide adequate and safe storage space for hydrocarbon and oxidizing gases, and trash.

¹ In addition to the specific items listed above, each project covers any necessary adjustments and related work to permit the altered, improved, or repaired facilities to tie in with and function as an integral part of existing plants. Some substitutions of projects may be anticipated as a result of changing conditions during the year. Experience has shown that there will be emergencies and changes in requirements that can neither be forecast nor reasonably estimated in advance. However, before any

major alterations, improvements or repairs (nonbed) project is started, it will be subjected to a thorough screening to establish the priority and the fact that it is necessary. Even after all projects in the proposed programs are completed, standards of affected hospitals though improved, will still, in most cases, be below those approved for our new hospitals.

² Total estimated cost rounded off to \$4,447.0.

ECONOMY IN OPERATION

Along with emphasis on improved care for veteran patients, the Veterans' Administration has directed attention toward a better utilization of available funds and manpower. Examples of this are as follows:

(a) The number of employees per 1,000 patients has decreased from 1,090 for fiscal year 1954 to 1,077 for fiscal year 1955, and to 1,062 for fiscal year 1956. This decrease of 28 employees per 1,000 patients or a total of 3,092 employees below the fiscal year 1954 ratio is equivalent to an economy of \$12,700,000 in annual operating costs. This economy was accomplished through a continuous evaluation of costs and manpower utilization through studies conducted to enable management to evaluate the economy and effectiveness of individual medical facilities. In future years these economies will offset the cost of increased staffing in neuropsychiatric hospitals which is necessary to secure the therapeutic advantage gained by the use of tranquilizing drugs.

In addition to the studies referred to, there is a continuous review of organiza-

tion and methods to improve manpower use and costs. Examples of organizational changes are:

(a) Consolidation of administrative functions of certain adjacent hospitals and the consolidation under a single management. Such consolidations are on a test basis. Final evaluation of effectiveness has not been made.

(b) Consolidation of outpatient clinics with hospitals.

Examples of changes in methods are:

(a) Utilization of electric accounting machines in the supply and financial accounting activities.

(b) Utilization of addressograph equipment of the hospital patient administration activities.

Mr. Chairman, the Committee on Veterans' Affairs has been very interested in the operation of the veterans' loan guaranty program. We have been doing a series of investigations and conducting hearings throughout the country and in Washington in an effort to improve the veterans' housing program. We had officials of the Veterans' Administration before our committee and asked them if the budget which they have requested for

loan-guaranty purposes is adequate and they stated that the funds requested would be sufficient to provide good supervision of construction of houses being approved for veterans under the loan guaranty program. In reading the hearings of the Independent Offices Appropriation Subcommittee I noted that committee was interested in the loan guaranty program and also asked the Veterans' Administration whether the funds requested were adequate and the subcommittee was advised that the appropriations requested would be sufficient. I wish to point out, Mr. Chairman, that the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee, my colleague the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS], has been very interested in the loan guaranty program and last year earmarked certain funds in the Veterans' Administration's appropriation to assure that the loan guaranty program would have adequate funds. Now that the Veterans' Administration has said that their funds are adequate, I think that we can expect improvement in the quality of supervision of the Veterans' Administration regional offices, the processing of

applications by veterans and builders, and most important of all, increased efficiency in the supervision of construction and the handling of complaints of veterans growing out of poor construction.

The program for World War II veterans is scheduled to expire on July 25, 1957, and the level of building activities will continue to be high. It has been the experience of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs that construction failures lie dormant until the house has been occupied one winter season and that the complaints become serious after the homeowner has lived in his house for 6 months to a year and has become acquainted with the house. It is apparent, therefore, that if we do not do something to improve Veterans' Administration's supervision of construction for the remaining part of the program, Congress will continue to have many serious complaints brought to its attention for the next several years. A subcommittee of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, headed by the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. EDMONDSON], has just completed an extensive investigation of the veterans' housing program and has made a number of recommendations for improvement. This report has been made available to the Veterans' Administration. The Veterans' Administration has advised me that they are giving special study to the problems of the loan guaranty program and are developing plans which will intensify supervision of the loan guaranty program, particularly the quality of construction being obtained.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 8 minutes to the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. ELLSWORTH].

Mr. ELLSWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I rise to discuss the section in this bill devoted to the Interstate Commerce Commission and to point out that in the appropriation for the Interstate Commerce Commission are included, of course, funds for the Car Service Section and the Bureau of Safety and Service of that Commission. This Bureau of the Commission has responsibility of administering section 1, paragraphs 10 to 17 (a) of the Interstate Commerce Act which comprises the car service provisions and the emergency powers of the Commission with respect to car service.

The purpose of my discussion today is to point out that the economy of the United States has undergone severe shocks in the last 2 years, last year in particular, as the result of the inadequacy of the supply of railroad freight cars, boxcars on the lines of the railroads of this country, and that this condition, this shortage of boxcars has been not only a blow to the commerce and shipping necessary to keep this country running, but it has resulted in a condition that has caused commodities which we all have to buy to go up in price. Shortages in building materials for example, caused by the car shortage has caused the market price of such materials to go up.

A few thousand dollars added to this bill to give the Interstate Commerce Commission enough field employees so that the Interstate Commerce Act with

respect to the car service section can be administered would many times be saved as the result of keeping more cars moving and avoiding this loss from car shortages.

We had last year at the peak of the shortage season a shortage of 22,659 freight cars per day during the week ending October 29, 1955, and the shortage was nearly that high for several weeks.

In addition there were shortages of high-grade boxcars and the wide-door 40- and 50-foot type in all sections of the country throughout the year. Severe shortages of freight cars in the Northwest lumber territory were experienced during the spring and continued until the middle of November. Freight-car shortages occurred in the grain territories during the summer and fall, and all sections of the country experienced shortages of all classes of freight equipment during the heavy fall loading season. That, Mr. Chairman, is a direct drain on the economy of this country which certainly is unnecessary.

What causes this car shortage annually? There is one basic reason, and that is that the class A railroads of the United States do not own enough cars. I am told by a source that I think is entirely reliable that at this moment we have 85,000 fewer boxcars on the rails of the United States than we had at this time last year, yet everybody knows that the economy has expanded. The car loading figures prove that. For the week ending February 25 the figures show an increase of 8.9 percent over the same period of 1955 and a 15.5 percent increase over the same week of 1954 in the loading of freight cars.

In the face of the expanding traffic on the railroads, the expanding need for shipping, the railroads do not have as many cars on the road as they had last year. I am told that they do have 140,000 cars on order, but those cars will probably not be delivered in time for use this year.

What is the answer? What can we do about it? Mr. Chairman, we can do something very tangible and very helpful. The law gives the Interstate Commerce Commission ample power to correct many abuses that are now prevalent in the railroads and which result in delay in the movement and in the loading and unloading of boxcars, but the Interstate Commerce Commission must have personnel with which to administer that law and to enforce the rules and regulations. Do they have that personnel? I will let you judge for yourself.

The Interstate Commerce Commission field staff, which represents the men who are out in the field to check on the violations and to keep these cars moving throughout the entire United States to serve all of the 48 States, has only 30 men. Only 30 persons are employed in that field work. It is perfectly obvious that this nationwide job cannot be done with so few men. The Commission obviously is very timid in going to the Budget Bureau and asking for more money, because this year, recognizing the fact that they do not have field service employees enough, they have requested

an increase of only 10. They want to increase from 30 to only 40 men. Those 40 men scattered throughout the United States certainly cannot do enough to alleviate this car-shortage problem.

Therefore, Mr. Chairman, under the 5-minute rule I am going to suggest that the Committee increase the amount of money for the car service section of the Interstate Commerce Commission by enough to employ some more men. I am not going to offer an amendment which would raise the total sum in the bill for the Interstate Commerce Commission above the budget request, I am going to offer an amendment to add \$100,000 to the Interstate Commerce Commission appropriation, which would bring the sum up to that requested by the Bureau of the Budget for that Commission. One hundred thousand dollars was deducted by the Committee from some other of the Commission's activities. So I am going to let this Committee, as a whole, decide whether or not we should give the total budget request to the Interstate Commerce Commission and put the \$100,000, which the Committee deducted, in the place where it will do some good and help to alleviate the car shortage which I warn all of you will begin soon. It usually starts in the spring and this year there is no question about it, there is going to be the most disastrous car shortage in the history of America. With an additional 20 men in the field service the Interstate Commerce Commission could help that situation. I urge the members of the Committee to give consideration to this problem. I do hope that the amendment which I shall offer will be adopted.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. BOLAND].

(Mr. BOLAND asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BOLAND. Mr. Chairman, this bill has been adequately covered by those who have preceded me—by my colleagues on the Democratic side and on the Republican side. I rise merely to make 1 or 2 observations. My first observation is to express my regret, as has been done by my distinguished chairman, the gentleman from Texas, and by those on the Republican side, over the loss of the ranking minority member of this committee, JOHN PHILLIPS. JOHN PHILLIPS has served 7 terms in this body. He is now completing his 14th year. He came to this Congress in the 78th and he has stayed and been reelected ever since. He came to the Committee on Appropriations and was assigned to the Agricultural and Independent Offices Subcommittees back in the 80th Congress. So, for 10 years, he served on the Independent Offices Subcommittee on Appropriations. It was my pleasure to have served with him last year and this year. I want the membership of the House to know that it is an education to serve with one whose skill in questioning whose penetrating mind and knowledge of accounting have caused the Department heads of this Government, who come before

our committee, to respect the membership on the committee. So I join with my colleagues on the committee, and with all of those in Congress, in expressing my regret that he is going to leave us at the end of this year. Of course, together with the rest of my colleagues, I wish his family and him happiness and health in the years to come. He has been a great Member of this Congress. The country has a right to be proud of him. His district has a right to be proud of him for the service he has given to the Congress over the past 14 years and the service he has given to our country.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BOLAND. I yield.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I recall the splendid years of service that the gentleman from California [Mr. PHILLIPS] gave to the farmers of the United States as a member of my Subcommittee on Appropriations for Agriculture. He was just as good a man there as he has been on your subcommittee, Mr. BOLAND, and I regret that the rules of the Committee on Appropriations made it inappropriate for the gentleman from California to serve on both subcommittees.

Mr. BOLAND. We only hope that we can get a man—or a woman—as good as the gentleman to succeed him from his district.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BOLAND. I yield.

Mr. KEATING. I dislike to horn in on something which appears to be exclusively a matter of the Committee on Appropriations, but I cannot allow this opportunity to pass without expressing my personal regret that JOHN PHILLIPS feels that he should retire from the Congress. He has been one of the bulwarks of strength here in this body. We all admire and respect him and have the deepest affection for him. We wish him all the success and prosperity and happiness to go with him in the future.

Mr. BOLAND. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. Chairman, this bill carries approximately \$6 billion to cover the budget requests of some 18 independent agencies and offices. A reading of the report accompanying the bill, I think, explains pretty emphatically the reasons why the committee came to its decisions on the requests that have been made by these various agencies and offices. In most instances the committee has recommended increases as compared with budget items for fiscal 1956. In many instances those items have been increased because of the increase in employees in many of the departments. That increase, the committee felt was justified because many departments had suffered backlogs in a great deal of the work. It was the feeling of the committee that those backlogs ought to be cleared up. The committee recommends to this Committee the adoption of our committee report so that the agencies and offices that are included in this bill can clean up many backlogs that have occurred in those departments. I specifically refer to the Federal Power Commission, the Federal Trade Commission, the Interstate Commerce Commis-

sion, and the Federal Communications Commission. When the Federal Communications Commission was before the Independent Offices Subcommittee I expressed some concern over the policy of the Federal communications system in relation to the treatment of home-town television stations. There is need for the Federal Communications Commission to adopt a policy which will protect home-town television stations. In the hearings before our committee the Commission indicated that it was looking into that matter.

Mr. Chairman, I am happy to report to the Congress that the budget estimate for the Interstate Commerce Commission carries an increase of \$1,779,000 over last year. All of us are concerned with the number of accidents that have recently occurred on some of the major railroads of the Nation. Your committee has earmarked specific funds for railroad safety and locomotive inspection work. It has granted the full amount requested by the Bureau of the Budget for safety and has, in fact, increased the amount by \$39,000.

Mr. Chairman, I know that the Members will be pleased with the action of the committee in a new item that appears in this year's budget. The amount of \$435,000 has been allotted to accelerate in 1957 the program for the construction of chapel facilities at VA hospitals. This is a program that was delayed by the war and emergencies. Your committee feels that it is now time to start a planned program of providing adequate chapel buildings. At the present time, there are some 30 VA hospitals of all types that do not have separate and adequate facilities, 18 neuropsychiatric, 2 tuberculosis, 10 general medical and service.

In last year's hearings on this item, Administrator Higley and his staff indicated willingness to go forward with this program and have now come up with a planned program.

The great need for chapels in VA hospitals has been emphasized and reemphasized. In my judgment, the greatest need occurs in the neuropsychiatric hospitals. The vast majority of those confined are unable to get to any religious services in the churches in the towns where the hospitals are located. And, Mr. Chairman, there are few who will question the therapeutic value of religion. As has been noted by interested parties, psychiatrists, psychologists, and social workers are doing a wonderful job in meeting the challenges of the mentally ill. But these people by themselves are not the answer. These people, plus religion, are the best answer we have today. I quote from a wonderful little brochure put out by the Committee for the Northampton Veterans' Hospital Memorial Chapel Fund:

These patients must be given new ideals, new objectives, new motives, and new reasons. They must be given the opportunity to go to the Divine Psychiatrist, the Divine Physician. He must be given the opportunity to come to them. The human must be supplemented with the divine, a power greater than themselves. The natural must be supernaturalized. They must be given a new trust, a greater confidence, a real belief in God. They must be given a change

of heart, a spiritual awakening, the explosive power of a new affection, a love of serving man—of serving God.

Mr. Chairman, I am proud to pay tribute to the dedicated men and women in my locality who have joined with the many veterans organizations in Massachusetts in the common effort of presenting a planned program for a new chapel at the Northampton Veterans Hospital. The committee under the direction of Maj. Gen. Lunsford E. Oliver, Oscar Grife, Richard S. Holden, and Col. Leon Lavalley, officers of the campaign fund, and a host of volunteer workers have done a magnificent job in keeping the needed chapel before the public of western Massachusetts. Their endeavors resulted in the raising of more than \$50,000 toward its construction. This committee by its action today clearly indicates its desire that the Veterans' Administration commence construction as soon as feasible. The ministers, rabbis, and priests that administer to the people in these hospitals have been laboring under a heavy load for many years without the necessary atmosphere or facilities for proper spiritual guidance. They are to be commended for the great work they have done and this committee is to be congratulated for providing the tools to lighten their load. I take some pride, too, Mr. Chairman, in assisting in getting this great new program started.

In conclusion, let me say it has been a pleasure for me to serve upon this committee. I respect the committee members. I have great respect for the chairman of this subcommittee, because almost always, upon the chairman of the subcommittee devolves the hard work. So it has devolved upon the strong and stalwart shoulders of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS]. He has handled the job magnificently, and I commend him for it.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 14 minutes to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. GROSS].

(Mr. GROSS asked and was granted permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, if this bill passes without amendment, the House Committee on Post Office and Civil Service may well begin to give consideration to disbanding and passing out of existence. There are a couple of legislative proposals in this appropriation bill that I would like to call attention to and I should like to ask the chairman of the subcommittee a few questions concerning those proposals.

On page 18, line 14, we find this language:

The Administrator is authorized, without regard to the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, to place 10 positions, in addition to those otherwise authorized, in grade GS-16 in the General Schedule established by said act, and the salary of the Comptroller shall be at the salary rate of grade GS-18 so long as such position is occupied by the present incumbent.

I should like to ask the chairman why this language is in the bill?

Mr. THOMAS. That is a good question. We think it properly belongs in there for these reasons. The language

provides for the allocation of 10 grade 16's and one 18 to the General Services Administration. The people to receive them are in charge of spending anywhere from \$500 million to a billion dollars a year. The Civil Service Commission has positions in supergrades. I am not picking them out particularly, and I have no fault to find with them. But they have people over there who are 16's who do not handle 1 red cent of anybody's money. They are allocating the grades to these men who are spending \$60, or \$70, or \$80 million a year. Perhaps they will give the General Services Administration some grades, but it was testified the GSA has been trying to work something out for over a year and the committee thought that was long enough.

In other words, it may go right back to that old proposition that the Civil Service Commission wanted left in this year, that a man's compensation, a man's earning capacity ought to be judged by the number of people working under him rather than the responsibility he carries. There is more to it than the mere number of people working under him.

Mr. GROSS. Let me ask the gentleman another question before he uses all my time.

Mr. THOMAS. I beg the gentleman's pardon. He asked me a question.

Mr. GROSS. Let me ask the gentleman if he does not think the General Services Administration should come to the House Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, the proper legislative committee, to get these additional supergrades?

Mr. THOMAS. No, because this committee has the responsibility for fund requirements in this field, and your committee has authorized positions and has the Civil Service Commission allocate the grades.

Mr. GROSS. But the House Committee on Post Office and Civil Service should pass upon these supergrade positions that you are seeking here. Only last week our committee had a bill from the Pentagon asking for supergrades. They did not come to your committee, which has no legislative authority to grant these supergrades. The House Post Office and Civil Service Committee is the proper committee for the General Services Administration to go to for an increase in supergrades, and the gentleman knows it.

Mr. THOMAS. They have asked the Civil Service Commission for these grades time and time again and the Civil Service Commission did not grant them.

Mr. GROSS. It is possible the Civil Service Commission did not think they were entitled to get them.

Mr. THOMAS. That may be, but we disagree with them.

Mr. GROSS. All right; the gentleman has a right to disagree but this is the wrong way and the wrong place to settle his disagreement. An amendment will be introduced to knock it out, and I hope the amendment will be adopted.

Mr. THOMAS. Does the gentleman think that a grade 16 classification is too high for a man who is spending fifty, sixty, seventy, or one hundred millions

of the taxpayers' money? If he does, I disagree with him.

Mr. GROSS. By the same token the Civil Service Commission has a responsibility in this matter, and the Civil Service Commission is in a position to assess the grades for different classifications of work and responsibility.

The net effect of this action by the gentleman's committee is to add 10 supergrade positions to those spaces already available to the Civil Service Commission. These supergrades should be taken out of the spaces the Civil Service now has available.

Mr. THOMAS. We did not tell them where to take them. They have 74 over there and they could certainly have taken them out of the 74.

Mr. GROSS. But you are getting them in this bill without regard to the allotment to the Civil Service Commission.

Mr. THOMAS. They do not have to go beyond the 74 that have not been used.

Mr. GROSS. You are trying to add 10 more. The gentleman cannot deny that he is adding 10 more supergrades to the 74 presently available to the Civil Service Commission.

Now I want to ask the gentleman another question.

Mr. THOMAS. If the gentleman will yield first—

Mr. GROSS. Yes, I yield.

Mr. THOMAS. What we are doing is the sensible business-like thing. Here is a group of men who spend from two hundred to four or five hundred millions of dollars of the taxpayers' money of this country. We think it is good business to pay men with such responsibility a sufficient amount so that there is not going to be any question of defalcation. Does the gentleman get the point?

Mr. GROSS. But I remind the gentleman that this agency did not come to the House Civil Service and Post Office Committee for authority to increase the number of supergrades.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. PHILLIPS. I want to ask the gentleman—or rather I want to say something to the gentleman and then ask him if he does not agree: This is really not new, this addition of grades. You see, we have a problem in the adjustment of grades between agencies. What we are trying to do is to equalize, rather than have people being paid less for greater responsibility and more work.

I think the serious thing, if I may say so to the gentleman from Iowa, is that we are losing some of our valuable top-grade people because of a little difference in grade, people in Agriculture, in General Services Administration, and other agencies. So the desire of this committee was not gratuitously to add grades but to make adjustments coincide with existing administrations, in order that we may keep people who are performing valuable services for us.

I have taken quite a lot of the gentleman's time. I will yield the gentleman 3 additional minutes.

Mr. GROSS. I would like to ask the gentleman from California a question. Why is it that this agency did not come to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service of the House and ask for these supergrades?

Mr. PHILLIPS. I suspect the people who would have had to come would have been the members of the subcommittee on Independent Offices because it is the subcommittee on Independent Offices that has been trying to work out this adjustment. It may surprise the gentleman when I say that this originated in our committee as a matter of justice and of economy and not on a request from somebody to have a salary raised.

Mr. GROSS. I question the economy part of it.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. I am glad to yield to the gentleman from Kansas, who is the ranking minority member of the Post Office and Civil Service Committee.

Mr. REES of Kansas. I think it is interesting to note that a subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee would talk about going before the Committee on the Post Office and Civil Service of the House. It would seem to me is there are additional classifications needed or these new employees are required the agency itself ought to know where to go to ask for these additional employees at a higher salary.

Mr. GROSS. That is exactly right.

Mr. REES of Kansas. That is still one more reason why this think ought to be knocked out.

Mr. PHILLIPS. I am going to ask another question if I may. With all respect to the committee, and I have great respect for the committee, why did you not do it? Why did you not make these adjustments that are in the bill?

Mr. GROSS. So far as I know, the agency never asked for an increase in the number of supergrades.

Mr. PHILLIPS. You only adjust agencies to protect the Government when somebody comes up and asks you for a raise in salary?

Mr. GROSS. Do I understand the gentleman to say that you increase appropriations in your committee without any request on the part of any agency or department of Government?

Mr. PHILLIPS. I think we could.

Mr. GROSS. There is no question about that.

Mr. PHILLIPS. If we think it is to the best interest of the Government.

Mr. GROSS. Is that the ordinary procedure of the Appropriations Committee?

Mr. PHILLIPS. No, it is not the ordinary procedure of the Appropriations Committee.

Mr. GROSS. I do not think it is the ordinary procedure of any committee of Congress.

Mr. PHILLIPS. We are a little far afield.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. THOMAS. We sympathize with what the gentleman is trying to do. The

gentleman is a level-headed Member; he is for economy, and we are agreeing with him. Look at pages 835, 836, 837, and 838 of the hearings. You will find it was testified that they asked the Civil Service Commission to allocate these grades and the Civil Service Commission did not do it, yet they have 74 unallocated positions right at this very moment. I mean they did at 10 o'clock this morning because that is the last time I talked with them. So we think we are saving money by protecting the taxpayers. These men spend tremendous sums. Think of that. In connection with stockpiling, they get into the billions of dollars. It makes sense, and I think my friend is going to agree with us.

Mr. GROSS. Let me say that my information this morning from the staff of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service of the House is that the Civil Service Commission never has had a request that a GS-18 grade be established for the Comptroller. The information was given to me this morning that the General Services Administration never has made a request.

Mr. THOMAS. I was not present when any conversations took place or when any letters were written, so it is hearsay. But if the gentleman will turn to the pages in the hearings on the Independent Offices bill I mentioned he will find the testimony is in there that they have been working with the Civil Service Commission for over a year and have not been making much progress, but maybe I am imposing too much on the gentleman's time.

Mr. GROSS. I should like to ask the chairman of the subcommittee another question. Why is this language in the bill, and I refer to line 24, page 43, which is part of section 302. The pertinent language is as follows:

Provided, That any requirement of law for compulsory retirement from the competitive civil service solely because of age shall not be effective.

Why do you want to wipe out the 70-year limit in civil service, if I may ask the chairman?

Mr. THOMAS. The gentleman asked a good question, and I think he is entitled to a good answer. It has been testified by the medical world that since 1900 the longevity of men has increased 20 years; that of women has increased 22 years; that in 1950 there were 12.5 million men and women in this country over 65 years of age, and in 1970 there will be around 20 to 22 million. So, we think that age ought not to be a bar to employment for the man or woman who is mentally able and physically able to carry on.

Mr. GROSS. Did the gentleman hold any hearings on this proposal? Was any representative of any employee group, that would be vitally affected by this proposal, given an opportunity to present his views?

Mr. THOMAS. Everybody is vitally affected by it.

Mr. GROSS. Well, did you hold any hearings on this proposal?

Mr. THOMAS. We have talked about it. The distinguished gentleman from Kansas objected to this language last year, or similar language, when it was

not protected by a rule and it was stricken from the bill. It was later inserted as a general provision in the form of a limitation on the expenditure of funds. You are not plowing in any virgin field by any means.

Mr. GROSS. I did not say I was, but it is in this bill, and the record shows that you did not hold any hearings on this very important proposition. You held no hearings at all.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Iowa has expired.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. VURSELL].

Mr. VURSELL. Mr. Chairman, this bill has been explained and discussed to the point where I feel that I probably cannot make any real contribution. However, I would just like to point out that it covers a great deal of money that will be paid by the taxpayers. The Veterans' Administration will get something close to \$5 billion, \$4,720,715,800, to be exact. Of course, it renders a very great service in the Nation and it is a very great responsibility that this committee and the Congress has in providing appropriations for the millions of veterans and their dependents. I think it ought to be said at this time that this committee over the past number of years, has struggled with the question of veterans' benefits and pensions in cooperation with those in the Executive departments of the Government, particularly the head of the Veterans' Administration, to the point where I believe a better understanding has grown up between the veterans and the committee and the Members of this Congress that appropriated the funds. I think it is the consensus of the opinion of the members of this committee that due to the efforts of Mr. Higley and those in charge of the veterans organizations, men who are dedicated to the service of a very big and difficult job that Mr. Higley and Mr. Patterson and others working with him are doing just about as good a job as they can do under the laws that the Congress has written, considering the great responsibility they have before them. I make mention of this because it may be some comfort to the veterans and their dependents throughout the Nation that their affairs are being so well administered, and that those who are administering the affairs of the veterans have the humanitarian touch, and sympathy, for the veteran in this great work.

There was a matter of some little controversy before our committee, one in which we were not all in complete agreement. However, being a junior member of this committee, I have tried not to make myself obnoxious by opposing the views of some of the leaders of this committee. It is this; we have in this bill an increase to the civil service retirement fund, above the request of the Bureau of the Budget, of \$305 million. Having just listened to the gentleman from California [Mr. PHILLIPS], the ranking minority member of this committee, I believe from his explanation, that it would be just as well, and in my judgment better for the taxpayers of the

Nation, if we did not increase that fund by \$305 million above the request of the Bureau of the Budget. I must agree with his very persuasive argument that about all we should do now, without regard to the good work of the Kaplan committee which simply told us how we could and should do it if we wanted to get it done more quickly, is to provide the increase submitted by the Bureau of the Budget, until we get the budget balanced to the point where we have a few billion dollars ahead, that we could set aside in a trust fund a certain amount each to pay more rapidly our obligation into the civil service retirement fund.

I rather have the hope when this bill goes over to the other body, that they will take into consideration the fact that this item will impose upon the taxpayers an additional \$305 million obligation, and I am sure they will carefully weigh that fact to the point where I hope in their wisdom they will strike out the \$305 million of excess above the budget request.

Out of the 17 agencies of government with which this bill appropriates funds, with respect to 15 of them, we made either a slight or a very substantial reduction below the request submitted by the Bureau of the Budget. I was glad to see our chairman take the lead on that, because I think we have been too complacent in the matter of spending. I think we ought to be more watchful and try to reduce the cost of every department of the Government where it can be done without doing violence to the service that department is supposed to render to the people.

As I say, in 15 instances we made reductions, so that, were it not for the excessive increase to the civil-service retirement fund, your committee would have brought a bill to this House which would have reflected a reduction under the request of the Bureau of the Budget by about \$84 million.

I think we must be a little more careful than we have been as Members of Congress to be on the economy side of these appropriations.

Now a word about our genial and able colleague, Mr. PHILLIPS. I would like to say that I think no one regrets more than I do—and that feeling is shared, I am sure, by all Members of this Congress who have known our colleague the gentleman from California [Mr. PHILLIPS]—that this will be his last term as a Member of the Congress. He came here when I did in the 78th Congress. He came here with a background of accountancy and research and business experience that equipped him splendidly for the tremendous task and the excellent service he has rendered to this Congress and to the Government.

He is a gentleman of the highest integrity, pleasant, always calmly doing his day's work with a friendly smile for everyone, always willing to give one the best advice he can when the younger Members come to him, or some of us older Members. He has rendered a great service and made a lasting contribution to our Government. His place will be hard to fill, and he will be missed by all of us.

With the other Members who have spoken with reference to his concluding his work in this Congress, may I say that it has been a rare privilege to know him and work with him and to have gained, I hope, his lasting friendship, so that as we here will have pleasant memories of him in the future, he will think pleasantly of us, and days he served with us, in this, the greatest legislative body in the world.

Mr. YATES. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 1 minute.

Mr. Chairman, at the time I spoke earlier in the debate, I inadvertently omitted stating the pleasure and satisfaction I have found in serving with the gentleman from California [Mr. PHILLIPS] for these many years on this subcommittee. I know few people in the House with the ability and the capacity to analyze the intricate problems of the Appropriations Committee as the gentleman from California. I want at this time to extend to him my feeling of gratitude for the privilege and pleasure of having served on the committee with him. I wish him well, I wish him good health for many more years to come, and I hope he will come back and visit us frequently.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 4 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. CHUDOFF].

(Mr. CHUDOFF asked and was given permission to speak out of order, and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CHUDOFF. Mr. Chairman, I recently had occasion to give some attention to governmental problems in the Virgin Islands. I found that there were a number of very serious matters which deserve congressional attention. Among them are a severe water shortage, costly and inequitable deficiencies in the real estate assessment program, inadequacies in tax collections, and uncertainties arising from the approaching termination of the charter of the Virgin Islands Corporation. A sound and diversified agriculture, accompanied by an adequate loan program, is also sorely needed.

A considerable amount of unrest and confusion arose as the result of President Eisenhower's selection of an outside political appointee, Mr. Archie A. Alexander, to fill the position of the island's Governor. Everyone seems to agree that this gentleman, who had made an enviable reputation in business, unfortunately did not have the temperament or governmental experience to gain, from the citizens of the islands the confidence and support he needed. His resignation was accepted in August 1955. In happy contrast, the present Governor, Mr. Walter A. Gordon, has had long experience in government and in working with people. He strikes me as being exceptionally able, and I believe he will have the confidence and cooperation of the islanders. I certainly wish him the best of success in working out the difficult problems which face him.

Some very serious charges were made against former Governor Alexander in connection with the bidding for a construction contract on the island of St. Thomas. An article which appeared in the Des Moines Register for February 26,

1956, now alleges that the high officials in the Interior Department not only failed to have the charges investigated thoroughly but also that they diverted the FBI from investigating them. It is said that the Interior Department's top officials quietly eased Mr. Alexander out under the guise of a resignation for health reasons. The true reasons were concealed from the public.

I must say that this action is completely typical of President Eisenhower's top Interior Department appointees. These are the same men who issued 54 oil and gas leases on fish and wildlife reserves while they told the public that a stop order was in effect; who changed their electric power line regulations in accordance with an anonymous document, quietly delivered by a registered lobbyist for the Pacific Gas & Electric Co.; and who hid a vital Attorney General's opinion in a safe, while they tried to trick a group of rural electric cooperatives into voluntarily accepting a utility company contract condemned in the suppressed opinion.

Obviously, such activities are very harmful to the public interest and are destroying public confidence in the Department of the Interior. Unfortunately for Mr. Alexander, who merely, and perhaps mistakenly, followed the suggestions of those officials, when such concealments are uncovered, as they inevitably must be, all persons involved become suspect, even though this may or may not have been avoided by a full disclosure of the facts at the time.

The Des Moines Register article follows:

STUDY ALEXANDER'S ROLE IN VIRGIN ISLANDS ROAD PROJECT

(By Clark Mollenhoff)

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The handling of a Government road construction contract by Archie A. Alexander, former Governor of the Virgin Islands, is under study by a House Government operations subcommittee.

Some Virgin Islands officials are pressing for a public hearing on circumstances surrounding a bid submitted on the Virgin Island waterfront roadway by a firm that included some former business associates of Alexander from Iowa.

Alexander, a Des Moines contractor, resigned last August 10.

Clarence R. Davis, Under Secretary of the Interior, said an investigation involving serious accusations was under study by him at the time Alexander resigned.

CALLED TO WASHINGTON

Davis said he called Alexander to Washington last August 9, and questioned him about the bidding on the road contract.

"He was never asked to resign in so many words," Davis said. "I told him he was in trouble public relationswise down there."

Alexander said Saturday the accusations involve wild stories and rumors. He said he himself instigated the rejection of the disputed contract.

Davis, D. Oatis Beasley, administrative assistant to Secretary of Interior Douglas McKay, and Anthony T. Lausi, director of the office of Territories, all handled some aspect of the case.

DISCOUNT CHARGES

They said they had a tendency to discount some of the charges because of the general dislike of Alexander among the Virgin Islands people.

Beasley said that if Alexander had not resigned, the Interior Department would have conducted a thorough investigation.

The matter was called to the attention of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Senate Permanent Investigating Subcommittee headed by Senator Senator JOHN McCLELLAN, Democrat, of Arkansas.

Beasley said he assured both of these groups that the Interior Department was looking into the matter, and that the Department was allowed to handle it in its own way.

"This matter was never thoroughly investigated," Beasley said. "We decided no useful purpose would be served. The contracts had been canceled, so no one profited. It didn't appear that anything could be accomplished."

DES MOINES MEN

Beasley said "friends of Alexander from Des Moines" formed the Caribbean Heavy Construction & Equipment Co. of the Virgin Islands in January 1955.

According to the files of the Interior Department, the president of the firm is G. G. Herrick. He and E. A. Kramme, also of Des Moines, owned all but one share of stock in the firm.

The one share was owned by James W. Hall, of Des Moines, secretary of the corporation.

Davis said Kramme and Herrick both said they were former business associates of Alexander.

Kramme is vice president and treasurer of the Bridge Co., and also operates the E. A. Kramme Co., Inc., both located at 5770 Second Avenue, Des Moines.

Herrick has been out of the active construction business for several years. He is president of the G. G. Herrick Paving Co., 303 New York Avenue, Des Moines.

DENIES COLLUSION

Davis said Alexander denied any collusive arrangements with them in connection with them in connection with their low bid of \$445,000 on nearly a mile of waterfront roadway behind a newly constructed seawall at Charlotte Amalie on the island of St. Thomas.

Some officials on the Virgin Islands have been pressing for public hearings on the road contract and other matters in Alexander's regime.

Leader of this group is Senator Earle B. Ottley. He headed a citizens' committee that was highly critical of Alexander throughout his 16 months as governor.

Last December, Ottley appeared in Washington at an informal hearing before Representative EARL CHUDOFF, Democrat, of Pennsylvania, chairman of a House Government Operations subcommittee. He complained about the waterfront roadway contract and other matters. These are now under study by CHUDOFF's staff.

THE PROJECT

Interior Department spokesmen and records give these details on the waterfront roadway affair:

On March 14, 1955, the Virgin Islands government asked for bids on the road construction project.

There were two bidders: The firm operated by Alexander's former associates, and Caribbean Engineering Co., headed by Robert E. Newlin of Puerto Rico.

On May 18 the bids were opened. Newlin's bid was \$495,000, the Des Moines group's \$445,000.

HEARS COMPLAINT

Lausi was in the islands at that time. Newlin complained to him that there were irregularities in the bid submitted by Caribbean Heavy Construction & Equipment Co.

Newlin related that he had sought to get authority to purchase native crushed rock through the Virgin Islands government and that both Alexander and the public works commissioner had turned down his request.

Newlin said his bid was therefore submitted on the theory that the crushed rock

would have to be brought in from the outside.

However, he said he learned later that Alexander's former associates had been given assurance that they could obtain crushed rock through the Virgin Islands government.

GOVERNMENT MACHINES

Another charge by Newlin was that his competitor was to be allowed to rent government equipment to perform the contract. He charged this was an unfair advantage. He added that Alexander asked him if he would be interested in a subcontract "if my friends" got the roadway contract.

Newlin contended he could have underbid the midwestern group if he had been granted the same concessions.

He claimed there were sufficient irregularities in the bids submitted by the Des Moines group to warrant disqualifying that group.

On May 31, Lausi wired Alexander, asking that all information connected with the contract be forwarded to Washington immediately.

UNUSUAL ANGLES

Lausi and Beasley said the bid by the Des Moines group showed the following discrepancies from approved contract procedure:

The bid had figures crossed out and changed, and there were no initials to indicate whether this took place before or after the bid was submitted.

The required affidavit that there was no collusion in the contract was not notarized.

There were no statements on the qualifications of the contractors, nor was there a financial statement.

The bid failed to carry a total figure as required. The big guaranty was by a bonding company not registered to do business in the Virgin Islands.

Nine of the itemized bid figures were identical with figures used by the firm drawing the specifications. The Newlin bid had only one figure that was identical.

On June 13, Herrick, as president of Caribbean Heavy Construction & Equipment Co., executed an affidavit stating that "such bid is genuine and not collusive." This affidavit was notarized.

TEN THOUSAND, TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS IN BANK

Herrick also executed a financial statement which said the corporation had \$10,250 in the Virgin Islands National Bank, and that he and Kramme were pledged to put up \$50,000 each to carry out the contract.

The Interior Department, however, decided that all bids should be discarded because of irregularities.

Lausi said Newlin's bid was a little higher than the amount authorized for the project.

At the hearings on his nomination, Alexander was questioned about his business interests in the Caribbean area.

He related that he had helped organize American Caribbean Contracting Co., and added:

"It is our intent not to bid on any work in that vicinity during my incumbency of office, if I am confirmed."

Davis said Saturday that the law dealing with the Virgin Islands was changed after Alexander became governor early in 1954.

The change in the law increased the power of the governor, and gave him final authority in awarding contracts except for such cases where protests were filed with the Department of the Interior.

Beasley said the problems involving the waterfront road-way bids were not called to the attention of Secretary of the Interior McKay until after Alexander's resignation.

ALEXANDER IN CAPITAL

Alexander said Saturday that he has now returned to active management in the firm of Alexander & Repass, and is at work in Washington, D. C., on two large contracts—a \$2-million contract to widen Key Bridge and

construction of a water reservoir for the Corps of Army Engineers.

The 67-year-old contractor stated that he was associated with Herrick and Kramme in the American Caribbean Contracting Co., but is not associated with them in any business ventures at the present time.

He stated that American Caribbean Contracting Co. was dissolved "about 2 or 3 years ago," and that he has had no business connections with Herrick or Kramme since then.

Alexander said he had urged Herrick and Kramme to make bids on Virgin Islands contracts when he was governor.

However, he stated that Caribbean Heavy Construction was only 1 of 81 firms he had asked to go into the Virgin Islands, and that only 2 firms responded to his request.

"I wanted to get a lot of firms in there to bid, and I wanted to do something to build up that country," Alexander said.

"LOT OF WILD STORIES"

Alexander characterized Newlin's accusations as "not worth denying."

"There were a lot of wild stories flying around down there, just because some friends of mine came down and made a low bid," Alexander said. "I never saw such a place for rumors."

Alexander said "the bids were rejected for irregularities and I was the instigator of that rejection."

Alexander stated that Newlin had never talked to him to get authority to obtain native crushed rock through the government to use on the waterfront roadway.

Asked if the Virgin Islands government had given the Des Moines group the right to purchase crushed rock through the government, Alexander said: "Not to my knowledge. They never talked to me about it."

"This thing is all over and I don't think I want to make any further comment about it," he concluded.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. DURHAM] 5 minutes.

(Mr. DURHAM asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DURHAM. Mr. Chairman, certainly I want to join my colleagues in the House in paying tribute to JOHN PHILLIPS. He is a man who has exercised sound and good judgment in the problems concerning the finances of his country at all times, and we are going to miss him.

Mr. Chairman, this is a great committee. I do not know the total amount of this bill, but it covers practically every phase of the economic life of our country.

Mr. Chairman, I have taken the floor to speak for a few moments about the stockpiling program about which I have been a little bit concerned recently.

Public Law 520 requires the submission of a stockpiling report to the Congress semiannually—presumably in January and June of each year.

The January 1-June 1, 1955, stockpile report was submitted to the Committee on Armed Services in November of 1955. The June 1955-January 1956 report has not yet been submitted to the Congress.

The classified portion of the report is prepared by the General Services Administration and it is now at the printer's. After the classified report has been prepared by General Services Administration, it is referred to the Office of Defense Mobilization for transmittal to the Congress. In the meantime the Office of Defense Mobilization prepares

the unclassified portion of the report. That is now in the process of being prepared and checked by the Office of Defense Mobilization, but has not yet been submitted to the printers. It is now in its final form, however, and should go to the printer's in the very near future.

The classified portion will probably be available to the Congress within the next 2 weeks, and the unclassified portion should be available in about the same period of time.

I want to speak just to this particular part of the problem. In reading the questioning of the great chairman of this committee on the matter of stockpiling, we have carried out what is called a support program for 4 or 5 different items in the stockpile. Of course, questions might arise as to what we are paying for commodities; whether it is tungsten or magnesium or whatever it is. Based on world markets, our support prices for some of these strategic metals looks out of line, but here is what you are facing in the West particularly. I am much concerned with it, but you people in the West should be concerned with it. If you will go into these things in detail you will find a tremendous sum of money obligated for the next 10 or 15 or 20 years for contracts we have with people offshore; and here we sit and will not give any domestic producer of metals in this country anything beyond a 5-year contract. Now, as of today, there is a restriction in the Department, the Air Force, that only 7 percent of tungsten can be used in the propulsion of a jet engine. That is perfectly ridiculous, because Russia today has no limitation on it, and I am told on good authority that 50 percent of their propulsion jet engines is composed of tungsten, the highest temperature-resisting metal known in the world. Why should we have such things as that I cannot see, because it should not be true.

We are moving into these metals, titanium, cobalt, molybdenum, and they have to be in our stockpiles. They say your stockpile is full one day and empty the next, and that does not make sense. Whenever they want to adjust it up or down somebody says, "The stockpile is full." I think this Congress has a right to know some of these things and the reasons for it.

We are moving into an age where it is going to require every high-resisting metal we have got in this world, and to put ourselves in a position where we are giving 5-, 10-, and 20-year contracts to outsiders—I do not like to be called an isolationist, and I am not, but I am calling attention to the fact that we have got to be very careful because every program we have got goes out of existence in the next 6 months. We have got to do something about these things.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. DURHAM] has expired.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 15 minutes to the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. REES].

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, my first criticism as a member of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service of the House is one I have pointed

out before on similar legislation. It is that this Committee on Appropriations has seen fit to legislate in an appropriation bill. Not only that, but its leadership has gone before the Rules Committee and secured a rule waiving all points of order. I do not say it has no right to do it. I say it is not, in my opinion, the proper way in which to propose legislation of this kind. I feel this great Committee on Appropriations for which I have great respect is going out of the bounds of its jurisdiction.

The committee knows quite well that some of these provisions would be subject to a point of order except for the rule I have mentioned.

The Appropriations Committee of the House does not hold public hearings on any of the legislation before it. This is a further reason why you ought not to legislate on this kind of a bill. Amendments will be submitted, striking out certain portions of this bill. I am asking you to give those amendments the consideration to which they are entitled. I think you will agree that both of them ought to be accepted.

If accepted they will strike out provisions that do not belong in this proposed measure.

The gentleman from Iowa has just called your attention to the proposal on page 18, line 14, of the bill, where this agency is being provided with additional supergrades. The fact of the matter is, so far as I know—and I have not missed any committee hearings—so far as I know there has never been any request from this agency to our committee for these additional grades.

The testimony referred to today was taken about 60 days ago. We have a new administrator of that agency now. I believe if the chairman of this committee would talk to the new head of the agency he would be advised that he is in no hurry about these supergrades. I think he would find that there are presently in the control of the Civil Service Commission some unfilled positions. Furthermore, the House Committee on the Post Office and Civil Service has recently approved legislation that grants a number of additional supergrades.

For these reasons this particular feature ought to be taken out of the bill.

The other matter to which the gentleman from Iowa directed attention is found on page 43, section 302, and has to do with the question of continuing employees in service after they reach age 70. A good deal was said in this report about how unfortunate it is today that these people have to be separated from the service when they reach age 70. The fact of the matter is there are but few people who are separated from the service because they reach age 70.

An amendment will be offered to strike that provision from the bill.

I think the Members know that mandatory dismissal applies to those who have had at least 15 years' service and are 70 years of age.

Incidentally this measure provides the only people included are those under civil-service control. There are a number of Government employees not included: The FBI, for example, is not in

the bill, and the CIA is also left out. There are a number of others.

There is no great emergency for including these provisions in the bill we are considering today. Both these matters are being considered or will be considered by the House Committee on Post Office and Civil Service. I feel sure the House does not want to follow the policy of permitting the Committee on Appropriations to propose legislation that has never been considered by a legislative committee.

I appreciate the very deep interest of the members of this great committee in these problems; I appreciate the interest of the Members of the House, but I do think these two items especially ought to be stricken from the bill and let them be taken care of in the regular order of legislation.

Mr. PHILLIPS. In spite of my regard and respect for the gentleman I hope such action is not taken. These matters were put in the bill for practical reasons. We had no desire to assume legislative powers, but we have tried to meet some exceedingly difficult problems.

If the gentleman will direct his mind to the fact we are not creating new jobs, that we are adjusting jobs between agencies of Government, so that there is a fairness in the same kind of work being done in different agencies, and more than that, the agencies which were deficient in their higher categories are those which have the greatest responsibility and spend the greatest money. I say to the gentleman from Kansas, this is not strictly a new idea. The gentleman will agree that there would not have been a possibility of doing it rapidly enough to get it in effect before this appropriation bill. Does the gentleman see what I mean? So, perhaps, the gentleman will be tolerant and agree that the best interests of the United States and the best interests of the taxpayers are served if we let it go and have it done this way. We dislike just as much as he does the idea of legislation in an appropriation bill, but sometimes that seems to be the best way to do it from the standpoint of both the employees and the taxpayers.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Kansas wants to be just as tolerant as the very distinguished member of the Appropriations Committee of the House, the gentleman from California [Mr. PHILLIPS]. He is a great legislator. However, if this were an emergency and necessary, as has been suggested, then the least this particular agency could have done was to come before the House Committee on Post Office and Civil Service. But that has not occurred. Yet our committee has been holding hearings on this subject matter within the last week or 2 weeks where any agency could come before it and express its views in regard to this matter or any other problem that had to do with a need for additional employees at higher rates. They had that opportunity. They have not been there. No such request has been made before our committee. I do not criticize any agency for not making its wants known. I do say if there was such emergency as

has been described today, the House Committee on Post Office and Civil Service would have been glad to hear such agency. If they could justify the need, I am sure our committee would have approved their request.

I would like to add there is no occasion for going around the Civil Service Commission, as you would do if you pass this legislation without amendment. My experience is that the Civil Service Commission has always been fair in dealing with allocations in supergrades.

Mr. Chairman, all we ask you to do is to permit the legislation to come on the floor of the House in its regular order where it may be debated and considered to find out whether we need these additional grades. Maybe you will decide after you hear the testimony and the arguments that you do not want them. You may decide you may want more. But do not say, we are not going to consider the Civil Service Commission, we are not going to permit this matter be heard by the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. REES of Kansas. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Let us not get a little too far afield.

Mr. REES of Kansas. I do not want to.

Mr. PHILLIPS. We cannot say, if we wanted to, that we are going to do so. All we can say is that this is a recommendation to the Congress of the United States in this bill, this is what we think ought to be done, and let me say to the gentleman from Kansas maybe both committees were a little bit to blame. Maybe we should have called on you, although I do not recall the gentleman having come to us and saying that we were doing anything about a situation which he says we should have known about. Let us not penalize the employee for the fault of either the gentleman's committee or my committee. Let us put this through, then let the gentleman's committee offer some legislation.

Mr. REES of Kansas. There is no occasion for the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service of the House to appear before the Appropriations Committee on matters of this kind. Here is the place to try out the issue. If this committee says, in this case, we are going to go around the Civil Service Commission, we will approve this legislation, we are going around the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, let us make plain what we are doing. I do not think it is the best way to do.

(Mr. REES of Kansas asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 1 minute.

Mr. Chairman, may I say to the House in all good faith and humility that certainly I have nothing but the greatest admiration for my distinguished friend from Kansas. He has done a tremendous job in this House. He is the ranking minority member on this distinguished committee. When he is chairman he

does a fine job, and when he is the ranking minority member he still does a fine job.

Mr. REES of Kansas. I thank the gentleman. He is more than kind.

Mr. THOMAS. We need more men like him. May I remind my distinguished friend of just one fact? In that great committee that he is privileged of being the chairman quite often, you do not allocate certain numbers of jobs to an agency. Of course you do not. You put a ceiling on the number of jobs that the Civil Service Commission can allocate—the Commission, not your committee. You do not want to get mixed up in all of that. You say to the Civil Service Commission, "We are going to give you 1,000 jobs. Now, you allocate them." That is your function, is it not? So, you do not expect X agency to come to your distinguished committee and say "I want 10 jobs or 14 or 15 or 16." You say "Go to the Civil Service Commission. They do the allocating." Is not that the way it works?

Mr. REES of Kansas. Yes, excepting this—

Mr. THOMAS. Well, then, where is the argument?

Mr. REES of Kansas. But it is the Civil Service Commission that ought to know where these jobs should be allocated.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 7 minutes to the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. DAVIS].

(Mr. DAVIS of Georgia asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DAVIS of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, I do not rise today to offer criticism of the distinguished subcommittee which brings this bill before the House. That is a great committee; they do a great job, and I appreciate their fine work this year, as I do every year. But, in this bill they have placed two provisions which do invade the jurisdiction of the House Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, and these two provisions should not be in this bill. I am asking this House now and this Committee of the Whole to favorably vote upon the amendment of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. Dowdy] which will be offered on page 18 so far as these supergrade positions are concerned and the amendment of the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. REES] which will be offered on page 43 of the bill to strike out that provision which would eliminate the mandatory retirement provision at the age of 70.

Now, I am sure, and I appreciate the fact that this subcommittee has acted in good faith in both of these instances, but so far as these supergrade positions are concerned, they are mistaken about some of the statements that have been made. The chairman of the subcommittee, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS] and the gentleman from California [Mr. PHILLIPS], who is the ranking minority member, have said that this does not create new positions. Well, they do create new positions. The language of the bill itself on page 18 provides that—

The Administrator is authorized, without regard to the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, to place 10 positions, in addition to those otherwise authorized, in grade GS-16 in the General Schedule established by said act,

Now, he has referred to the fact that on page 836 the claim was made that this agency had gone before the Civil Service Commission and had been told that they did not have the positions to allocate. Well, that is true. That is found on page 837. So, it is obvious that these positions will not be charged against the number that have already been authorized for the Civil Service Commission, and you might as well forget about the statement that this will not create new positions. It will.

Now, the Post Office and Civil Service Committee is the committee to hold hearings on this and to determine whether or not these additional positions are needed. That is where the study should be made. As the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. REES] so eloquently pointed out, the Appropriations Committee does not hold public hearings and in both these instances, nobody, no witness had an opportunity to be heard on either side of these questions. They say they do not have the time to come before our committee. There is not nearly so great an emergency, not nearly so great a need for supergrade positions in the General Services Administration as there is in the Department of Defense; and yet last week our committee, the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service held hearings at the request of the Department of Defense and granted new supergrade positions in the number of 285. And certainly no one could say that there is a greater emergency in the General Services Administration for supergrade positions than there is in the Department of Defense. But yet, as I say, at the request of the Department of Defense we held hearings, the bill has already been passed out by the committee and is on the way to the floor of the House granting those positions. Our committee would be glad to follow the same procedure with respect to the General Services Administration or any other agency of the Government that really needs new supergrade positions.

Do not tie our hands with this sort of thing. I wish I had more time to discuss in greater detail these questions. I am sure I could convince the Members that there is no need to bypass the House Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, and to take this roundabout method of creating new positions. That is our jurisdiction. Let us have it until we prove unfaithful to our responsibility. Then take it away from us.

With reference to this provision on page 43 respecting mandatory retirement at age 70, our committee has been waiting for some time for the Kaplan Committee report dealing with all phases of retirement, so that we could hold proper hearings and take whatever action the facts justified. The Senate committee is now holding hearings on the subject of retirement. Why follow

this hurry-up method when, if you look at pages 141, 142 and 143 of the hearings you will see that the only questions which were asked during the hearings of this committee were in closed session and with no witnesses subpoenaed to talk on the subject of retirement; they were simply incidental questions when the subject came up incidentally. It is an important subject. People want to be heard on both sides of it. Why not leave it open and let the House Committee on Post Office and Civil Service and the Senate Committee on Post Office and Civil Service hold open hearings, invite interested people there to testify on both sides of this question and then give the proper committee the opportunity to come up with the answer, whatever the facts show the answer should be.

Those are the questions, Mr. Chairman; and I join my distinguished friend from Kansas [Mr. REES] and my distinguished friend from Iowa [Mr. Gross] in asking that the House simply give to our committee the jurisdiction that belongs to it as long as we are here and willing to perform those services to the best of our ability.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. OSTERTAG].

Mr. OSTERTAG. Mr. Chairman, as a junior member of this distinguished subcommittee, I should like first of all to pay tribute to the members of the committee, particularly the chairman of our committee, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS].

I have been in legislative work for a good many years, but I know of no work and no association that has been more pleasant than my work as a member of this subcommittee on appropriations for the independent offices, first by virtue of the importance of the work and the variety of agencies with which we deal, but also because of the pleasant associations and the spirit and determination of each and every member. I may say that the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS] has been very courteous and very helpful. He has been diligent and untiring in his effort in connection with the development of important facts and background essentials to the proper consideration of the budget covering all of these agencies.

I want to take just a moment to join all of you in your tribute to that distinguished member of this committee who has announced his retirement. I am referring to our colleague and my good friend, Mr. PHILLIPS, of California. I might say in a personal way that I knew JOHN PHILLIPS before he came to Congress. I knew him as a State legislator. I knew him when he was in the California legislature and represented that State as I did New York in the work of the Councils of State Governments and in the associations among the States. He was a devoted public servant then and made an enviable contribution to State government. I am sure we will miss him here in Washington and in the Congress.

I can say to you that no Member of this House has been more helpful to

me during my membership in this House than has JOHN PHILLIPS. Since I have been on the Independent Offices Subcommittee, Mr. PHILLIPS has gone out of his way to coach me, so as to give me a better insight into the history of these agencies and their general functions. He has been very understanding, and above all he has been very patient. I am indebted to JOHN PHILLIPS, and shall always respect his fine principles and his contribution to good Government here in Washington and in our Nation.

Mr. FULTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. OSTERTAG. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. FULTON. May I say that we people of Pennsylvania like JOHN PHILLIPS, and are sorry to lose him. We have not forgotten the kind help he has given and the interest he has shown in the redevelopment of our city of Pittsburgh.

Mr. OSTERTAG. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. Chairman, this independent offices appropriation bill embraces some 17 important agencies of our Government. These agencies cut across many facets and many functions of our Government, functions which directly affect our American people. Association on this subcommittee gives you a slight insight into the tremendous operations that go on within the Government of the United States. For example, we have within this appropriation the important agency known as the Veterans' Administration.

Just what does this bill do? It provides some \$6 billion for all of these functions and all of these agencies as compared with \$5,898,000,000 last year, an increase of \$107 million. Actually the total increase, I believe, is \$221 million, but that \$221 million carries with it the payment of \$600 million which is an increase of \$305 million for the civil-service retirement fund. All in all, the agencies have been reasonably economical and have not requested any substantial increases.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. OSTERTAG. I yield to the gentlewoman from Massachusetts.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. The money for the disability fund is something that has to be spent because it has been authorized. That is not an increase but is merely paying a debt.

Mr. OSTERTAG. That is true. Of course, it is an obligation and the money has to be paid when it is due.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Yes, it has to be paid when it is due.

Mr. OSTERTAG. I think what the gentlewoman from Massachusetts has in mind is veterans' disability. I was referring to the retirement fund for civil service employees.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I was under the impression that the gentleman was discussing the Veterans' Administration.

Mr. OSTERTAG. No, I was speaking primarily of \$305 million increase in the payments to the civil service retirement and disability fund. Perhaps, I should have said the retirement and disability fund rather than just disability fund.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. May I ask the gentleman another question?

Mr. OSTERTAG. I am very glad to yield to the gentlewoman.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I understand the Veterans' Administration is fairly well satisfied with the appropriation. Can the gentleman inform me about that? I thought that this bill was coming up tomorrow and I have not had a chance to study it.

Mr. PHILLIPS. If the gentleman will yield so that I may answer the gentlewoman, may I say that this has nothing to do with compensation for veterans.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Yes, I know but you have an appropriation for that in this bill.

Mr. OSTERTAG. The gentlewoman was asking about the provisions for the Veterans' Administration. I think you will be interested to know, for example, that there is an increase of some \$20 million in hospital and domiciliary facilities. There is an increase of \$147 million for readjustment benefits. There is an increase of \$43,900,000 in inpatient care as compared to previous years. Most of the money going into the Veterans' Administration are obligations which have to be met depending upon the estimated amount needed to meet the obligation of the Government in connection with veterans' benefits and services.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. In other words, the money is committed.

Mr. OSTERTAG. I believe it is fair to state that of the \$4.720 billion for veterans most of that amount covers statutory obligations. The committee has providing everything requested by the VA. May I say that I believe the Veterans' Administration has done an excellent job in reorganizing and reestablishing the Administration. The Veterans' Administration has been fair and equitable in its figures as to what the needs will be. I believe the committee can say to you with some degree of assurance that these adjustments are in good order and should provide a balanced program this year.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. We are having a great many complaints about some of the cuts in some of the offices. But, I will take that up with the Veterans' Administration and ask some questions about that later, if I may.

Mr. OSTERTAG. I should like in the remaining moments to make reference to the civil defense program. I think the membership of the House might be interested in the fact that the Civil Defense Administration requested \$123,200,000. The committee has allowed \$86,100,000. But, that increase is about \$17,425,000 over the amount appropriated a year ago. There is much that might be said about our civil defense program. There is much that might be said about what their requirements might be. Funds have been made available for disaster relief through the emergency program of the President. I am confident that these new funds available to the Civil Defense Administration will be sufficient to meet their needs in recognizing that we have long since passed the time for carrying on our civil defense activities on a World

War I or World War II basis. I hope that these general recommendations of the committee without regard to the civil service and retirement features will receive the hearty approval of the membership.

Mr. DORN of New York. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. OSTERTAG. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. DORN of New York. The gentleman mentioned that there was an increase in funds for the domiciliary care in Veterans' Administration hospitals. Was any of that money earmarked for a particular hospital or is it just a general increase?

Mr. OSTERTAG. I believe, if the gentleman will refer to the report of the committee, the gentleman will find there certain information.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Is the gentleman talking about construction?

Mr. DORN of New York. I was talking about the statement made by the gentleman with reference to the increase in funds for the domiciliary care in Veterans' Administration hospitals in reply to a question asked of the gentleman by the gentlewoman from Massachusetts.

Mr. OSTERTAG. I do not believe the gentlewoman from Massachusetts inquired as to any specific funds.

Mr. DORN of New York. She did not but in answer the gentleman did mention that there were additional hospital funds, domiciliary care funds, for the Veterans' Administration hospitals. I wonder if the gentleman could enlarge on that subject?

Mr. OSTERTAG. Perhaps this will answer the gentleman from New York by referring to page 19 of the committee's report under subsection "Hospital and domiciliary facilities":

The committee has approved the budget estimate of \$47 million for the program of construction, replacement, rehabilitation, and modernization of veterans' hospitals. In addition to the budget program the committee has added \$2 million for technical services to start the complete renovation of the hospital at McKinney, Tex., and has included \$1,500,000 for technical services to rehabilitate the hospital at Nashville, Tenn., which would otherwise be the first project to be started in the 1953 rehabilitation program.

Mr. DORN of New York. Perhaps I misunderstood the gentleman, but in the conversation he had with the gentlewoman from Massachusetts [Mrs. ROGERS], I understood that a large increase in domiciliary funds was being awarded to the Veterans' Administration, and I was particularly interested in it.

Mr. OSTERTAG. That is true. There is a substantial increase. Under "Hospital and domiciliary facilities," we have provided in this bill \$50,935,000, which is \$20,935,000 over a year ago, and \$3,935,000 more than the budget request.

Mr. DORN of New York. The question I originally asked now comes to the fore again. Are any of these funds particularly allocated to individual hospitals or is it to the overall general hospital program?

Mr. OSTERTAG. It is the overall general program, except as I specified in the report.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York [Mr. OSTER-
TAG] has expired.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. SISK].

Mr. SISK. Mr. Chairman, I hesitate to take up the time of the Committee, but in view of some of the statements that are made in the report, and my concern with reference to the housing program, both so far as the Federal Housing Administration is concerned, as well as the Veterans' Housing program, I was particularly anxious to ask a couple of questions of members of the committee.

For the past several months in my area on the west coast we have had a considerable backlog of work, apparently in the office of the FHA in San Francisco. I believe in October or November the figure was some 6,000 cases in backlog. I note where testimony was given before the committee that the workload at present is current. Unfortunately, that is not the story that the FHA gives us on the coast. On that basis I am particularly interested with reference to the appropriation for the administration of that agency. I notice there is an increase of \$180,000 over 1956, although it is some \$250,000 short of the request, apparently.

If I might, I would like to inquire of the chairman of the committee, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS] just what the Housing Administration has proposed to use these increased funds for, or whether or not we are going to get a kick in the face because of the cut of \$250,000, or be told that is the reason they cannot give us the service we have been requesting.

Mr. THOMAS. Let me state to my distinguished friend from California, we want to cooperate with him because he is living in a very vastly expanded area. I think you will find that the committee is urging the Federal Housing Administration to keep up with that backlog. We are going to help those that are behind. You call the committee and let us join you in having the FHA or the Veterans' Administration get you current. There is no earthly reason for your people in that fast-growing area which you so ably represent having to wait 2, 3, or 4 months, and I do not think you have to wait that long, and you are not waiting that long, and we are going to do our best to see that you do not have to wait that long.

Now, let us take the Veterans' Administration. Last year they asked for \$14 million. The committee investigated. When they had got through using their transferability power they had spent around \$17 million, and this year we increased their funds. We are going to have to keep them current.

FHA requested \$2½ or \$3 million more than they had last year, and we gave them practically 85 or 90 percent of the increase more than they had last year; but by no stretch of the imagination do I think they are going to spend within 10 or 15 percent of what they did last year. Whereas in the gentleman's area they may be a little behind, yet in my area they are current and in everybody else's

area they are current. So if they do not get you fixed up you come back over to our committee and let us try to help you. We want to be sure that they have the money to do it.

Mr. SISK. Let me say first of all that I appreciate the attitude of the chairman of the committee, the gentleman from Texas. Certainly I appreciate the attitude of the committee and I thank the chairman for the type of cooperation he offers.

Mr. YOUNGER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SISK. I yield.

Mr. YOUNGER. Just for the gentleman's information, while the FHA office in San Francisco was behind in October they brought in additional personnel in November; and in December the office was current and has been current ever since in servicing them, and 2 weeks is considered current.

Mr. SISK. I may say to the gentleman that that is not the situation in my district. I have some wires on my desk I would like to have the gentleman answer for me.

Mr. YOUNGER. I will be happy to do that.

Mr. SISK. I do appreciate the attitude of the committee. I feel sure that with this type of cooperation we will see some improvement in the service.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Chairman, I yield the balance of my time to the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. WEAVER].

Mr. WEAVER. Mr. Chairman, I would like to address a question to the chairman of the committee concerning the Veterans' Administration hospital at Lincoln, Nebr. To date I have not been able to find out anything that would indicate that funds are included within this appropriation bill for the continued operation of this VA hospital during the fiscal year 1957. I wonder if the gentleman can substantiate or confirm that statement.

Mr. THOMAS. I may say to my colleague from the good old State of Nebraska that we have discussed it on this side and we found nothing to make us doubt it. We did not find where they were trying to close this hospital. I wonder if the gentleman from California found anything different in the hearings.

Mr. WEAVER. Can the gentleman from California [Mr. PHILLIPS] enlighten me?

Mr. THOMAS. There is nothing in our hearings to indicate that they were going to close the hospital.

Mr. WEAVER. There was nothing to indicate that the hospital was going to be closed, but there has been a rather concentrated effort by the Air Force to take over the hospital.

Mr. PHILLIPS. I think the gentleman's problem is not one that would be in our hearings. I may say to the gentleman from Nebraska that there is nothing in the hearings, but I understand there is a fear on the part of his constituents that this is to be taken away from the Veterans' Administration and assigned to the Air Force.

My suggestion is that an inquiry be directed to the Director of the Veterans'

Administration. We will be glad to give the gentleman any help necessary.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WEAVER. I yield.

Mr. THOMAS. If they come before this subcommittee and say they are going to close that hospital or ask authority to close it I assure the gentleman we will call him to the hearing and give him an opportunity to express himself and do some arguing.

Mr. WEAVER. I thank the gentleman.

The CHAIRMAN. If there are no further requests for time, the Clerk will read the bill for amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

No part of any appropriation in this act shall be available for the construction of warehouses or for the lease of warehouse space in any building which is to be constructed specifically for the use of the Federal Civil Defense Administration.

Mr. BONNER. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. BONNER: On page 8, after line 4, insert the following:

"FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

"Disaster relief

"For expenses necessary to carry out the purposes of the act of September 30, 1950 (Public Law 875), as amended, authorizing assistance to States and local governments in major disasters, \$5,386,030, to remain available until expended."

Mr. OSTERTAG. Mr. Chairman, I reserve a point of order against the amendment offered by the gentleman from North Carolina.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New York reserves a point of order. The gentleman from North Carolina is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. BONNER. Mr. Chairman, in 1954 and 1955 there occurred in North Carolina 4 storms. The total damage to the State was \$292,554,730. These statistics were gathered by the Civil Defense Soil Conservation Service and by a special group set up by the Governor of North Carolina to estimate the loss.

The Red Cross immediately came to the aid of the area. There were disaster meetings held throughout the area, which Federal representatives representing all branches of the Federal Government attended, making firm statements, assuring aid of every nature—rehabilitation—FHA loans, and so forth.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BONNER. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. THOMAS. The gentleman's State and that coastline, it has been testified before another subcommittee dealing with the Weather Bureau, has suffered for the last 50 or 60 years from these terrible hurricanes on the Atlantic coast that originate within a couple hundred miles of his State, around Cape Hatteras.

Mr. BONNER. They originate about 100 miles away from the mainland.

Mr. THOMAS. The record shows that in the last 2 years the gentleman's State has suffered a tremendous damage from these horrible things. The civil-defense fund has unobligated \$13

million. We realize that this amendment is subject to a point of order, but I hope my friends on the other side will not object to the amendment. I give them my assurance on this. There should not be anything partisan about this and I am not fussing at anybody about this damage, this misery, this suffering. I believe we can get together and help these people and I hope there will be no objection. If there is anything that is needed by those gentlemen on the other side of the aisle you can depend on the folks on this side of the table to help you. I think there is no objection to it. These people need this money. There is \$13 million in the fund, and as far as I am concerned, if they need \$25, \$30, or \$40 million more to put in that fund to take care of these people, I want to give it to them.

Mr. BONNER. I certainly thank the gentleman from Texas.

We raise no question of the necessity of civil defense nor what it has done elsewhere nor what it may do elsewhere. We are all in favor of it. But in the light of the amount that the State suffered, there has been in the first storm contributed \$1,495,000 for relief and in the second instance, the three storms, there has been contributed \$1,743,000.

Now, the items for the amounts here are documented. They are compiled by the engineers of the Soil Conservation Service. It is acute. It is for the purpose of opening up the natural drainage that is close to the rivers, and each item is estimated, and unless something is done immediately, when the warm weather comes on there will be a pestilence of malarial fever in the swamps back from the rivers due to the clogging up of the natural drainage by everything that floated down the stream. There was an 8-foot tidal wave that came over eastern North Carolina, and everything that was not anchored, not nailed down or tied down, began to float, and when the water went out it naturally took the logs and stumps and everything in the way of debris to these natural drainages and clogged them up.

Now, in addition to that there was salt water that covered in one county or the area 38,000 acres of land. It is hard to imagine a deposit of a maximum of 11 tons per acre of salt on the land, and the average deposit on the land was from 2 to 3 tons of salt per acre. We are not asking for anything to relieve us from that. The only thing that will relieve us in that is chemicals and proper drainage where the rain comes down and filters the soil and then flows off through the drainage.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from North Carolina has expired.

(Mr. BONNER (at the request of Mr. DURHAM) was permitted to proceed for 5 additional minutes.)

Mr. SADLAK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BONNER. I yield to the gentleman from Connecticut.

Mr. SADLAK. I am completely sympathetic with the gentleman's amendment, but I wish he would explain why he needs \$5 million.

Mr. BONNER. I am glad the gentleman asked the question. This was all itemized by the Department of Agriculture in conjunction with the Corps of Engineers and in conjunction with a special corps of employed people by the Government who went through the various areas, precincts and small units and so forth, and made up the list. I am going to picture to you one situation.

Mr. SADLAK. May I ask another question?

Mr. BONNER. Yes.

Mr. SADLAK. Does the gentleman desire these funds just for cleaning up this debris and providing drainage in North Carolina? Is it confined to the State of North Carolina?

Mr. BONNER. Well, there is where the storm hit, and it hit from the South Carolina coast to the Virginia coast. I happen to live in the middle of the area.

Mr. SADLAK. I say again I am completely sympathetic with the gentleman's amendment.

Mr. BONNER. I would like to see the same thing apply elsewhere. The amounts I have listed here, \$3 million plus, have gone to municipalities for utility purposes, sewers and things of that kind. Now, the majority of the people in this area live in rural communities. Certainly the Congress intended to help those people just as much as it intended to help people in cities and towns. It has been a question whether the funds would be applied to this purpose. We do not raise the issue against any other area but the engineers' report clearly shows that hundreds of miles of river clearance snagging, and so forth, was carried on in other areas.

Mr. SADLAK. Will the gentleman yield for a further question?

Mr. BONNER. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. SADLAK. Again I want to emphasize that I am completely sympathetic and want to be helpful. The chairman of the subcommittee mentioned that there was presently available some \$13 million. Has the gentleman made application to utilize some of that \$13 million and was he turned down and is that the reason for his amendment?

Mr. BONNER. Yes. The full North Carolina delegation met yesterday with Mr. Peterson. He stated that he had \$13 million. The delegation offered to go before the committee and did go before the committee and presented their case. We received very sympathetic consideration. The bill had not been drawn at the time. But Mr. Peterson would not say to us he would allocate any funds for this purpose. Certainly I do not think Congress meant to help people in cities and not help people in the rural areas.

The Public Health Service has reviewed this matter. There will be an epidemic of malaria; there will be the breeding of mosquitoes the like of which has never been seen, unless these drainages are opened.

Mr. DURHAM. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BONNER. I yield to my colleague from North Carolina.

Mr. DURHAM. This storm not only stopped up the streams in an area only

a few miles from the coast, but I should like to say that I live 160 miles from the coast, and the storm came up through the State and stopped up streams all across the State from one end to the other. The people in our community cleaned out their own places, did not expect any help, because their damage was not so serious. But the great problem is in eastern North Carolina where the terrain is almost at sea level 60 miles from the coast; is not that true?

Mr. BONNER. That is correct.

Mr. DURHAM. That is flat country and the water hardly ever washes out. When you have four storms like that, you have no drainage whatsoever. I believe the estimated cost by the Engineers and the Civil Defense people was \$19 million; is that right?

Mr. BONNER. That is the estimated cost of what should be done for all things. But we are only asking for this part of it as an emergency because of the danger to health and the damage to agriculture, as I have just explained.

Mr. DURHAM. This is only an emergency measure.

Mr. BONNER. This is strictly an emergency measure.

Mr. DURHAM. And the matter is entirely in the hands of the Administrator?

Mr. BONNER. That is correct.

Mr. DURHAM. This is an amendment to Public Law 850.

Mr. CRETILLA. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BONNER. I yield to the gentleman from Connecticut.

Mr. CRETILLA. I wonder if any hearing was held on the subject of this amendment providing \$5 million to the State of North Carolina. We of Connecticut and New England have been just as hard hit as any section of the country.

Mr. BONNER. Yes, sir; and I voted for the \$25 million appropriation to the gentleman's section of the country just a few days ago.

Mr. CRETILLA. If this amendment were approved then I suppose every State or every community that has been affected would be here with similar amendments and apparently there would be no end to it.

Mr. BONNER. Let me say to the gentleman that I do not want to make any comparison with what took place in New England or what took place in California. I favor the Federal Government helping California and helping New England. Forty-three million dollars-plus was spent from other funds in the New England area, I will say, since the gentleman raised the question. I have the figures here. I have the Engineers' report. But I did not want to raise that question. I have asked only for this small amount.

Mr. CRETILLA. I subscribe to the gentleman's sentiments and to his feelings, but I do not appreciate, and I do not believe that the State of North Carolina should be the recipient of \$5 million as against any other State that has the same problem.

Mr. BONNER. I agree with the gentleman thoroughly. But there has been

only \$3 million plus spent in North Carolina as compared with a total loss or damage of \$229 million.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. BONNER] has expired.

Mr. SADLAK. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman may be allowed to proceed for 3 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Connecticut?

There was no objection.

Mr. CRETELLA. My purpose in inquiring was to ascertain whether or not the gentleman and his colleague perhaps had difficulty in getting funds under Public Law 875 because of the interpretations made on the removal of the debris, and so on, because particularly in my colleague's district we had the same question whether moneys could be provided for that purpose under Public Law 875.

Mr. BONNER. The engineers' report showed they cleared hundreds of miles of rivers in the New England States and provided drainage in those States. I can quote you that from the engineers' reports.

Mr. CRETELLA. What I was trying to do was to help the gentleman in his locality, based on our experience.

Mr. BONNER. I certainly do appreciate that.

Mr. CRETELLA. The further thing was to ascertain whether the gentleman was asking for sufficient funds to do this job properly.

Mr. BONNER. To do this job and to avoid a pestilence of malaria and mosquito trouble.

Mr. CRETELLA. I reiterate, I am in complete accord with the gentleman and want to help him.

Mr. OSTERTAG. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BONNER. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. OSTERTAG. Permit me to say to the gentleman that in making the point of order against his amendment I want him to know I am not out of sympathy with his problem and his desire to meet it. Perhaps it has already been said that we are faced here with a question of approach and a question of comparative needs, recognizing, as the gentleman must, that there is money in the Emergency Disaster Fund for the very purpose he seeks financial assistance for his State. North Carolina has received in the fiscal year 1955, according to the report and in the records, \$1,500,000.

Mr. BONNER. That is right.

Mr. OSTERTAG. In the fiscal year 1956 North Carolina received \$2,500,000. Perhaps the \$5 million is needed in comparison with others, but it would seem to me that if you have need for disaster relief funds there is an orderly way of getting it. I think the gentleman will agree that if he is not able to get it in an orderly way, then I am sure the Congress will consider the needs in an orderly fashion, not only for his area but all other stricken areas of our country.

Mr. BONNER. I appreciate the gentleman's generosity. This has been done before. I understand that things that

are done twice do not make things right, but this same thing has been done before. I do hope the gentleman will not insist upon the point of order against the amendment. I agree that the point of order will prevail against the amendment.

(At the request of Mr. OSTERTAG, and by unanimous consent, Mr. BONNER was permitted to proceed for 5 additional minutes.)

Mr. BONNER. I want to picture one situation. There is a creek with the peculiar name of Cucklers Creek that drains 68,000 acres of beautiful farmland. In addition to the storm we had 3 days of incessant rain. The salt water from the ocean came in and the rain water came in from the land. It was a catastrophe of the greatest magnitude. I sat through it and watched it. The mouth of this creek, Cucklers Creek, for about 2 miles, is just a gully filled with logs and stumps. There is no way of getting drainage through it. That is listed in this list of items. We want to go along with this whole program. We are in sympathy with the program.

When my immediate section was in the throes of this disaster the Red Cross sent out a notice asking for an additional sum to go to the New England States. My county subscribed its quota in 1 day.

I hope the gentleman will not insist upon his point of order.

Mr. BARDEN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from New York still reserve his point of order against the amendment?

Mr. OSTERTAG. Yes, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. BARDEN] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. BARDEN. Mr. Chairman, I think I have been here long enough to recognize that most proposals to add to an appropriation bill from the floor are subject to a point of order. We must operate in the main under the rules. This may be a little out of the customary rules of the House, but you know after having three horrible hurricanes hit us right square in the face, and two of them within about 30 or 40 days, we began to think that they were out of order too. I surely thought it was out of order when I had to come out through the top of my boathouse and swim ashore when about 10 feet of water flooded the place. Let me say this. We bring up discussions of what is right and how many dollars are involved, and so forth. Ever since I have been in this body, I have never voted against my Government doing the humane thing in helping people where the elements have visited destruction upon them. I want to say this now, whether or not somebody wants to criticize him, President Eisenhower with his great heart when he saw the trouble in New England said, "Turn to and help with everything you have." And they did just that. Now, it is not a question of the few dollars that they spent. Did they help those people? Sympathy goes out for them, of course. I will go just a little bit further with our visit with

Mr. Peterson. This request came upon us—we did not know the situation was quite as it was. We thought these requests for help had been taken care of in an orderly way. I do not think I would be talking out of turn when I tell you this. Mr. Peterson gave us a very fine reception. I have no criticism of him. But he was a little worried about whether the law under which he is operating would, in the absence of some history, give him the authority to take care of the health and agricultural conditions as left by the hurricanes. The way it was done elsewhere was because the engineers did it and the funds were replaced. Mr. Peterson did not do it and he is sincerely disturbed about our people and so are our people disturbed about it. But nobody did anything wrong. Everybody was prompted by the highest motives on earth, and that was to help people who were in distress. I have not a bit of criticism about that. Whatever befalls the West or the East or the South where there are human beings, I say a great Government with a great heart will react kindly, considerately, and quickly.

Mr. OSTERTAG. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BARDEN. I yield.

Mr. OSTERTAG. The gentleman, of course, is making a good case for action on the part of the National Government in extending relief to these disaster areas including your own good State. I do not feel in raising the point of order as to this method that I can be regarded as out of sympathy with your problem.

Mr. BARDEN. Just let me say this, certainly I do not feel that way. I know the gentleman too well and you not only have very fine reactions but you are delightfully human. But we are just up against the gun, my friend. It is either a question of working it out this way and letting it go through the other body or it is a question of forgetting it. Because you know and I know it is totally and thoroughly impractical to expect the Army engineers to initiate a project, and then 2 or 3 years from now do it. It is totally and utterly impractical to work it out through the Agriculture and the Health Departments. So, we are up against a gun and my honest and frank opinion is that we will either work it out this way or someone else will have the responsibility for it not being done, and that will not be me.

My only purpose in this move is to write some legislative history that will give the Administrator justification for taking care of the emergency situations that now confront the people of eastern North Carolina in the fields of agriculture and health, the salt in the land drainage, and so forth. There would be no purpose in just adding \$5 million to Mr. Peterson's appropriation for emergencies, for he already has \$13 million, unless we make it clearly understood why we are doing this. I certainly feel that the Administrator will recognize this and respect the intent of Congress, certainly to the extent of this approximately \$5 million.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BARDEN. I yield.

Mr. THOMAS. Suppose this amendment is amended to reduce that amount to \$3 million, then they could clean out these logs. The Public Health Service will have to spend \$10 or \$15 million over there in malaria work just as sure as I am sitting here. Let us amend that down to \$3 million and let it go through.

Mr. OSTERTAG. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BARDEN. I yield.

Mr. OSTERTAG. In response to my good chairman, I can only say that the disturbing factor of this approach is not the question of amount.

Mr. THOMAS. But there is no other area complaining for lack of money. If they do, let them come forward and put it in here now. This is the only area that is suffering. Let us give them \$3 million. If you have an area in your section that is complaining, let us put it in also.

Mr. OSTERTAG. If it is the will of the House that we increase this Independent Offices appropriation bill to provide an additional amount of money for disaster relief under Public Law 875 as amended for distribution as it is needed—

Mr. THOMAS. You do not have to do that. There is \$13½ million unobligated in there now.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. BARDEN] has expired.

(By unanimous consent, at the request of Mr. THOMAS, Mr. BARDEN was granted 2 additional minutes.)

Mr. OSTERTAG. In order that we might make clear the difference, I would like to say that the disaster relief appropriation under the Deficiency Appropriation Act has a balance of some \$14 or \$15 million.

Mr. BARDEN. Will the gentleman let me interrupt? I have missed making the point clear. These funds will be spent under the same supervision of agencies that all of the rest of them are; but Mr. Peterson now has \$13 million.

Mr. OSTERTAG. That is my point. Funds are already available. Why not use a part of that \$13 million or a part of the unobligated balance.

Mr. BARDEN. Let me tell you this: Mr. Peterson doubts that as the law is now written it gives him authority to clean these streams and to do this health protective work. It is not a question that it has not been done elsewhere. It has been done. But it was done in another way. The funds came through the engineers. We voted the money to pay back the engineers. In that way the technicality was not an obstruction. We are not trying any monkey business here. It is a very practical situation that will either work out or we close the door. That is all there is to it, because under a strict construction of the law I doubt that he is going to change his mind about it and let me say this is no criticism of Mr. Peterson. I think he is trying to be fair, honest, and carry out the intent of Congress as he sees it. But the history of this kind of an appropriation, the background and the debate, he will have some legislative history that will give him the right to do what we seek the \$5 million to do. When you talk of

destruction, you just cannot imagine what happened down there in eastern North Carolina which is from 2 feet to 15 feet above sea level, with 10 feet of water over the whole area.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. BARDEN] has again expired.

Does the gentleman from New York [Mr. OSTERTAG] insist upon his point of order?

Mr. OSTERTAG. May I ask the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee whether it is possible for this bill to be amended to increase the funds for disaster relief? Would it be in order insofar as Public Law 875 is concerned?

Mr. THOMAS. Let me make this suggestion to my friend; I see what he is trying to do; he is trying to find a way to help out and we appreciate that.

As I understand, this amendment does not take any money from the \$13 million that the Administrator now has.

It appears to me as a practical matter that we are going to have to supplement the \$13 million sometime before this fiscal year is out; so why not let this stand as it is and then when we get to the point of having to make a supplemental appropriation to meet the necessities of the agency, increase it?

If the gentleman insists on the wording of this amendment and on taking it out of disaster funds now, that is all right, too, and I am sure these gentlemen from North Carolina will not object. I think it is just about as broad as it is long.

Mr. OSTERTAG. Would it be possible to add additional funds to the Presidential emergency disaster fund within this appropriation bill?

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the Clerk may again read the amendment for our information.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

(The Clerk again read the amendment.)

Mr. OSTERTAG. May I inquire as to whether this amendment increases the disaster relief fund by some \$5 million under conditions and terms as provided in Public Law 875?

Mr. BONNER. That is, of course, what it does. But the object in urging this amendment as we are doing is to earmark by legislative history so that the administration can provide the help we need.

Mr. BARDEN. That is the ultimate effect, but I hope the gentleman gets the significance of its going through this way, as I understand it a strict construction of 875 might rule out the relief we seek, that is why we seek to add \$5 million to the \$13 million he has now. We expect a little more liberal handling of this \$5 million in the light of this legislative history. There is not a thing in the world that is not proper about it; and I think, most modestly, that where there has been \$300 million damage done and we pulled ourselves up by our own bootstraps to this point, the gentleman really wants to see it go through in this way.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from New York withdraw his point of order?

Mr. MORANO. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. MORANO. As I understand the reading of the amendment I do not think a point of order can be made against it, because it does not authorize the changing of the language of Public Law 875.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Connecticut, in the opinion of the Chair, has not stated a parliamentary inquiry.

Does the gentleman from New York insist on his point of order?

Mr. OSTERTAG. I would like to say to the Chair if I understand the amendment correctly that it increases the appropriation to the President's disaster relief fund.

Mr. BONNER. That is what it does.

Mr. OSTERTAG. And in no way takes it out of funds for any other specific purpose as provided in this bill and provided by law.

Mr. Chairman, I withdraw my point of order.

Mr. BONNER. That is what it does, except I think all of us including the gentleman understand that unless the \$5 million was going to be used to relieve eastern North Carolina under proper supervision as in other cases. There would be no point in adding it at this time.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New York withdraws his point of order.

The question is on the amendment by the gentleman from North Carolina.

The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses in performing the duties of the Commission as authorized by law, including newspapers (not to exceed \$175), land and structures (not to exceed \$4,200), special counsel fees, improvement and care of grounds and repairs to buildings (not to exceed \$15,000), services as authorized by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), purchase of not to exceed 5-passenger motor vehicles, for replacement only, in the event adequate vehicles cannot be obtained by transfer from other departments or agencies, and not to exceed \$118,000 for expenses of travel, \$7,800,000, of which \$141,000 shall be available for such expenses as are necessary to make a study of radio and television network broadcasting.

Mr. TUMULTY. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word and ask unanimous consent to speak out of order.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

Mr. TUMULTY. Mr. Chairman, the action of the Mutual Broadcasting System, on reconsideration, in recognizing that the Democrats are entitled to equal free time over its system for the time recently given President Eisenhower is commendable. The reason because of public service considerations is a sound and correct one. There was no claim of a legal obligation on our part,

but we do claim that there was an obligation based on fair play and decency. Apparently, upon reflection, the officials of the Mutual Broadcasting System recognized this fact.

The action of the National Broadcasting Co. and the Columbia Broadcasting System in refusing the free time equal to that granted last Wednesday night to President Eisenhower is unjustified. The reason given is untenable. For President Eisenhower's speech last Wednesday night was obviously political in result, as well as purpose.

We all recall that on the following day every newspaper bannered screaming headlines that the President had started his political campaign and many Members on the other side of the aisle blossomed forth in smiles for the first time in a long time and carried large buttons.

There is no criticism on our part of the networks giving the President time. Our criticism is the failure to give to anyone selected by the Democratic National Committee chairman equal free time. The failure to give equal free time creates the impression that these network systems, through their officials, are playing partisan politics. As individuals, they have a right to be partisan, but they are not justified in making their network systems partisan when they obtained the great privilege to conduct these systems without payment of any kind.

This is a powerful piece of evidence justifying the passage of pending legislation to require radio and television networks and stations in election years because of public service considerations to give a certain percentage of time to the two major political parties. My mind was open on such legislation until this refusal. As a result of this unwise and unjustified refusal, I find myself favorably disposed to such legislation. If for no other reason than decency, equal time should have been granted.

This incident shows what the Democratic Party is up against in getting its story to the people. The indisputable fact remains that the Democratic Party, which by no means is a weak political party, has been refused this equal time to what was obviously a political speech. The officials of the other two networks would use good judgment if they followed, in this matter, the leadership of the officials of the Mutual Broadcasting System.

As best evidence I can give you is the individual now looking at you. I might add that if we vote by pounds there would be no contest as to who would win.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TUMULTY. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. PHILLIPS. How much has the gentleman gained in the last 3½ years?

Mr. TUMULTY. Up to this year I have gained about 20 pounds, but I have been feasting my eyes on the Republican carcass. I must say I lost some weight on whether Peron would be thrown out down in Panama or not.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TUMULTY. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. The gentleman spoke about eating on the Republican carcass. Is that good enough to eat?

Mr. TUMULTY. Yes; in this case it is. In these times we eat lean meat, mostly fish. The Republican carcass is edible, but never on feast day.

I may say it is not just a question of being unfair to the Democratic Party. It is being unfair to the people of the United States who have a right to hear from both parties on the major issues of the day.

Mr. CANFIELD. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last two words.

Mr. Chairman, I desire to say a few words this afternoon about civil defense in our Nation. In the appropriation bill before us today the request of the Federal Civil Defense Administration is cut by \$37 million. The Congress has been doing that year after year ever since the Civil Defense Administration was first established. In the report describing this cut, the committee is critical of the Federal Civil Defense Administration, holding that it is engaging in too rapid expansion. I am one Member of this body who cannot see that expansion. In my considered judgment, civil defense in our United States is deficient in all areas: on the Federal level, on the State level, and on the local level. I believe there are too many Americans, including Members of the Congress, who believe, one, it just cannot happen here; who believe, two, if it does happen, nothing can be done about it.

Now, it so happens that I was in London for some weeks during the robot blitz of June and July 1944, and I saw with my own eyes that something could be done about it. I saw how the British people reacted to that awful bombing. No hysteria; no panic. They knew what to do, and they did it.

Mr. Chairman, currently the military in our country is adverse to taking over this job of civil defense in the United States. They say their job is the military protection of our country, and they want nothing to do with civil defense. They hold that it is strictly a State and local undertaking. But, in the States and in our cities very little is being done about this realistically. You cannot get enough ground observers for the volunteer ground observe corps. People are not responding to the appeals of our national and State leadership in that respect. Now, the situation in the Soviet Union is entirely different. Over there, where the people are regimented, they have 20 million plus civil defense workers. I am informed that the Holifield committee is looking into this situation. It is reported that the suggestion has been made by the American Legion that there be a new Cabinet post, that of Secretary of Civil Defense. There may be much merit in that, inasmuch as the military will not do this job. And, I hope in the days to come we will not continue to neglect this challenge. This so-called rapid expansion simply does not show. We are missing the boat.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentlemen yield?

Mr. CANFIELD. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. I have some sympathy for what the gentleman has said, but in driving along the highways I see these signs "This highway restricted to civil defense traffic in the event of an attack" or "This highway will be closed in the event of attack." I think Civil Defense has engaged in a lot of boondoggling in erecting these signs. Who knows what highways will be open or what highways will be closed following an attack?

Mr. CANFIELD. I do not agree with my friend from Iowa. Those signs were not put there without the approval of the local authorities in his State.

Mr. GROSS. Surely the gentleman will not say that the military will not take over any gravel road or any secondary road or main highway or any other thoroughfare that they want if this country is attacked.

Mr. CANFIELD. The military undoubtedly would have to get through; but, on the other hand, they are telling the Members of Congress they want nothing to do with this job. I am glad that we have a legislative committee exploring the situation now today. Again I want to say—and I want to emphasize it—I do not think we are meeting this challenge. The Soviet Union is doing it in their way, but we are not doing it in our way, which we hold is the winning way.

The Clerk read as follows:

The Administrator is authorized, without regard to the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, to place ten positions, in addition to those otherwise authorized, in grade GS-16 in the general schedule established by said act, and the salary of the comptroller shall be at the salary rate of grade GS-18 so long as such position is occupied by the present incumbent.

Mr. DOWDY. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. Dowdy: On page 18 strike out lines 14 through 20.

(Mr. DOWDY asked and was granted permission to proceed for 5 minutes additional.)

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I wonder if we can agree upon some time limitation. I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment and all amendments thereto close in 20 minutes, the last 5 minutes to be reserved to the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, that would leave only 5 minutes to some half dozen Members and, therefore, I object.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate upon this amendment and all amendments thereto close in 30 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. Thomas]?

There was no objection.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Texas [Mr. Dowdy] yield for a parliamentary inquiry?

Mr. DOWDY. I yield.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. How much time does that give each Member who has indicated he wishes to speak to this amendment?

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair would rule that each of the 6 Members other than the chairman of the subcommittee would be recognized for 2 minutes.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I yield back my time.

Mr. DOWDY. Mr. Chairman, incidentally, before starting on this amendment, I might call attention to the fact that today is the 120th anniversary of a great battle; the Battle of the Alamo was fought in 1836.

This bill, H. R. 9739, as reported by the Committee on Appropriations, proposes to grant 11 supergrade positions to the General Services Administration. Ten of these proposed positions are in grade 16 and one in grade 18. This grade 18 is specifically identified as for the Comptroller. This language appears on page 18, lines 14 through 20. It is reported on page 11, House Report No. 1847.

Section 12 of Public Law 94, enacted in the first session of this Congress, provides for 1,200 positions in the supergrades on a governmentwide basis under the control of the Civil Service Commission. This section of the law also repealed the then existing special laws and riders such as the one proposed now. In recommending the bill which became Public Law 94, the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service felt that it was highly desirable and necessary for the Congress to look to one law and one agency of the executive branch for the authorization, allocation and control of supergrade positions.

The committee felt that if there is any valid reason for an individual or an agency to have supergrades, the validity of the request should be justified before the Civil Service Commission in relationship to the requests of all other individuals and agencies and that any change in the total authorization for such positions should be handled by the Committees on Post Office and Civil Service of the House of Representatives or the Senate.

Under date of August 9, 1955, Mr. MURRAY, the chairman of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, wrote to the Honorable CLARENCE CANNON, chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, and stated the position of the committee with respect to special law and appropriation riders which provide for the granting of additional supergrade jobs without consideration by the Civil Service Commission and by the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service. Under date of August 12, 1955, the Honorable CLARENCE CANNON acknowledged the letter of August 9 and congratulated Chairman MURRAY on the actions of his committee.

The Committee on Post Office and Civil Service of the House has completed action on House bill 9560 which provides 660 additional top-grade positions for the Federal Government as a whole.

Two hundred and eighty-five of these additional positions are supergrade positions while 375 are scientific and technical positions with a salary range of \$10,000 to \$15,000. The Civil Service Commission reports that 74 positions out of the 1,200 authorized under Public Law 94 have not been allocated to the agencies and are available for use by the General Services Administration if the agency can fully justify its request. If H. R. 9560, which as recommended by the committee becomes public law, there will be a total of 310 supergrade jobs available for distribution to agencies outside of the Defense Department. If the General Services Administration, or any other department or agency, has justifiable need for the additional supergrade positions as proposed in the rider to this appropriation bill, I feel that their request should be directed to the Civil Service Commission as provided by Public Law 94 enacted by this Congress.

It is my understanding that the 10 positions this bill proposes to raise to supergrade GS-16 are now GS-15 positions which the Civil Service Commission had a difficult time in justifying. In fact, a number of these 10 jobs could compare with some classified as GS-14. If the language as proposed in this bill becomes law, it will give special consideration to one very small group of Government employees and be entirely unfair and discriminatory to literally thousands of other employees in grade GS-15 through the Government who, in general, have more responsibilities.

I am sure that the Appropriations Committee in considering this language had little opportunity to go into the classification of these positions in their relationship to other similar positions in the Government.

Under these conditions, I believe that the language of this bill, H. R. 9739, granting the additional 11 supergrades to the General Services Administration, is unnecessary, undesirable, and not keeping faith, and if enacted into law will be the opening wedge which will again allow the granting of innumerable supergrade positions to individuals and agencies without full consideration by the responsible committee of Congress and without requiring justification by the agencies requesting such positions.

We have checked with the United States Civil Service Commission on the 1 grade 18 and the 10 grade 16 jobs which the Appropriations Committee proposes to grant to the General Services Administration and were advised that not only had these jobs not been requested of the Civil Service Commission but that the new Administrator of the General Services Administration had asked the Civil Service Commission to hold up on the consideration of any supergrade jobs until such time as he could personally review their needs.

The Civil Service Commission has no information of any kind as to where the 10 GS-16 jobs are to go. They have never had a request for the placing of the position of Comptroller in GS-18, either from the Administrator or from Mr. Medley.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Kansas [Mr. REES] is recognized for 3 minutes.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment submitted by the gentleman from Texas. By way of repetition, I call the attention of the Members to the fact that here is the great Committee on Appropriations, for whom we all have the deepest respect and regard, again proposing to take over legislation that rightfully is under the jurisdiction of another committee. So, in the first place, this amendment ought to be supported on the ground that it is legislation on an appropriation bill. So, I join in asking your support of the proposed amendment. The gentleman from Texas has very well explained that there is no very great demand for the immediate consideration of this matter. Let the legislative committee handle it. Then go before the Civil Service Commission and if the Civil Service Commission decides that they ought to have these jobs, they will be allocated by the Commission. But, do not do it this way because if we are going to start upsetting the authority and prerogatives of the

Civil Service Committee on this proposal, other agencies will follow a similar pattern. There would be no need of open hearings at all with regard to whether those jobs are needed. This matter should go before a committee of the House where hearings may be held and where the jobs may be justified.

Mr. CRETELLA. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. REES of Kansas. I yield to the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. CRETELLA].

Mr. CRETELLA. Is it not strange, Mr. Chairman, that while we are discussing this very legislation here today that today's newspaper states that the committee of which the distinguished gentleman from Kansas has been chairman—and a very fine chairman, has authorized and approved to the Department of Defense 275 people; it has given to the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics an additional 50 people; has given to the Department of Defense an additional 49 superjobs—all of which was done properly before the committee which is delegated to do this job. Yet, today in this bill we are subverting that process by including it in an appropriation bill.

Mr. REES of Kansas. And we did that only after testimony had been received justifying these allocations to which the distinguished gentleman from Connecticut has referred.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Kansas has expired.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the time allotted to me may be given to the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. REES].

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, let us follow the regular procedure here. These matters can come before the legislative committee where testimony can be taken and where these jobs may be

justified—if they are justified. Let us not go around our Civil Service Commission in dealing with this problem because the Civil Service Commission, after all, is the agency that finally determines the allocation of these superjobs.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. REES of Kansas. I must yield to my distinguished friend, the chairman of the committee.

Mr. THOMAS. I know that the gentleman from Kansas would like to have this thing explained to the king's taste. Now, let us try to get this straight.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Yes; that is what I am trying to do.

Mr. THOMAS. When the great Civil Service Committee allocates these supergrades, then you rely on the Civil Service Commission to allocate the jobs; is that not correct?

Mr. REES of Kansas. Well—

Mr. THOMAS. There is no "well" about it. It is either "Yes" or "No."

Mr. REES of Kansas. But the bill—

Mr. THOMAS. Does your committee allocate any jobs?

Mr. REES of Kansas. Yes. That is exactly what we did in our bill at the last session for most agencies where needed. Then authorized the Commission to allocate others.

Mr. THOMAS. Now, when you have done that, you write it up in one figure, so many supergrades, 150 14's, and so on, and then you depend upon the Civil Service Commission to allocate them? You do not write into the law how many each one is going to get.

Mr. DOWDY. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. REES of Kansas. I yield.

Mr. DOWDY. We reported out a bill from our committee last week in which 285 supergrade positions were allocated to the Defense Department.

Mr. THOMAS. Oh, that was last week. Last year you reported out 1,200, and you did not earmark a single one of them.

Mr. GROSS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. REES of Kansas. I yield.

Mr. GROSS. If the General Services Commission comes before the Post Office and Civil Service Committee and makes a case for 10 additional supergrades, they will get them; will they not?

Mr. THOMAS. Oh, you are changing the picture altogether.

Mr. GROSS. No; I am not. You are usurping the function of the committee.

Mr. THOMAS. If you will turn to the hearings you will find several pages, pages 835, 836, and 837, where the General Services Commission testified they went to the Civil Service Commission, the body that this great committee authorized to allocate these super jobs, and they will not give them to them. Yet they have 74 unallocated jobs over there now. We are not asking necessarily to create any extra super grades. We say the Civil Service Commission shall give these people 10. They have 74. All we are asking for is 10. Those people spend a billion dollars a year.

Mr. GROSS. So you are creating 10 additional grades.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. REES] has expired.

The gentleman from California [Mr. PHILLIPS] is recognized.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Chairman, may I attempt to put this in possibly simpler language. I certainly hope the House will vote "No" on this amendment. We are not attempting to revise the Civil Service. Any idea that these people come up and ask for super grades, or anything like that, is completely apart from anything that has to do with this picture. To say that we shall do nothing in the Congress and see a situation continue which is unfair to the people employed in any agency that comes before us, I still say that the determination should be made by Congress and not wait for some agency downtown to act. The chairman is entirely correct. The Civil Service Commission votes a certain number of super grades. We have nothing to do with that. This has nothing to do with it. All I can say is that this is a reasonable and an honest and a deserving attempt on the part of this subcommittee to adjust the super grades among 18 agencies that come before us, to see that one man who is doing a more responsible job than are the men in other agencies holding comparable jobs is entitled to the same salary that other people get who are doing a less responsible job. I think that is within the power of the Congress to take action, and that that was the right thing to do. We have not tried to hurt the feelings of any committee. My friend from Kansas [Mr. REES] I am sure knows that. Here is a question now coming before the Congress of the United States:

Do you believe that an employee of the Government holding one of the most responsible jobs in the Government should be paid an equivalent amount paid for the same job in other agencies of the Government which do less responsible work? That is all there is to it.

I ask for a "No" vote on the amendment.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PHILLIPS. No; I cannot yield. My time has expired.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS] is recognized to close the debate on the pending amendment.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, there is nothing difficult about this, and I doubt if I can add anything other than what our distinguished friend from California said; but bear this one thing in mind, get the distinction which you well know between this great committee of the House, the Civil Service Committee, and the Civil Service Commission. It is the Civil Service Commission which is given the authority to allocate these jobs by the Civil Service Committee of the House, and that distinction is just as plain as ABC.

Turn to the printed hearings, and I have enumerated those pages 2 or 3 times. The General Services Administration says time and time again:

We have gone down to the Civil Service Commission who allocate these jobs and we have asked for them but the Commission disagrees with us.

I was not present when they asked them for these jobs, but I certainly believe that those gentlemen at General Services are not going to misrepresent when they say they asked for them.

Those people spend a great deal of money, a billion dollars a year, and I venture to say that the gentleman over at the Civil Service Commission who allocate those jobs and who says he is not entitled to grade 16, I expect, is a grade 16 himself and does not have authority to spend one nickel of your money.

Mr. DOWDY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield.

Mr. DOWDY. How does the gentleman reconcile that statement that the General Services Administration has at numerous times requested the Civil Service Commission for these higher grades?

Mr. THOMAS. It is there in black and white in the hearings at pages 836 and 837. If they misrepresented it that is one thing, but I am not going to say they misrepresented it.

Mr. DOWDY. I am not saying anybody misrepresented.

Mr. THOMAS. What is the argument about, then?

Mr. DOWDY. The Civil Service Commission was quite to the contrary.

Mr. THOMAS. Maybe they should have written an application on white linen paper, but instead General Services may have written it on just plain paper.

The Civil Service Commission has 74 of those jobs over there unallocated, but they, frankly, told us at 10:30 this morning that there are 600 applicants throughout the Government for the 74.

In our judgment I think this committee is doing the right thing in protecting the membership of this House. You put the responsibility on this subcommittee to provide the funds for this agency. We are merely trying to follow these funds so that you get your money's worth. That is all we are trying to do.

We think we have taken the business-like approach. These people spend millions and millions of dollars. Is it right to have a man given authority to spend \$50 million or \$100 million and put him on a little bit of a salary? You want to keep him honest, do you not?

We are trying to protect these appropriations, Mr. Chairman. This makes sense. We are doing for this agency the right thing.

I think this amendment ought to be voted down and you ought to grant these people higher pay. Do you think it is a reasonable, sensible thing to expose a man to temptation because he is not paid adequately? You may wake up some day to find that somebody who had the awarding of a big contract cheated on it.

These are some of the considerations that led us to take the action we did.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I offer a preferential motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. Gross moves that the Committee do now rise and report the bill to the House

with the recommendation that the enacting clause be stricken out.

(Mr. GROSS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I now yield to the gentleman from Kansas who attempted to get the gentleman to yield a moment ago.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, I was trying to get across to this great Committee of the Whole the fact that after all this is the Appropriations Committee and if it performs its duty it appropriates for all agencies of Government. I have great respect and great regard for my distinguished friend from Texas [Mr. THOMAS], but what I was trying to get across to him is the least the General Services Administration could have done was to come before the legislative committee and make a case, which they did not do. The fact of the matter is that the General Services Administration is not in such a great hurry about the allocation of these new jobs. We have a new General Services Administrator and while I am not in position to talk much about it, I am informed he is not in any hurry concerning this matter, because he wants to look the situation over.

Mr. GROSS. I should like to say to the gentleman from Texas that if these salaries must be raised in order to protect \$150 million that these people apparently are spending, then why stop at grade 16? Why not make them all grade 18's instead of 16's if high pay is necessary to the proper handling and protection in the expenditure of \$150 million? There is no evidence anywhere that this one individual you are boosting to grade 18 ever applied to the Civil Service Commission for a grade 18 job. I do not know on what basis he comes in and asks for a grade 18 and why you specify he shall be a grade 18 in the bill.

What the Appropriations Committee is doing, as the gentleman from Kansas has said, is to completely usurp the functions of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service of the House. If the Appropriations Committee is going to be permitted to come in here today, next year, and the year after that and set up supergrade jobs throughout the Government, we might as well disband the legislative committees and turn the whole business of legislation over to the gentleman's committee.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. This is not the only place where they have come in with legislation. I would like to have the gentleman from Texas tell us why he put in these several legislative provisions, then got a rule from the Rules Committee waiving points of order. Does the Committee on Appropriations want to legislate? Is that the purpose?

Mr. GROSS. I cannot answer that. Apparently they do. Silence, apparently, acquiesces in the gentleman's charge.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. Gross].

The motion was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. All time having expired, the question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. Dowdy].

The question was taken; and the Chairman announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I demand tellers.

Tellers were refused.

So the amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the Interstate Commerce Commission, including not to exceed \$5,000 for the employment of special counsel; services as authorized by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not to exceed \$50 per diem for individuals; newspapers (not to exceed \$200); purchase of not to exceed 45 passenger motor vehicles, of which 19 shall be for replacement only; and expenses of travel; \$13,900,000 of which (a) not less than \$1,939,000 shall be available for expenses necessary to carry out railroad safety and locomotive inspection activities, and (b) \$100,000 shall be available for expenses necessary to carry out such defense mobilization functions as may be delegated pursuant to law: *Provided*, That Joint Board members and cooperating State commissioners may use Government transportation requests when traveling in connection with their duties as such.

Mr. ELLSWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. ELLSWORTH: On page 21, line 4, strike out the figure "\$13,900,000" and insert "\$14,000,000"; and on line 9, after the word "law" and before the colon, insert a comma and the following: "and (c) not less than \$424,000 shall be available for expenses necessary to carry out the activities of the Car Service Section of the Bureau of Safety and Service."

Mr. ELLSWORTH. Mr. Chairman, the amendment I have offered does not increase the budget request contained in the President's annual budget for the Interstate Commerce Commission. The total budget request was \$14 million. The Committee on appropriations decided to eliminate \$100,000 from the budget request and reported the bill with the figure of \$13.9 million.

Now, the \$100,000, I assume, was eliminated with ample reason and good judgment by the committee, but I now propose in this amendment that the entire budget request be restored; in other words, that the additional \$100,000 be restored, and that the \$100,000 be added to the amount of money which will be available to the Section of Car Service for the Bureau of Safety and Service. That is the bureau of the Interstate Commerce Commission which has the field staff of investigators and service people who are scattered all over the United States for the purpose of enforcing the Commission's rules and regulations regarding the movement of freight cars and looking after the service as required under the Interstate Commerce Act.

At the present time, as I have pointed out to the committee in general debate, the Interstate Commerce Commission's field staff for this purpose, the ICC men

who keep the cars rolling and help prevent disastrous car shortages in this country, is only 30 people for the entire 48 States. The Commission in its budget request was very timid, indeed. They submitted a request for an increase in that Bureau, but asked only for an additional 10 men, making the total field staff for the entire 48 States only 40 men. One of the Commission's people told me that the staff now, in his opinion—and he is one of the executives—is totally inadequate. He said in a memorandum to me that with its limited field staff and office staff, the Car Service Section of the Bureau of Safety and Service strives constantly for an equitable distribution of available car supply. However, a thorough job cannot be done with the few people it has in its organization at this time.

That was in connection with a request for 10 additional. But 10 additional men will still not be a large enough staff. We all know that we had the most disastrous car shortage in all the history of our economy last year. I know that there are 85,000 fewer freight cars on the railroads today than at this time last year. We know, therefore, that we are going to have again a very serious and very destructive car shortage in America this coming summer and fall; and it will probably begin in the spring.

I suggest to the committee that this is one small thing we can do. It will not mean an increase in the President's budget, it will not put the budget out of balance. But we can take this \$100,000 and restore the budget figure for the Interstate Commerce Commission, give that \$100,000 to the Car Service and Safety Bureau so that they can put maybe 10 more men in the field and help to work out this car shortage problem.

Mr. Chairman, I do hope that the committee will see the wisdom of taking this action and will adopt this amendment.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate upon this amendment and all amendments thereto close in 7 minutes, the last 5 minutes being reserved to the committee.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, I should like to request 2 minutes of that time.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

[Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS] is recognized for 5 minutes to close the debate on this amendment.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I dislike very much to rise in opposition to the amendment of my friend from Oregon [Mr. ELLSWORTH]. If someone in the Commission—and I do not doubt my friend's word in the slightest—thought that this was not enough money, he should have made that presentation to the committee, because we asked them if they had enough money.

Mr. ELLSWORTH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. ELLSWORTH. I think the statement was made to the committee in that form in the justification for the 10 additional men they asked for. I saw in my notes as I ceased speaking that the reference that I made was, in fact, part of the justification for the increase of the 10, which the committee did grant. The committee granted that increase.

Mr. THOMAS. We granted the entire budget request. Let us bear in mind that this is a part of the new Bureau of Safety. This Bureau has \$200,000 more than they had last year. We granted them every penny they asked for. Can we do any better than that?

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. ELLSWORTH].

The amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

Hospital and domiciliary facilities: For hospital and domiciliary facilities, for planning and for extending any of the facilities under the jurisdiction of the Veterans' Administration or for any of the purposes set forth in sections 1 and 2 of the act approved March 4, 1931 (38 U. S. C. 438j-k) or in section 101 of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 (38 U. S. C. 693a), to remain available until expended, \$50,935,000, of which \$2 million shall be used for technical services for the major alteration, rehabilitation, and modernization for the continued operation of the hospital at McKinney, Tex., and \$1,500,000 shall be available for technical services for rehabilitation of the general medical and surgical hospital at Nashville, Tenn.

Mr. DORN of New York. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. DORN of New York: Page 30, line 7, after "Tennessee", insert "provided, that \$150,000 of the money appropriated for construction shall be used for construction of a chapel at the Veterans' Administration hospital at Brooklyn, N. Y."

Mr. DORN of New York. Mr. Chairman, I should like the Committee to note that on page 19 of the committee report on the independent offices appropriations bill it is stated that—

The bill also includes \$435,000 to accelerate in 1957 the program for the construction of chapel facilities at hospitals. All VA hospitals include provisions for religious services, but there are locations where the need for improved chapel facilities has existed for a long time.

That is the reason I offer this amendment. Most particularly the veterans' hospital in Brooklyn, N. Y., known as the Fort Hamilton Veterans' Administration Hospital has had a need for a chapel existing for a long time. The Veterans' Administration hospital there, a 1,000-bed hospital serving the needs of almost 3 million people, is in dire need of a chapel. It is impossible in the small room where they now have religious services to hold such services properly. There are only 3 or 4 benches in that small room. No adequate prayer room is available.

If we are to construct chapel facilities, among the first should be the Veterans' Administration hospital in Brooklyn, N. Y. I do not think there is any need to express the reasons for the need of

chapels in all veterans' hospitals. Chapels should be in every hospital, but more particularly in veterans' hospitals.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DORN of New York. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. THOMAS. We want to help our friend from New York. There are a good many hospitals throughout the country without chapels. There is \$435,000 in here for the beginning of some chapel construction. May I ask the gentleman this question with an idea of trying to help him, and I think the Committee will be unanimous in that regard. Does the Veterans' Administration think well of the idea of erecting a chapel at this particular hospital in Brooklyn? Has the gentleman contacted them?

Mr. DORN of New York. The Veterans' Administration has been contacted with reference to this but not by me. A chapel has been under consideration to be constructed with private funds, but sufficient private funds have not been raised.

Mr. THOMAS. What is the gentleman's understanding as to the attitude of the Veterans' Administration?

Mr. DORN of New York. My understanding is that they would welcome it.

Mr. THOMAS. That they would welcome it and would be willing to spend Veterans' Administration funds to construct it?

Mr. DORN of New York. If we had the funds appropriated, yes.

Mr. THOMAS. I suggest to the gentleman that if he will be good enough to withdraw his amendment, I think I can say on behalf of the committee, we will contact the Veterans' Administration and ask them to get busy and see if they can build you a chapel. If you earmark this in the bill, there are 18 others, and we cannot very well deny the other people who want chapels. I am sure the gentleman understands our point of view. We will try to work out something for you.

Mr. DORN of New York. I thank the chairman very much and, naturally, I trust him.

Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to withdraw my amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. DORN] is withdrawn.

The was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

No part of the foregoing appropriations shall be available for hospitalization or examination of any persons except beneficiaries entitled under the laws bestowing such benefits to veterans, unless reimbursement of cost is made to the appropriation at such rates as may be fixed by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I take this time only to ask the chairman of the subcommittee in charge of the bill how long it is anticipated the Committee will sit this evening. Apparently, a number of Members have commitments for tonight.

Mr. THOMAS. I believe that we could finish by 5 o'clock. I understand there is only one other amendment and that is on the Veterans' Administration. If we can reach some agreement as to time on the amendment to be offered by the gentleman from Kansas, perhaps we can complete our business quickly.

Mr. MARTIN. That is the crux of the problem. A good many Members want to speak on the amendment.

Mr. TABER. Could the Committee not rise now and finish the bill tomorrow?

Mr. THOMAS. Of course, if the Members on the other side have commitments, we would be the last to stand in the way.

Mr. MARTIN. As the gentleman knows, there are several thousand people in the District of Columbia and there are a number of dinners and meetings, and the Members on this side would like to attend those meetings.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise. The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore [Mr. McCormack] having resumed the chair, Mr. KEOGH, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 9739) making appropriations for sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes, directed him to report it had come to no resolution thereon.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Mr. FORRESTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that Subcommittee No. 2 of the Committee on the Judiciary be permitted to sit tomorrow during general debate.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

FREEDOM'S CHALLENGE—THE NEED FOR UNITY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. WILLIAMS] is recognized for 60 minutes.

(Mr. WILLIAMS of New Jersey asked and was granted permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WILLIAMS of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, much talk has occurred with respect to the subject of bipartisanship in our foreign policy. Many have suggested that the bipartisan cooperation necessary for the maintenance of a sound foreign policy will be difficult if not impossible in this election year. Yet it must be clear to all that the maintenance of a solid front of bipartisan support for needed efforts in the foreign policy field is vital if the great new massive offensive being mounted by the Soviet Union is to be offset.

Bipartisanship, however, does not include the acceptance of whatever is handed down by the opposing party.

I note that a great many Democrats have a record of 100 percent support of the President in foreign policy—including myself according to the Congressional Quarterly.

I believe that in the foreign policy field we must lean over backward in an effort to cooperate and resolve every reasonable doubt in favor of the President if the difficult and intricate problems of foreign policy are to be resolved in favor of the interests of freedom. This does not mean to lean backward so far as to fall off the platform of sound policy.

Certainly most will agree, I am sure, that the steady policy of building strength and indicating clear purpose to resist aggression—a policy initiated in 1947 with the Truman doctrine and subsequently strengthened by such efforts as the Marshall plan, NATO and SEATO—has been successful. It has deterred Soviet military aggression in many areas of the world. This successfully argues for maintenance and improvement of our military alliances.

However, the Soviets have now mounted a massive campaign of smiling aggression, designed to nurture antagonisms; to split the free world where they can; build fires of neutralism; and pull neutral nations within the Soviet sphere of influence.

Relaxed optimism in the face of this new massive Communist onslaught not only overlooks adverse developments to the cause of freedom from Iceland to Japan but also could have very serious consequences to the cause of freedom in the world.

There are many signs of growing Communist influence in the free world: Communist strength has increased in Iceland, the location of a strategically important base; the moderate forces in France have dwindled; in Germany the reversals which Chancellor Adenauer has suffered indicate Germany is moving in the direction of rapprochement with Russia. We have also seen the growing Communist strength in Greece in the recent election. The growth of neutralist sentiment particularly in Asia and Africa is so obvious as to need no elaboration.

This brief recital of new challenges we face does not suggest that these reversals could have been avoided in any easy fashion. They are listed to point up a very threatening situation we face and to suggest that what is needed now is imaginative thinking to meet this new, more subtle and perhaps more dangerous Communist foreign policy.

I hope in a small way to contribute to the thinking on this subject by offering some observations regarding the new nature of the threat and submitting some proposals regarding the means of meeting it. I am submitting these proposals in the form of a concurrent resolution.

I have no illusions about the complexities of the problem we face. The proposals which are put forward in the resolution are put forward with the hope that they may be fully discussed to see if they hold any potential for improving the security of the free world.

THE ATLANTIC ALLIANCE—MEANS OF STRENGTHENING

I am sure we all can agree that the NATO Treaty binding western powers is at the core of free world security. Indeed, many refer to NATO as the anchor in the defense of freedom in the entire world. The NATO alliance came into being as a result of a direct armed threat from the Soviet Union. This threat became painfully obvious with the Czech coup in 1948 and NATO came into full bloom as a result of the direct aggression in Korea in 1950. I think it is clear to all that the developing strength and unity which resulted from NATO played a large part in the Soviet Union's recent shift in its emphasis from overt belligerence to its emphasis on economic and political penetration of the free world. The fact that NATO has been so successful in deterring Communist aggression in Europe argues strongly for its continuance and improvement as the real manifestation of the unity of purpose of the West. The fact that one of the primary goals of the Soviet foreign policy today is to disintegrate NATO indicates how successful it has been.

Yet we see many signs today which point to a deterioration in the NATO structure. Pressures are building in all European NATO partners, including the United States to reduce military commitments to NATO. The struggle between Turkey and Greece over Cyprus has divided two of the southern anchors of NATO power. France, as a result of her difficulties in North Africa, has diverted sizable numbers of their NATO troops from Continental Europe to North Africa. The hesitation and delay in Germany in developing its forces which are committed to the joint NATO effort is another sign of the deterioration of NATO as a symbol and a reality of Western strength.

Perhaps it is difficult in a period when no overt warfare is occurring any place on the globe to face up to the challenge that this deteriorating situation presents. It is particularly difficult in this country since we are in an election year. Yet, I firmly believe that the situation is so serious and so challenging that we must face it now. The Soviet Union's goal of dividing NATO is upon us. Too little and too late in terms of our foreign policy in this trying period could well be as disastrous as too little and too late in wartime.

The effects of procrastination and delay in foreign-policy decisions frequently do not manifest themselves for many years. Clearly our delay and inability to meet the Japanese challenge in Manchuria in 1931 was the beginning of the end for free China. Never after 1931 did the Nationalist forces obtain control over all of China. The repercussions resulting from Japanese occupation of vast parts of China contributed in a heavy degree to the situation which permitted the Communists to eventually move in and take control.

So, today, delay and indecision about what to do in the new challenge we face may not have immediate effects in terms of the immediate issue of war and peace; but, clearly, it will have an effect

on the great issue of freedom versus tyranny in the years to come.

Now, what to do. I make no pretense at being an expert. But, as an elected Representative and a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, I feel compelled to suggest a few broad ideas on some possibilities of what we can do.

If history teaches anything, it teaches that pure military alliances tend to disintegrate once the immediate military threat moves into the background. The design on the part of the Soviet Union today is, obviously, to convince the uncommitted areas of the world and the peoples in Europe that there is no imminent military threat from Russia. In this situation it will be difficult to convince the members of the Atlantic Alliance that the need for the maintenance of a purely military alliance is great. Internal pressures which divert attention to domestic problems have already increased and will undoubtedly continue to increase. Yet we all recognize the need to maintain the military side of the Atlantic Alliance. But more is required. Our goal should be to pool the strength of Europe with our own in meeting the Communist threat in the have-not nations of the world. My resolution is in part directed toward this end.

It seems clear to me that what is needed is new cooperative endeavors of a nonmilitary nature jointly undertaken by the NATO Atlantic allies. NATO needs a new nonmilitary reason for being if it is to survive as a strong unifying force. This nonmilitary cooperative endeavor could take many forms. Some have suggested that article 2 of the NATO treaty which pledges the signatories to political and economic cooperation should be utilized to develop stronger economic cooperation between the NATO allies. This presents problems of a tremendously complex nature since many organizations are already in being to pursue economic and political forms of cooperation between the Atlantic alliance, particularly the European members of it. The Organization for European Economic Cooperation—OEEC—occupies a large part of this sphere. The Community of Six have entered into the coal-steel plan. The proposal for European cooperation in the development of atomic power for peaceful purposes is already moving forward, however precariously, and a mail-wire pool for cooperation in the communications field has also been proposed. The overlapping jurisdiction between NATO and these groups already in existence or proposed would cause tremendous problems in any effort aimed at intra-NATO cooperative economic programs.

This does not mean that the various proposals for closer economic collaboration under the NATO structure should not be pursued but it does indicate some of the difficulties involved in this type of undertaking. But let us look for a moment at the NATO treaty. One of the goals stated in the treaty is that the signatories indicate they are "determined to safeguard the freedom, common heritage, and civilization of their peoples founded on the principles of democracy, individual liberty, and the rule of law"

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued March 8, 1956
For actions of March 7, 1956
84th-2nd, No. 40

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HIGHLIGHTS; Senate continued debate on farm bill. Senate passed Treasury-Post Office appropriation bill for 1957. House passed independent offices appropriation bill for 1957. Rep. Grant lamented the decline in farmers' income and the cost-price squeeze, and, joined by several other Representatives, urged action to improve the farmers' economy. Received from Attorney-General draft legislation to authorize donation of surplus commodities to Bureau of Prisons.

SENATE

1. FARM PROGRAM. Continued debate on S. 3183, the farm bill. p. 3673
Sens. Hayden, Ellender (for Sen. Douglas), Martin, Case of S. Dak., Bricker, O'Mahoney, and Bennett submitted amendments intended to be proposed to the bill. p. 3661
2. APPROPRIATIONS. Passed with amendments H. R. 9064, the Treasury-Post Office appropriation bill for 1957. Senate conferees were appointed. p. 3670
3. PRICE SUPPORTS. Sen. Langer inserted a local Republican Party resolution urging support for the 90 percent of parity provision in the farm bill. p. 3651
4. NATURAL RESOURCES. Sen. Morse inserted a resolution from a Woodworkers Union criticizing the natural resources conservation policies of Secretary McKay. p. 3652
5. FORESTRY. Sen. Morse inserted a local labor union resolution favoring the amendment of existing trade agreements for greater protection of the plywood industry. p. 3653
6. PERSONNEL. Sen. Morse inserted a local labor union resolution favoring liberalization of annuity payments under the Civil Service Retirement system. p. 3654

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7. FOREIGN AFFAIRS. The Judiciary Committee reported with an amendment S. J. Res. 1, proposing an amendment of the U. S. Constitution relating to the legal effect of certain treaties and international agreements (no written report - to be filed later). p. 3654
8. WHEAT. Sen. Neuberger inserted a Wheat Growers League resolution favoring the domestic parity plan for wheat. p. 3668

HOUSE

9. APPROPRIATIONS. Passed with amendments H. R. 9739, the independent offices appropriation bill for 1957. The amendments agreed to included an increase of \$5,386,030 for the FCDA disaster relief funds, a deletion of language authorizing eleven supergrade positions in GSA, and a deletion of language making ineffective the compulsory retirement provisions as contained in the original bill. p. 3623
10. RECLAMATION. Conferees on S. 500, to authorize the construction, operation, and maintenance of the Colorado River Storage Project, were appointed. p. 3621
Senate conferees were appointed on Mar. 2.
11. FARM PROGRAM. Rep. Grant and several other Representatives lamented the decline in farmers' income and the effect on the family-sized farm of the cost-price squeeze. Rep. Grant urged favorable consideration of his bill H. R. 9703, to authorize direct payments in cash to cotton producers who complied with acreage allotments for 1954, 1955, and 1956. p. 3642
12. COMMODITIES. Both Houses received from the Attorney General a draft of legislation to authorize the donation to the Prison Bureau of commodities acquired through price support operations; to the Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee and the House Agriculture Committee. pp. 3648, 3651
13. PEANUTS. Rep. Grant offered a "salute to Mr. Peanut" on the occasion of National Peanut Week. p. 3621

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

14. RECLAMATION; ELECTRIFICATION. Sen. Morse inserted a Springfield (Oreg.) Utility Board letter supporting the proposed high Hells Canyon Dam and opposing the program of the Idaho Power Co. for its low dam. p. A2097
15. FOOD AND DRUG. Sen. Hill inserted a newspaper editorial reviewing the history of the Food and Drug Administration. p. A2098
16. FISHERIES; WATER RESOURCES. Extension of remarks of Rep. Colmer expressing concern over the resolution adopted by the Inter-American Council of Jurists dealing with the legal extent of territorial waters and related matters to which the U. S. was compelled to take "strong exception." p. A2105
17. BUDGET; EXPENDITURES. Rep. Fulton inserted the recent address of Rep. Simpson describing the accomplishments of the administration and the Congress in restoring fiscal responsibility at the national level. p. A2109
18. SMALL BUSINESS. Rep. Hays, Ohio, inserted Eric Sevareid's recent article explaining the "plight" of small business. p. A2112

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Issued March 9, 1956

For actions of March 8, 1956

84th-2nd, No. 41

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate continued debate on farm bill, agreeing to amendment to eliminate rigid 90% price supports except for wheat. Sen. Aiken inserted letter from Secretary on program for cotton. Rep. Burdick criticized administration's farm program. Rep. Hays criticized and Rep. Martin defended Secretary's alleged activities in support of flexible price supports. Sen. Magnuson and Rep. Beamer introduced and Rep. Beamer discussed bill to regulate interstate transportation of farm workers. Rep. Hill introduced and discussed bill to simplify and improve credit facilities available to farmers.

SENATE

1. FARM PROGRAM. Continued debate on S. 3183, the farm bill. (pp. 3782-834, 3779). Agreed, 54 to 41, to the Anderson amendment to eliminate the provision for 90% price supports except for wheat. (pp. 3786-3803). Rejected, 44 to 46, the Humphrey amendment (as a substitute for the Hickenlooper amendment on corn) to establish the 1956 acreage allotment for corn at 50 million, and to provide for a referendum for 1957 (pp. 3815-3826). Pending at recess was the Daniel amendment (to the above Hickenlooper amendment), providing that the price of grain sorghums, barley, oats, and rye shall be supported to bear the same ratio to the support price of corn in the commercial corn-producing area as the feed value equivalents of such grains bear to the feed value of corn (pp. 3826-3834). Sens. Aiken (for himself and Sens. Young and Humphrey), Humphrey (for himself and Sen. Lehman), Byrd, Aiken (for himself and Sens. Williams, Anderson and Holland), Barrett, and Daniel (for himself and Sens. Johnson of Texas, Humphrey, Chavez, Young and Kerr) submitted amendments intended to be proposed to the bill. pp. 3758, 3834

Sen. Aiken inserted a letter he had received from the Secretary discussing the program for cotton in 1956. p. 3765

2. SEED STORAGE. Sen. Humphrey inserted resolutions received from a Crop Improvement Assoc. favoring a national seed storage facility, and endorsing increased funds for research on forage crops. p. 3754

March 7, 1956

3. PERSONNEL. The Post Office and Civil Service Committee reported without amendment S. 3237, to provide for continuance of Federal life-insurance coverage for employees receiving Employees' Compensation benefits (S. Rept. 1642); and without amendment S. 3315, to amend Sec. 5 of the Civil Service Retirement Act regarding death benefits (S. Rept. 1643). p. 3755
4. FOREIGN AFFAIRS. Sen. Malone spoke in opposition to U. S. membership in the Organization for Trade Cooperation, and inserted the text of the bill he recently introduced relating to it. p. 3763
5. NATIONAL ECONOMY. Sen. Murray inserted an address by Alvin H. Hansen outlining the task of promoting economic growth and stability. p. 3776

HOUSE

6. FARM PROGRAM. Rep. Burdick criticized the Administration's farm program on the points of government leased land, the soil bank, and flexible price supports. p. 3838
Rep. Hays criticized and Rep. Martin rebutted certain alleged activities of the Secretary in support of flexible price supports and cotton prices. p. 3841
7. FOREIGN TRADE. Rep. Bailey criticized the State Department's foreign trade policy and the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and inserted his statement before the Ways and Means Committee in opposition to certain tariff reductions. p. 3842
8. SMALL BUSINESS. Rep. Patman urged consideration of his motion for petition to force from committee H. R. 11, to provide for a change in the burden of proof in cases involving price discriminations under the Robinson-Patman Act. Rep. Patman discussed the provisions of the bill, stating that the sense of the bill is that "if the effect of a price discrimination 'may be substantially to lessen competition or tend to create a monopoly' then the discrimination is illegal." p. 3845
9. APPROPRIATIONS. On Mar. 7 the House rejected an amendment eliminating the provision for eleven supergrade positions in GSA in H. R. 9739, the independent offices appropriation bill for 1957. (Digest 40 stated that the amendment was agreed to.)

10. ADJOURNED until Mon., Mar. 12. pp. 3835, 3848

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

11. FARM PROGRAM. Sen. Lehman inserted a recent speech of Sen. Kefauver stating that the farm problem is "no myth--it's a fact which demands attention now, if we are going to avert real trouble throughout our economy," criticizing the administration of the farm program, and urging the adoption of a food-stamp plan to aid in disposing of surplus commodities. p. A2154
Rep. Hosmer inserted the results of an opinion poll favoring the proposed soil-bank plan and flexible price supports. p. A2163
Rep. Osmer inserted G. W. Johnstone's, public information and relations, letter commending the Secretary's half-hour TV show in response to Edw. R. Murrow's program. p. A2169
Rep. Albert inserted an Okla. Ass'n of Soil Conservation Districts telegram urging 90-percent support for basic commodities, stockpiling of storageable surplus commodities, and opposing the acreage-reserve features of the soil-bank proposal. p. A2176

CORRECTION OF THE RECORD

Mr. HESELTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to correct the RECORD in the following respects:

Page 3478, third paragraph, sentence beginning "But I feel certain," should read as follows:

But I feel certain the committee will continue its interest in the problem and will not be willing to permit a situation to continue in the next 12 months which it regards as such a poor showing.

Page 3478, paragraph 3, sentence beginning "But the sheer fact," should read as follows:

But the sheer fact that it led the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. YATES] to offer this amendment is to his everlasting credit.

Page 3478, paragraph 3, sentence beginning, "I hope the lesson will not be lost by the Department but I," change the word "defect" to "decision."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1957

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H. R. 9739) making appropriations for sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill H. R. 9739, with Mr. KEOGH in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. When the Committee rose on yesterday, the Clerk had read through line 6 on page 32.

[Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts addressed the Committee. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I do not think there is anything controversial left in the bill, with the exception of 1 paragraph, section 302, on page 43. I have an understanding with the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. REES], and we have a committee amendment that meets his objections, which is on the Clerk's desk.

Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the remainder of the bill be considered as read and now open to amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield to the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. REES of Kansas. As I understand, the amendment the gentleman proposes is similar to the one that the gentleman from Kansas submitted.

Mr. THOMAS. That is right. The gentleman initiated it. I give him credit for it.

Mr. Chairman, on the part of the committee, we offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. THOMAS: On page 43, line 24, after "Provided" strike out "That any requirement of law for compulsory retirement from the competitive civil service solely because of age shall not be effective: Provided further."

Mr. THOMAS. The amendment speaks for itself, Mr. Chairman, and we ask for a vote on it at this time.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS].

The amendment was agreed to.

(Mr. REES of Kansas asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, I rise to address my remarks to the committee amendment, adopted by the Committee of the Whole. As the bill was reported it would have eliminated a provision in the present Retirement Act which is one of long standing. The Retirement Act at present provides that when an employee reaches the age of 70 years and has 15 years or more service, he is subject to mandatory retirement, except there are provisions for continuing needed employees on the rolls, either on a temporary basis, or from year to year under Executive order of the President.

Yesterday I discussed with the chairman of the subcommittee, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS]—in charge of this legislation—the need for striking this legislative provision out of the appropriations measure. If this provision were permitted to remain in the bill, it would almost completely upset many of the employees' organizations. I would like to call your attention to telegrams I received from two of the big employee organizations, one of them from the National Association of Letter Carriers wherein they state they are much disturbed over the amendment to the independent offices appropriation bill to eliminate the 70-year compulsory provision in the retirement law. They state this amendment should not be adopted without full hearings and that the elimination of compulsory retirement at 70 would open the door to favoritism. They say this is not a theoretical objection and the law permitted employees to work after 70. They further state that many employees instead of retiring with honors at 70 would be forced out through disability retirement resulting in considerable heartbreak. Instead of being kind to the aged, we believe this amendment would be cruel. They further state that the situation in civilian Federal service is different than it is with Congressmen who are selected by their constituents every 2 years. They also say that many executives in Government could continue on their own authority long after it would be well for their own health, while others without authority would be forced out. They also say that present uniform procedure is preferable and they request that the provisions of the bill be opposed. This message is signed by Mr. William C.

Doherty, president, and Mr. Jerome J. Keating, vice president, of the National Association of Letter Carriers.

I also have a further telegram that calls attention to my amendment. It is from the great organization of the National Federation of Post Office Clerks of which E. C. Hallbeck is legislative director. Mr. Hallbeck also calls attention to the provisions of section 302 in the independent offices appropriation bill. He says that the provisions of this particular section for amending mandatory retirement age are too far-reaching and important to be considered on the appropriation measure without adequate public hearing and consideration. He also requested our support of the motion to strike this provision from the bill.

Here are two great employee organizations who are outspoken and support the amendment I have just submitted which now has the support of the chairman of this committee. Of course, it is my contention that this committee should not have included this provision in the bill in the first place. It is, as I said yesterday, legislation on an appropriation bill. This demonstrates that legislation handled in this manner is really out of order. I have great respect for the Appropriations Committee of the House, but when it attempts to legislate on an appropriation bill it goes too far afield. This is a matter that ought to have extremely careful study so that all the facts and circumstances may be considered. It is legislation that would have the possible effect on thousands of employees in Government service.

I would like, briefly, to submit some rather significant statistics which I think in themselves will clearly demonstrate the fallacy of this position. In the first place, the amendment is completely unnecessary since out of 2¼ million Federal employees, only 2,462 were separated last year because they had reached the age of 70 years. This is substantially less than 10 percent of the total number who were separated by retirement and is certainly a very small number when taking into consideration the fact that most employees are not eligible for retirement until they reach age 60 or 62.

It is an even smaller figure when one considers that it is only about one-half of the number of employees reaching 70 who are presently employed and continued on the rolls after reaching that age.

Having in mind these statistics, you can come to only one conclusion, it seems to me. That conclusion is that those who retired because of age were in the main employees who normally would have been separated anyway. Many of them were undoubtedly tolerated or continued on in recognition of the fact that the mandatory retirement age was approaching.

Now out of that 2,462, and I say that it is unfortunate that we cannot make a specific case study of these employees, most of them undoubtedly had the 70-year age limit as a goal and would not, under any circumstances, want to continue to work longer.

I venture to say that not more than a few hundred of those who were retired really wanted to continue to work past

the age of 70. Now for that few hundred, less than one to a congressional district, you are proposing by a legislative rider on an appropriation act, without adequate consideration, without any reference to the legislative committee that is mostly concerned with the retirement problem, to eliminate that provision of law.

As ranking member of the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee, I know of no expressed desire on the part of anyone to have this age limit changed. I do know this, that the door of our committee is always open to any member of the Appropriations Committee who feels that there are some particular features of any legislation that should be considered for change.

I hope that I will have the support of the House in turning down this proposal. I hope that you will support my amendment to strike out this first proviso and I will assure you at the same time that when we are considering retirement legislation this year I will direct the committee's attention to this very proposal and give the House an expression of our committee's views. Further than that, if my amendment succeeds, I will start immediately to collect together the necessary statistics upon which our committee can act and I will personally report to the House the situation with respect to those mandatorily retired last year and those who will retire in the immediate years succeeding, as it relates to their desire to have the 70-year limit changed.

I realize the acceptance of my amendment by the Appropriations Committee makes a further statement unnecessary. I felt, however, it was my duty to inform the membership concerning some of the background and hazards to our retirement system and to the Federal personnel policies had this provision, which, in my opinion, was not carefully considered, been permitted to remain in the bill.

Mr. CRETELLA. Mr. Chairman, I agree wholeheartedly with the position taken by my distinguished colleague, the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. REES] in opposing the proviso in section 302 of the appropriation bill for independent offices, which provides that any requirement of law for compulsory retirement from the competitive civil service solely because of age shall not become effective.

To my way of thinking this proviso has no place in an appropriation bill and should certainly be stricken from it, and therefore the amendment which was to be offered to strike it out should have been supported.

However, the chairman, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS] in his wisdom thought it best to offer the amendment himself on behalf of the committee. The opposition to it was indeed tremendous and rightly so.

It certainly would appear to me that this is legislation that should have been fully deliberated by the appropriate committee, the Post Office and Civil Service Committee—before the House was asked to vote on such vital legislation.

I am in receipt of some telegrams in which the opposition to this proviso is

emphasized, and I want to include them as part of the record and as part of my statement.

I am delighted to know that the particular objectionable provision is now deleted from the bill, and if in the future any action is to be taken on such legislation it should follow the normal course of legislation by deliberation by the appropriate House committee and then by action on it by the House.

Definitely, it never should have been included in an appropriation bill.

(The telegrams follow:)

NEW HAVEN, CONN., March 7, 1956.
Hon. ALBERT W. CRETELLA,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.:

Branch 3, National Association of Postal Supervisors, request you to vote in opposition to section 302, independent office appropriation bill, which extends mandatory retirement beyond 70 years.

WILLIAM H. MURRAY,
Secretary.

HARTFORD, CONN., March 7, 1956.
Hon. ALBERT CRETELLA,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.:

We join with all thinking Federal employees in voicing opposition to section 302, independent offices appropriation bill, which extends mandatory retirement beyond 70 years. Your voting support of our position is enjoined.

Mrs R. T. WILLYS,
Legislative Chairman to Local 147,
NFIOC, Hartford, Conn.

BRISTOL, CONN., March 7, 1956.
Congressman CRETELLA,
Washington, D. C.:

Please support Congressman REES' amendment to strike out the portion of section 302 that would eliminate compulsory retirement at 70. This is part of independent offices appropriation bill.

ANDREW JOHNSON,
President, Connecticut State
Association of Letter Carriers.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., March 7, 1956.
Congressman ALBERT W. CRETELLA,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.:

Local 237 would like you to oppose section 302, independent offices appropriation bill, which extends mandatory retirement beyond 70 years. House votes today. Kindly give your consideration.

JOSEPH VIGLIOTTI,
Legislative Chairman, Local 237,
NFPOC, New Haven Post Office.

(Mr. YATES asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. YATES. Mr. Chairman, a person's birth certificate should not be the exclusive test of his ability to work.

Believing implicitly and sincerely in this principle as we do, this Appropriations Subcommittee drafted section 302 for this appropriation bill. The first part pertains to hiring for the Federal service and prohibits the use of a person's age in measuring his qualifications to handle a particular job. The second part, namely, the proviso which sought to eliminate compulsory retirement at age 70, extended the same principle. It was the committee's belief that many people at 70 can perform their tasks in a better manner than younger people and that it was grossly unfair to establish arbitrarily a

limitation based solely on age, which would require their retirement.

We do agree, however, that insofar as the Federal civil service is concerned, this falls within the jurisdiction of the House Committee on Post Office and Civil Service and that committee, having voiced objection, it is right that the members of that committee should be given the opportunity to deal with the problem. It is my understanding that the agreement between the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS] and the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. REES], which resulted in striking the proviso respecting compulsory retirement, contains also the understanding that the Post Office and Civil Service Committee will undertake hearings promptly to determine whether compulsory retirement based on age should be continued in the Federal service.

Our population is getting older. It is time that our attitudes toward our aging people matured, too.

Since 1900 the total population of the United States has doubled. In the same period the number of persons 65 years of age and over has quadrupled. Today over 14 million people—8.5 percent of our population—are over 65. By 1975 this is expected to rise to 21 million—over 12.5 percent. People over age 65 represent the single largest segment of our population.

Some time ago, Dr. Edward Bortz, associate professor of medicine of the University of Pennsylvania, and past president of the American Medical Association, predicted that within the next 20 to 25 years our average life span may well be increased to 100 to 120 years. He points out that the average life span of people in George Washington's time was 25 years. In 1900 it had advanced to 49 years. Today it is 68 years. Tomorrow we may find that Dr. Bortz is right.

With the tremendous research efforts being made throughout the Nation today, how long will it be when cancer and heart disease are placed in the same category of curable diseases as smallpox, tuberculosis, diphtheria, and some of the others which only a few years ago were leading contributors to our mortality tables?

But our attitudes are wrong. There is too much emphasis on youth and youthful ability, to the unfair detriment of older persons. There is today general acceptance of the principle that a person's productive years must end at a specific age without regard to his strength or mental capacity. It is common practice today to compel a person to retire at a certain age—usually 65—regardless of whether he is still able to work or not. And, of course, at that age it is almost impossible for him to get a job. As a result, we consign healthy, mentally alert men and women by the hundreds to the scrap heap and to an early spiritual and physical deterioration and decay. We refuse to recognize the very obvious truth that a large portion of our older people want to work and can work. We overlook the fact that a job is the best guaranty of their status and independence. If Dr. Bortz' prediction comes true, and if the prevail-

ing employment attitudes continue, our people will spend half of their lives in retirement.

We hear many persons say that a person can always find a job if he is willing to work. That is not true. One of the major problems of our older citizens is their inability to obtain employment for no other reason than their age. Jobs for which they are completely qualified in every respect, which they can do well, which will permit them to continue to hold their heads up as decent, self-respecting citizens in our communities, are now barred to them—in the case of men when they reach the age of 45 years; in the case of women when they reach the age of 35 years.

Men and women lying about their age today to get jobs—like the Irishman who burst into the recruiting office the day after Pearl Harbor and said he wanted to enlist. "How old are you?" asked the recruiting sergeant. "Forty-one," replied the applicant. "I'm sorry, I can't use you," said the sergeant, "we can't take people who are older than 38."

The Irishman sadly walked out. On the next day he was back. "Sergeant," he said, "I made a mistake yesterday. My age is 38. Sure, it's my old mother what's 41."

A short time ago I made a speech to the House in which I pointed out that if the same discriminatory hiring practices were applied to congressional elections to bar candidates because of their age, 17 Members of the Senate, including the chairman of the Appropriations Committee, Foreign Relations Committee, Finance Committee, and 55 Members of the House of Representatives who are 65 years and over, would be ineligible to serve. Perhaps that would be a good thing for some of them, but there are many of that golden age who are making major contributions to the welfare of the Nation today. If the age limit were set at 45, more than half of the Congress would be ineligible. Speaker SAM RAYBURN has just celebrated his 74th birthday; Minority Leader JOE MARTIN is 71. During the first 40 years of this century the average age of Speakers of the House was 67. In the executive branch—President Truman was 68 when he left office; President Eisenhower, Secretary Humphrey, and Secretary Wilson are 65; in the Supreme Court Justices Black, Reed, Frankfurter, Burton, and Minton are all over age 65, while Chief Justice Warren is 64.

Henry Ford once said, "If you take all the experience and judgment of men over 50 out of the world, there wouldn't be enough left to run it."

And Henry Ford was right. At the age of 78 Benjamin Franklin invented bifocal glasses; Miguel Cervantes was 68 when he wrote *Don Quixote*; William Cullen finished his classic textbooks on medicine at the ages of 67 and 79. Sigmund Freud made some of his most significant discoveries in his sixties and seventies.

These are just a few of the many magnificent personalities whose major contributions to the world occurred after they had reached mature years.

Three years ago I tried to remedy the Civil Service Commission's evil practice of using age as one of the qualifications for employment, but the Commission found a loophole in the bill I filed. It continued to use ridiculous age limitations to bar applicants otherwise qualified.

They kept telling me they were making progress.

Then, last year, I learned of a case of a man in St. Louis, 36 years of age, who had been laid off when his plant closed. While looking around for a job, he learned of an opening as a tax collector for the Federal Government. He filed his application, only to have it sent back to him with the notation that he was ineligible because the Commission had fixed the maximum age for such employment at 35. Thirty-six years of age—and ineligible to be a tax collector.

When the Civil Service Commission appeared before my appropriations subcommittee for its funds I asked them what possible reason there could be for ruling out a person who was completely qualified for the job in every respect, except that he was 36 instead of 35. The Commissioners could give no reasonable answer. It was standard practice, they said.

It is no longer standard practice.

I put an amendment to our appropriation bill last year which prohibits the Civil Service Commission from using the factor of age as a qualification for any job in the Federal Government. The Commission fought the amendment to the bitter end, tried to get it knocked out in the Senate, but failed. A person's age is no longer a barrier to employment with the Federal Government.

This year they came before our subcommittee and admitted that the amendment had worked very well indeed. That principle is continued in section 302 and is made permanent law.

This is a constructive step. It is the step which should have been taken long ago. But it is not the entire answer. Private industry must do the same. But progress here is woefully slow.

The Bureau of Employment Security of the Department of Labor has pointed out that the odds of persons 45 years or over—not 65, mind you, but 45—of finding a new job are 6 to 1 against them.

Our people want to work as long as they can. Work is not only a way of earning a livelihood. It is the way of keeping one's self respect. It is the way to avoid the frustration and discouragement which is seeping into the lives of so many of our older people today. It is the means of keeping alive within them the spark of life, of preserving their feeling that they belong—that they have importance.

At age 65 comes the culminating blow. If a person has been lucky enough to work until he reaches that age, compulsory retirement takes him out of his job, regardless of his capabilities. A few years ago I received a letter from a toolmaker in Detroit, in which he said:

I was getting along fine at my job, feeling good and doing my work well. I had worked there for 30 years and I was 64. Along came my birthday and I was out of work.

I was good enough at 64; I was not good enough at 65. And yet I was the same man.

Older people are like other people in the respect that they need enough money to live on and to take care of themselves. Obviously this must come from work, savings, social security, or from some kind of public assistance. It is difficult to accumulate enough savings to retire. Most people who reach age 65 will live another 13 years, and if they want to retire on their savings, they will have to have accumulated about \$17,000 in order to have an income of \$100 a month for the rest of their lives. For most American families who are trying to get along on less than \$3,000 per year, this amount is unattainable.

Social-security benefits, even with the increase in recent years, are still inadequate to provide a minimum standard of living. The law itself denies to beneficiaries the right to supplement their benefits by earnings of more than \$100 per month, a provision which seems most unreasonable because it permits only a minimum standard of living. Until such time as social-security benefits allow a decent standard of living, beneficiaries should not be prohibited from supplementing their benefits with adequate earnings to permit them to live with independence and dignity.

That is why it is so important, too, that inflexible compulsory retirement schemes be eliminated as promptly as possible.

That is why I have filed a bill to amend the work clause of the social-security law—to raise the amount people may earn and which will permit them to still draw their benefits. It will permit beneficiaries to continue to work and to earn \$2,000 a year.

But our older people have many more problems than that of financing, although that is of the highest importance. Nearly 3 out of 5 people over age 65 are chronically ill. Their ability to pay for their health costs, however, is considerably under that of persons below age 65. This can be traced in great measure, too, to compulsory-retirement practices which not only terminate employment but end the employee's medical and hospital benefits as well.

Without funds to help themselves, more older people today seek refuge in general and medical hospitals. Between 1900 and 1950 the total United States population doubled and the population of those over 65 quadrupled. In the same period of time the number of all persons of all ages in mental hospitals increased about three times. But the number of patients over 65 increased 10 times. The Council of State Governments believes that this shows that public mental hospitals are being burdened by many who should be and could be cared for elsewhere—in nursing homes, in their own homes with custodial care, in homes for aging persons.

Last week I filed a bill in Congress to provide for the establishment of a Bureau of Older Persons within the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, to deal with the needs of persons over age 65; a bill which provides for grants-in-

aid to the States to stimulate their activity in training personnel and modernizing their institutions for research, rehabilitation, and training. The job is that of the States and the local communities. The Federal Government can only help.

These are the purposes of the bill:

SEC. 102. (a) The primary responsibility for caring for and working out the problems of our older persons is that of the States; however, it is the policy of this act to aid the States, so far as practicable, in helping solve the problems of older persons through projects consistent with subsection (b) of this section which will help—

(1) to assure to older persons an equal opportunity with others to engage in gainful employment which they are physically and mentally able to perform;

(2) to enable older persons to achieve a retirement income sufficient for health and for participation in community life as self-respecting citizens;

(3) to provide older persons, so far as possible, with the opportunity of living in their own homes or, when this is not feasible, in suitable substitute private homes; and in the case of such persons who need care that cannot be given them in their own or other private homes, to provide them with the opportunity to live in institutions that are as homelike as possible and have high standards of care;

(4) older persons to receive adequate nutrition, preventive medicine, and medical care adapted to the conditions of their years;

(5) to rehabilitate and to restore to independent useful lives in their homes, to the fullest extent possible, older persons who are chronically ill, physically disabled, mentally disturbed, or incapacitated for other reasons;

(6) to assist older persons to have access to social groups and to participate with those of other ages in recreational, educational, cultural, religious, and civic activities;

(7) to assure that older persons, in planning for retirement and in meeting the crises of their later years, will have the benefits of such services as counseling, information, vocational retraining, and social casework; and

(8) to relieve the problems of older persons through an increase of research on the various aspects of aging and the development of special courses in schools and departments of medicine, nursing, clinical psychology, and social work to train professional workers in the field of aging.

(b) It is further declared to be the policy of this act that in the projects referred to in this section there should be emphasis upon the right and obligation of such older persons to free choice, self-help, and planning their own futures.

Mr. Chairman, my bill incorporates the objectives for older people listed in the report of the Council of State Governments recently issued, entitled "The States and Their Older Citizens." It is to be hoped that the Congress will undertake as promptly as possible, to carry this program into effect.

In his book the Challenge of Longer Life, Dr. Bortz says this:

My belief is that a human life should rise to a majestic climax in the important mature years. As a literary masterpiece, or a great symphony rises to a majestic climax, so should a human life at the summit of the years enjoy its period of greatest color. The entire attitude of modern society toward all old people must be given a thorough housecleaning. Ofttimes old people feel old and act that way just because society thinks they should. The time has come when a man's faith in himself at maturity should be strengthened. His resources should be given optimal opportunity for utilization.

The challenge of living longer, it seems to me, is not only of maintaining good physical fitness. It consists even more in maintaining the ability to enjoy new experiences and new insights into the ways of man and the world today.

We have learned to conserve our natural resources. We can do no less with our human resources, the men and women of this Nation.

Grow old with me—

Said Rabbi Ben Ezra in Robert Brownings poem—

Grow old with me, the best is yet to be.

The golden years can be glorious years, if our older people have enough to live on, good housing accommodations, something to keep them active, and the feeling that they belong—that the community has not discarded them. We are still far from that goal, but it is one toward which we must strive.

(Mr. GROSS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

[Mr. GROSS' remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise and report the bill back to the House with sundry amendments, with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and that the bill as amended do pass.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore, Mr. McCORMACK, having resumed the chair, Mr. KEOGH, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 9739) making appropriations for sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes, had directed him to report the bill back to the House with sundry amendments, with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and that the bill as amended do pass.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the bill and all amendments thereto to final passage.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is a separate vote demanded on any amendment? If not, the Chair will put them en bloc.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I demand a separate vote on the Dowdy amendment which struck out the language on line 14 through line 20 on page 18.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is a separate vote demanded on any other amendment? If not, the Chair will put them en bloc.

The amendments were agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the amendment on which a separate vote has been demanded.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 18, strike out lines 14 through 20.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the amendment.

The question was taken; and the Chair being in doubt, the Committee divided, and there were ayes 17, noes 31.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. CANFIELD. Mr. Speaker, a point of order.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. CANFIELD. Is it too late to request that that amendment be read to the House?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will state that the amendment was read to the House.

Mr. CANFIELD. Mr. Speaker, in all frankness, I do not believe that many Members knew what they were voting on.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The amendment was read. The Chair assumes every Member present was aware of the content of the amendment.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that the gentleman's point comes too late. There was a parliamentary inquiry submitted since the division.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. CANFIELD] addressed the Chair on a point of order. The gentleman from Iowa [Mr. GROSS] was justified in waiting until that point of order had been determined by the Chair. Immediately upon that determination the gentleman from Iowa made the point of order that a quorum was not present and objected to the vote on the ground that a quorum was not present. The Chair feels that the gentleman from Iowa exercised his rights under the rules in such manner that a point of order against his point of order would not lie.

Evidently a quorum is not present.

The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 150, nays 231, not voting 52, as follows:

[Roll No. 15]

YEAS—150

Abbott	Chenoweth	Hale
Abernethy	Chudoff	Haley
Adair	Church	Harden
Alexander	Clark	Hardy
Allen, Calif.	Cole	Hayworth
Andersen,	Colmer	Henderson
H. Carl	Corbett	Heslton
Ashmore	Cretella	Hoffman, Mich.
Aspinall	Cunningham	Holland
Auchincloss	Davis, Ga.	Holmes
Avery	Davis, Tenn.	Hope
Bailey	Dies	Huddleston
Bass, N. H.	Dingell	Hull
Bass, Tenn.	Dondero	Jarman
Baumhart	Dorn, S. C.	Jenkins
Bell	Dowdy	Jennings
Bennett, Fla.	Elliott	Johansen
Bentley	Engle	Johnson, Wis.
Blitch	Fascell	Jones, Ala.
Bolling	Fisher	Jones, Mo.
Boykin	Flynt	Jones, N. C.
Boyle	Forrester	Kearns
Bray	Frazier	Kligore
Brooks, Tex.	Frelinghuysen	King, Calif.
Brown, Ga.	Gathings	King, Pa.
Brownson	George	Landrum
Broyhill	Granahan	Lanham
Budge	Grant	LeCompte
Canfield	Gross	Lesinski
Cederberg	Hagen	McCulloch

McDowell
McGregor
McVey
Mack, Wash.
Mailliard
Mason
Matthews
Morrow
Metcalf
Minshall
Moss
Moulder
O'Hara, Minn.
Osmers
Pelly
Post
Pilcher
Poage
Poff
Polk
Quigley

Rees, Kans.
Reuss
Rhodes, Pa.
Richards
Riley
Rivers
Roberts
Robeson, Va.
Rogers, Colo.
Rogers, Fla.
Rogers, Mass.
Rogers, Tex.
Rutherford
Sadlak
Seely-Brown
Selden
Sisk
Smith, Kans.
Smith, Va.
Smith, Wis.
Taylor

Teague, Tex.
Thompson, Mich.
Tuck
Tumulty
Udall
Van Pelt
Vinson
Westland
Wharton
Whitten
Widnall
Wier
Williams, Miss.
Williams, N. Y.
Winstead
Wright
Young
Younger
Zablocki

NAYS—231

Addonizio
Albert
Alger
Allen, Ill.
Andresen, August H.
Andrews
Anfuso
Arends
Ashley
Ayres
Baker
Baldwin
Barden
Bates
Beamer
Becker
Belcher
Bennett, Mich.
Berry
Betts
Boggs
Boland
Bolton, Oliver P.
Bonner
Brooks, La.
Brown, Ohio
Buckley
Burdick
Burlison
Burnside
Bush
Byrne, Pa.
Byrnes, Wis.
Carnahan
Carrigg
Celler
Chelf
Chiperfield
Christopher
Clevenger
Cooley
Coon
Coudert
Cramer
Crumacker
Curtis Mass.
Curtis, Mo.
Dague
Davidson
Davis, Wis.
Dawson, Ill.
Dawson, Utah
Deane
Delaney
Dempsey
Denton
Derounian
Devereux
Dixon
Dodd
Dollinger
Dolliver
Donovan
Dorn, N. Y.
Doyle
Durham
Edmondson
Ellsworth
Evins
Fallon
Feighan
Fenton
Fernandez
Fino
Fjare
Flood

Fogarty
Forand
Ford
Friedel
Fulton
Garmatz
Gavin
Gentry
Gordon
Gray
Green, Oreg.
Griffiths
Gwinn
Halleck
Hand
Harris
Harrison, Nebr.
Harrison, Va.
Harvey
Hays, Ark.
Hays, Ohio
Healey
Hébert
Herlong
Hess
Hiestand
Hill
Hillings
Hinshaw
Hoeven
Holifield
Holt
Holtzman
Horan
Hyde
Ikard
Jackson
James
Jensen
Johnson, Calif.
Jonas
Judd
Karsten
Kean
Kearney
Keating
Kee
Kelley, Pa.
Keogh
Kilburn
Klein
Kluczynski
Knox
Krueger
Laird
Latham
Lipscomb
Long
Lovre
McConnell
McCormack
McDonough
McIntire
McMillan
Macdonald
Machrowicz
Mack, Ill.
Madden
Magnuson
Mahon
Marshall
Martin
Meador
Miller, Calif.
Miller, Md.
Miller, Nebr.
Miller, N. Y.
Mills

Morano
Morgan
Multer
Mumma
Murray, Ill.
Natcher
Nelson
Nicholson
Norrell
O'Brien, Ill.
O'Brien, N. Y.
O'Hara, Ill.
O'Konski
O'Neill
Ostertag
Patman
Patterson
Perkins
Phillips
Pillion
Powell
Preston
Price
Prouty
Rabaut
Ray
Rhodes, Ariz.
Riehlman
Robison, Ky.
Rodino
Rooney
Roosevelt
Saylor
Schenck
Scherer
Scott
Scrivner
Scudder
Sheehan
Shelley
Shuford
Sieminski
Siler
Simpson, Ill.
Simpson, Pa.
Smith, Miss.
Spence
Springer
Staggers
Steed
Sullivan
Taber
Talle
Teague, Calif.
Thomas
Thompson, N. J.
Thompson, Tex.
Thomson, Wyo.
Thornberry
Utt
Vanik
Van Zandt
Velde
Vorys
Vursell
Wainwright
Walter
Weaver
Wickersham
Wigglesworth
Williams, N. J.
Willis
Wilson, Calif.
Wilson, Ind.
Wolcott
Wolverton
Yates

NOT VOTING—52

Barrett
Blatnik
Bolton,
Frances P.
Bosch
Bow
Bowler
Byrd
Cannon
Carlyle
Chase
Chatham
Cooper
Diggs
Donohue
Eberharter
Fountain
Gamble

Gary
Green, Pa.
Gregory
Gubser
Hoffman, Ill.
Hosmer
Kelly, N. Y.
Kilday
Kirwan
Knutson
Lane
Lankford
McCarthy
Mollohan
Morrison
Murray, Tenn.
Norblad
Passman

Philbin
Priest
Radwan
Rains
Reece, Tenn.
Reed, N. Y.
St. George
Schwengel
Sheppard
Short
Sikes
Thompson, La.
Tollefson
Trimble
Watts
Withrow
Zelenko

So the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

Mr. Green of Pennsylvania with Mrs. St. George.
Mr. Blatnik with Mr. Reece of Tennessee.
Mrs. Kelly of New York with Mr. Reed.
Mr. Fountain with Mr. Hoffman of Illinois.
Mr. Rains with Mr. Hosmer.
Mr. Priest with Mr. Short.
Mr. Mollohan with Mr. Tollefson.
Mr. Gregory with Mr. Gamble.
Mr. Gary with Mr. Chase.
Mr. Sheppard with Mr. Withrow.
Mr. Kirwan with Mr. Gubser.
Mr. Byrd with Mr. Bosch.
Mr. Watts with Mr. Bow.
Mr. Trimble with Mr. Norblad.
Mr. Donohue with Mr. Radwan.
Mr. Chatham with Mr. Schwengel.
Mr. Barrett with Mr. O'Konski.
Mr. Morrison with Mrs. Francis P. Bolton.

Mr. ENGLE and Miss THOMPSON of Michigan changed their vote from "nay" to "yea."

Messrs. WOLVERTON and BALDWIN changed their vote from "yea" to "nay." The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The doors were opened.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The bill was passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on the bill just passed.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

CORRECTION OF THE RECORD

Mr. YATES. Mr. Speaker, in the debate which occurred yesterday on the independent offices bill, as it appears in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on page 3583, in the colloquy with Mr. Gross, the gentleman from Iowa, I stated, in column 1, "I must confess I was homesick at the time." The printer ran the

words together so that it reads: "I was homesick." I ask unanimous consent that the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD be corrected and that the language be changed to read: "I was ill at the time."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

CIVIL RIGHTS

(Mr. ADDONIZIO asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ADDONIZIO. Mr. Speaker, it was a pleasure to meet yesterday with the New Jersey delegates to the Assembly for Civil Rights. These citizens exercised their constitutional right to petition Congress for prompt civil-rights legislation, and I join my voice with theirs in urging immediate action on this fundamental issue. As was pointed out at the assembly, upon the action of this body may hang the fate of our country as a free nation. It is unthinkable that the resources of our Government are not sufficient to turn back the southwide campaign to terrorize citizens seeking equal rights for all. Civil rights are the cornerstone of our way of life; their protection constitutes one of the very purposes for which our Government was formed. Let us never forget the immortal words of the Declaration of Independence—words that all of us have heard but some deny by their actions:

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed.

That is the American creed. That is the philosophy on which our Government is based. That is a doctrine that none of us can repudiate without violating the fundamental premises of our democracy.

Government is instituted in order to protect the right of every one of us to life, to liberty, and to the pursuit of happiness. But we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that not everyone receives that protection from his Government. The Declaration does not speak of the rights of whites or Negroes, Jews, or Christians, foreign born or native born, but of the rights of men as men.

The words are unmistakably clear, yet some continue to misunderstand and misinterpret them. And if the Declaration of Independence be not sufficient authority for what I am going to say, it may not be superfluous to recall to your attention some of the provisions of our Constitution—the fundamental law of the land. What does it say in the Bill of Rights? "No person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law"; and the 14th amendment makes the obligation of the States even more specific by requiring that "nor shall any State deprive any

person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any persons within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws."

These are not pious phrases—they are the law of the land. The law of the land—but is that law alive or is it just a dead letter? Let us ask ourselves again what exactly our fundamental law and the philosophy behind it require of the citizen and of the State.

Every man has his rights. These rights are not exercised at the pleasure either of his neighbors or of his Government. In fact, the very reason for the existence of Government is to insure that no one violates his rights—and if anyone does, to take effective steps to prevent the continuation or repetition of the offense.

It is with regret that I must say that that philosophy is not understood by some of our fellow citizens. There are those in this country who seem to believe that the right to liberty, indeed the very right to life itself, is a right limited to certain classes of citizens. Others, they hold, have no rights at all—just privileges which may be withdrawn at will at any time our superior citizens feel fit.

That is a philosophy that is repugnant to me and incompatible with everything I believe about the American way of life. I wish that it could be shown that I was wrong; I wish that there were no men so misguided as to call themselves American while denying the fundamental doctrine of our Declaration of Independence and of our Constitution.

Certain States have denied to many of its citizens the right to vote, the right to a decent education, the right to economic opportunity, and the right freely to express their opinions on subjects of the most intimate concern to them. These States have made clear that if a Negro citizen exercises the rights that are his or hers, he or she will be deprived of the very possibility of exercising any rights at all. While life is insecure, no rights can be won and while a section of this country is determined to deprive others of their rights, the outrages that have occurred in Mississippi and in Alabama and elsewhere in the South will continue to be committed. The genteel exponents of white supremacy in its more toned-down forms may deplore these outrages—but that will not exculpate them. Given the determination "to keep the Negro in his place" by fair means or foul, foul means will be used because there are no fair ones. The only way to deprive men of their legal rights is by illegal action and those who espouse the former can not disavow responsibility for the latter.

The reign of terror must be stopped. It is intolerable that life will continue to be granted to the Negro only on condition that he continue to accept a status that was supposed to have been ended by the Emancipation Proclamation.

The bigots must not prevail. The conscience of the Nation must be aroused to the enormity of the crimes that have been committed—and condoned by the States. It is clearly the duty of the Federal Government to protect American

citizens, wherever they live, and to uphold constitutional guaranties. I urge immediate action on my omnibus civil rights bill, H. R. 51, and similar measures designed to end this reign of terror in Mississippi, Alabama, and elsewhere in the South and to insure constitutionally guaranteed rights to all citizens. This is no time for the counsel of inaction or indifference that the administration unfortunately has seen fit to adopt in this crisis. Rather, let us wage a courageous fight against rabid prejudice, against the tragic invasions of civil rights that the Declaration of Independence tells us governments are instituted to defend.

PATENT EXTENSION

Mr. O'NEILL. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 409 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 2128) to authorize the extension of patents covering inventions whose practice was prevented or curtailed during certain emergency periods by service of the patent owner in the Armed Forces or by production controls. After general debate, which shall be confined to the bill, and shall continue not to exceed 2 hours, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on the Judiciary, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion, except one motion to recommit.

Mr. O'NEILL. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume, at the conclusion of which I yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. ALLEN].

Mr. Speaker, House Resolution 409 provides for an open rule and 2 hours of general debate on H. R. 2128.

The Constitution of the United States provides:

The Congress shall have power . . . to promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries—

This is from article I, section 8, clause 8.

To give effect to the constitutional purpose of promoting "the progress of science and useful arts" by encouraging inventions and their immediate disclosure as well as their ultimate dedication to the public, Congress long ago enacted laws which secured to inventors the exclusive right to the full use and control of their inventions for a period of 17 years.

An invention is the personal property of the inventor. He has no compulsion to turn it over to be used by the general public if he does not so desire. Conse-

quently Congress made a contract with him, that if he would turn over useful inventions, Congress would protect him for a period of 17 years.

This bill would authorize the extension of the terms of certain patents, the normal use, exploitation, promotion, or development of which was prevented or substantially curtailed for various reasons: First, because of the service of the owner in the Armed Forces—this provision is, in effect, identical with that contained in the act of June 30, 1950; second, because of an order by an agency of the Government which limited or prohibited production; and third, because of the grant of royalty-free licenses to the United States or the grant at a nominal royalty in order to promote any program for national defense.

The length of time that such extensions of patents may be granted is outlined in the bill and depends on the reason why the normal use of the patent was prevented or curtailed.

Under the provisions of the bill the owners of such patents would be permitted to file an application with the Commissioner of Patents who would take action either granting or refusing the requested extension. Fees to be paid by the applicants and opponents to an extension would be determined by the work required and the cost of such work to the Patent Office, but would not exceed \$150 in the case of an applicant or \$50 in the case of an opponent.

The bill also provides for appeal processes to the United States Court of Customs and Patent Appeals or to the District Court for the District of Columbia in the event an applicant is dissatisfied with the decision of the Commissioner of Patents.

The bill actually costs the Government of the United States no money.

I may also add that in the 83d Congress this bill went through the Congress on the unanimous-consent calendar.

I urge the adoption of the resolution so the House may proceed to the consideration of H. R. 2128.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, as always, the able gentleman from Massachusetts has clearly defined the rule and the main provisions of the bill. I do not know of anyone who is against the rule, although it is my understanding there is a little controversy in regard to section 2 of the bill itself. Personally, I urge the adoption of the rule as well as the passage of the bill.

Mr. O'NEILL. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. WILLIS. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 2128) to authorize the extension of patents covering inventions whose practice was prevented or curtailed during certain emergency periods by service of the patent owner in the Armed Forces or by production controls.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the con-

H. R. 9739

1871-1872

AN ACT

TO

AMEND AN ACT

84TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 9739

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 8 (legislative day, MARCH 6), 1956

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

AN ACT

Making appropriations for sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for sundry inde-
5 pendent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corpora-
6 tions, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June
7 30, 1957, namely:

TITLE I—INDEPENDENT OFFICES

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, including not to exceed \$10,000 for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); not to exceed \$10,000 for medical examinations performed for veterans by private physicians on a fee basis; not to exceed \$100 for the purchase of newspapers and periodicals (excluding scientific, technical, trade or traffic periodicals, for official use); payment in advance for library membership in societies whose publications are available to members only or to members at a price lower than to the general public; not to exceed \$70,000 for performing the duties imposed upon the Commission by the Act of July 19, 1940 (54 Stat. 767); reimbursement of the General Services Administration for security guard services for protection of confidential files; not to exceed \$508,000 for expenses of travel; and not to exceed \$5,000 for actuarial services by contract, without regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes, as amended; \$17,282,500.

No part of the appropriations herein made to the Civil Service Commission shall be available for the salaries and expenses of the Legal Examining Unit in the Examining and Personnel Utilization Division of the Commission, established pursuant to Executive Order 9358 of July 1, 1943, or

1 for the compensation or expenses of any member of a board
2 of examiners (1) who has not made affidavit that he has not
3 appeared in any agency proceeding within the preceding
4 two years, and will not thereafter while a board member
5 appear in any agency proceeding, as a party, or in behalf
6 of a party to the proceeding, before an agency in which an
7 applicant is employed who has been rated or will be rated by
8 such member; or (2) who, after making such affidavit, has
9 rated an applicant who at the time of the rating is employed
10 by an agency before which the board member has appeared
11 as a party, or in behalf of a party, within the preceding two
12 years: *Provided*, That the definitions of “agency”, “agency
13 proceeding”, and “party” in section 2 of the Administrative
14 Procedure Act shall apply to these terms as used herein.

15 No part of appropriations herein shall be used to pay
16 the compensation of officers and employees of the Civil
17 Service Commission who allocate or reallocate supervisory
18 positions in the classified civil service solely on the size of
19 the group, section, bureau, or other organization unit, or on
20 the number of subordinates supervised. References to size
21 of the group, section, bureau, or other organization unit or
22 the number of subordinates supervised may be given effect
23 only to the extent warranted by the workload of such organi-
24 zation unit and then only in combination with other factors,
25 such as the kind, difficulty, and complexity of work super-

1 vised, the degree and scope of responsibility delegated to the
2 supervisor, and the kind, degree, and value of the supervision
3 actually exercised.

4 Investigations of United States citizens for employment
5 by international organizations: For expenses necessary to
6 carry out the provisions of Executive Order No. 10422 of
7 January 9, 1953, as amended, prescribing procedures for
8 making available to the Secretary General of the United
9 Nations, and the executive heads of other international or-
10 ganizations, certain information concerning United States
11 citizens employed, or being considered for employment by
12 such organizations, \$450,000: *Provided*, That this appro-
13 priation shall be available for advances or reimbursements
14 to the applicable appropriations or funds of the Civil
15 Service Commission and the Federal Bureau of Investigation
16 for expenses incurred by such agencies under said Executive
17 order: *Provided further*, That members of the International
18 Organizations Employees Loyalty Board may be paid actual
19 transportation expenses, and per diem in lieu of subsistence
20 authorized by the Travel Expense Act of 1949, as amended,
21 while traveling on official business away from their homes
22 or regular places of business, including periods while en
23 route to and from and at the place where their services are
24 to be performed: *Provided further*, That nothing in sections

1 281 or 283 of title 18, United States Code, or in section
2 190 of the Revised Statutes (5 U. S. C. 99) shall be
3 deemed to apply to any person because of appointment
4 for part-time or intermittent service as a member of the
5 International Organizations Employees Loyalty Board in the
6 Civil Service Commission as established by Executive Order
7 10422, dated January 9, 1953, as amended.

8 Annuities, Panama Canal construction employees and
9 Lighthouse Service widows: For payment of annuities au-
10 thorized by the Act of May 29, 1944, as amended (48
11 U. S. C. 1373a), and the Act of August 19, 1950 (64 Stat.
12 465), \$2,024,000.

13 Payment to civil-service retirement and disability fund:
14 For financing the liability of the United States, created by
15 the Act approved May 22, 1920, and Acts amendatory
16 thereof (5 U. S. C., ch. 14). \$600,000,000, which amount
17 shall be placed to the credit of the "civil-service retirement
18 and disability fund."

19 Not to exceed \$100,000 of the funds in the "Employees'
20 Life Insurance Fund" shall be available for reimbursement
21 to the Civil Service Commission for administrative expenses
22 incurred by the Commission during the current fiscal year
23 in the administration of the Federal Employees' Group
24 Life Insurance Act.

1 FEDERAL CIVIL DEFENSE ADMINISTRATION

2 Operations: For necessary expenses, not otherwise pro-
3 vided for, in carrying out the provisions of the Federal Civil
4 Defense Act of 1950, as amended (50 U. S. C., App. 2251-
5 2297), including services as authorized by section 15 of the
6 Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); reimbursement
7 of the Civil Service Commission for full field investigations
8 of employees occupying positions of critical importance from
9 the standpoint of national security; expenses of attendance
10 at meetings concerned with civil defense functions; reim-
11 bursement of the General Services Administration for security
12 guard services; not to exceed \$5,000 for the purchase of
13 newspapers, periodicals, and teletype news services; and not
14 to exceed \$6,000 for emergency and extraordinary expenses
15 to be expended under the direction of the Administrator for
16 such purposes as he deems proper, and his determination
17 thereon shall be final and conclusive; \$15,560,000.

18 Federal contributions: For financial contributions to the
19 States, not otherwise provided for, pursuant to subsection
20 (i) of section 201 of the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950,
21 as amended, to be equally matched with State funds,
22 \$17,000,000, to remain available until June 30, 1958.

23 Emergency supplies and equipment: For procurement
24 of reserve stocks of emergency civil defense materials as
25 authorized by subsection (h) of section 201 of the Federal

1 Civil Defense Act of 1950, as amended, and for procure-
2 ment of radiological instruments and detection devices by
3 the Federal Civil Defense Administrator and for distribu-
4 tion of such instruments and devices to the several States,
5 the District of Columbia, and the Territories and possessions
6 of the United States, by loan or grant, for training and edu-
7 cational purposes, under such terms and conditions as the
8 Administrator shall prescribe, \$42,000,000.

9 Surveys, plans, and research: For expenses, not other-
10 wise provided for, necessary for studies and research to
11 develop measures and plans for evacuation, shelter, and the
12 protection of life and property, as authorized by section 201
13 (d) of the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, as amended,
14 including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of
15 August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), \$10,000,000, to remain
16 available until expended.

17 Salaries and expenses, Civil defense functions of Federal
18 agencies: For necessary expenses to enable departments and
19 agencies to discharge civil defense responsibilities delegated
20 under the authority of section 201 (b) of the Federal Civil
21 Defense Act of 1950, as amended, including expenses of
22 attendance at meetings concerned with the purposes of this
23 appropriation, and the purchase of materials and supplies
24 necessary thereto, \$1,540,000.

25 No part of any appropriation in this Act shall be avail-

1 able for the construction of warehouses or for the lease of
2 warehouse space in any building which is to be constructed
3 specifically for the use of the Federal Civil Defense Admin-
4 istration.

5 FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

6 DISASTER RELIEF

7 For expenses necessary to carry out the purposes of the
8 Act of September 30, 1950 (Public Law 875), as amended,
9 authorizing assistance to States and local governments in
10 major disasters, \$5,386,030, to remain available until
11 expended.

12 FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

13 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses in per-
14 forming the duties of the Commission as authorized by law,
15 including newspapers (not to exceed \$175), land and struc-
16 tures (not to exceed \$4,200), special counsel fees, improve-
17 ment and care of grounds and repairs to buildings (not to
18 exceed \$15,000), services as authorized by section 15 of
19 the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), purchase of
20 not to exceed five passenger motor vehicles, for replacement
21 only, in the event adequate vehicles cannot be obtained by
22 transfer from other departments or agencies, and not to exceed
23 \$118,000 for expenses of travel, \$7,800,000. of which
24 \$141,000 shall be available for such expenses as are nec-

1 essary to make a study of radio and television network
2 broadcasting.

3 FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

4 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
5 work of the Commission, as authorized by law, including
6 not to exceed \$300,000 for expenses of travel;
7 purchase (one for replacement only) and hire of passenger
8 motor vehicles; and not to exceed \$500 for newspapers;
9 \$5,200,000, of which not to exceed \$10,000 shall be avail-
10 able for special counsel and services as authorized by section
11 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), but at
12 rates not exceeding \$50 per diem for individuals: *Pro-*
13 *vided*, That not to exceed \$200,000 shall be available for
14 investigations relating to Federal river development
15 projects.

16 FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

17 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the
18 Federal Trade Commission, including uniforms or allow-
19 ances therefor, as authorized by law, not to exceed \$700
20 for newspapers, services as authorized by section 15 of the
21 Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), and not to exceed
22 \$227,000 for expenses of travel, \$5,400,000: *Provided*, That
23 no part of the foregoing appropriation shall be expended

1 upon any investigation hereafter provided by concurrent
2 resolution of the Congress until funds are appropriated
3 subsequently to the enactment of such resolution to finance
4 the cost of such investigation: *Provided further*, That no
5 part of the foregoing appropriation shall be available for a
6 statistical analysis of the consumer's dollar.

7 GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

8 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the
9 General Accounting Office, including newspapers and peri-
10 odicals (not exceeding \$500) ; uniforms or allowances there-
11 for, as authorized by law; purchase of one passenger motor
12 vehicle, for replacement only; and services as authorized by
13 section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ;
14 \$34,000,000.

15 GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

16 Operating expenses, Public Buildings Service: For nec-
17 essary expenses of real property management and related
18 activities as provided by law; repair and improvement of
19 public buildings and grounds, including those occupied pur-
20 suant to the Public Buildings Purchase Contract Act of 1954
21 (68 Stat. 518), in the District of Columbia and area adja-
22 cent thereto, under the control of the General Services
23 Administration; repair and improvement of buildings oper-
24 ated by the Treasury and Post Office Departments in the
25 District of Columbia; furnishings and equipment; rental of

1 buildings in the District of Columbia; restoration of leased
2 premises; moving Government agencies (including space
3 adjustments) in connection with the assignment, allocation,
4 and transfer of building space; demolition of buildings; acquisition by purchase or otherwise and disposal by sale or otherwise of real estate and interests therein; and not to exceed
5 \$205,300 for expenses of travel; \$122,694,200: *Provided*,
6 That of the foregoing amount \$8,100,000 shall be available for repair and improvement and \$4,500,000 for air
7 conditioning of buildings in the District of Columbia and area
8 adjacent thereto: *Provided further*, That this appropriation
9 shall be available, without regard to section 322 of the Act
10 of June 30, 1932, as amended (40 U. S. C. 278a), for
11 the rental, repair, alteration, and improvement of buildings
12 or parts thereof, heretofore leased under the appropriation
13 for "Emergency operating expenses".

14 Repair, improvement, and equipment of federally owned
15 buildings outside the District of Columbia: For expenses
16 necessary for the repair, alteration, preservation, renovation,
17 improvement, extension, equipment, and demolition of federally owned buildings and buildings occupied pursuant to
18 the Public Buildings Purchase Contract Act of 1954 (68
19 Stat. 518) outside the District of Columbia, not otherwise
20 provided for, including grounds, approaches and appurtenances, wharves and piers, together with the necessary

1 dredging adjacent thereto; acquisition of land as authorized
2 by title III of the Act of June 16, 1949 (40 U. S. C. 297) ;
3 not to exceed \$250,000 for expenses of travel; and care
4 and safeguarding of sites acquired for Federal buildings;
5 \$42,565,550, to remain available until expended.

6 Sites and planning, purchase contract, and public
7 buildings projects: For an additional amount for expenses
8 necessary in carrying out the provisions of the Public Build-
9 ings Purchase Contract Act of 1954 (68 Stat. 518), includ-
10 ing preparation of drawings and specifications, by contract
11 or otherwise; acquisition of sites, where not otherwise pro-
12 vided for, including soil investigations and tests; and admin-
13 istrative expenses; \$5,000,000, to remain available until
14 expended.

15 Payments, public buildings purchase contracts: For pay-
16 ments of principal, interest, taxes, and any other obligations
17 under contracts entered into pursuant to the Public Build-
18 ings Purchase Contract Act of 1954 (68 Stat. 518),
19 \$237,000: *Provided*, That the Administrator of General
20 Services may enter into contracts during the fiscal year
21 1957 for which the aggregate of annual payments for amor-
22 tization of principal and interest thereon shall not
23 exceed \$7,000,000, in addition to the unused portion of the

1 \$5,000,000 limitation applicable prior to July 1, 1956,
2 under the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1956
3 (69 Stat. 205).

4 Hospital facilities in the District of Columbia (liquida-
5 tion of contract authorization) : For payment of obligations
6 incurred pursuant to authority provided under the head "Hos-
7 pital Center, District of Columbia", in the Independent
8 Offices Appropriation Act, 1949, to enter into contracts for
9 construction, \$5,300,000, to remain available until ex-
10 pended: *Provided*, That this amount may be disbursed
11 through the appropriation "Hospital facilities in the District
12 of Columbia", but shall be accounted for separately therein.

13 Operating expenses, Federal Supply Service: For neces-
14 sary expenses of personal property management and related
15 activities as provided by law; including not to exceed \$300
16 for the purchase of newspapers and periodicals; and not
17 to exceed \$81,000 for expenses of travel; \$2,809,400: *Pro-*
18 *vided*, That not to exceed \$1,935,600 of any funds received
19 for deposit under section 204 (a) of the Federal Property
20 and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, and
21 not otherwise disposed of by law, shall be deposited to the
22 credit of this appropriation and shall be available for expendi-
23 ture for necessary expenses in carrying out the functions

1 of the General Services Administration under the said 1949
2 Act, as amended, with respect to the utilization and disposal
3 of excess and surplus personal property.

4 Expenses, general supply fund: For expenses necessary
5 for operation of the general supply fund (except those
6 authorized by law to be charged to said fund), including
7 contractual services incident to receiving, handling, and
8 shipping warehouse items; not to exceed \$250 for purchase
9 of newspapers and periodicals; and not to exceed \$110,000
10 for expenses of travel; \$14,270,000: *Provided*, That funds
11 available to the General Services Administration for the
12 current fiscal year shall be available for the hire of passenger
13 motor vehicles.

14 General supply fund: To increase the general supply
15 fund established by the Federal Property and Administrative
16 Services Act of 1949, as amended (5 U. S. C. 630g),
17 \$10,000,000.

18 Operating expenses, National Archives and Records
19 Service: For necessary expenses in connection with Federal
20 records management and related activities as provided by
21 law; and not to exceed \$44,750 for expenses of travel;
22 \$6,818,650.

23 Operating expenses, Transportation and Public Utilities
24 Service: For necessary expenses of transportation and pub-
25 lic utilities management and related activities, as provided by

1 law, including not to exceed \$25,000 for expenses of travel;
2 \$1,251,100.

3 Strategic and critical materials: Funds available for
4 carrying out the provisions of the Strategic and Critical
5 Materials Stock Piling Act of July 23, 1946, during the
6 current fiscal year shall be available for services as author-
7 ized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C.
8 55a), not to exceed \$3,000,000 for operating expenses,
9 not to exceed \$86,000 for expenses of travel, and necessary
10 expenses for transportation and handling, within the United
11 States (including charges at United States ports), storage,
12 security, and maintenance of strategic and critical materials
13 acquired for the supplemental stockpile pursuant to section
14 104 (b) of the Agricultural Trade Development and
15 Assistance Act of 1954 (7 U. S. C. 1704 (b)) : *Provided*,
16 That any funds received as proceeds from sale or other dis-
17 position of materials on account of the rotation of stocks
18 under said Act shall be deposited to the credit, and be
19 available for expenditure for the purposes of this appro-
20 priation: *Provided further*, That during the current fiscal
21 year, there shall be no limitation on the value of surplus
22 strategic and critical materials which, in accordance with
23 subsection 6 (a) of the Act of July 23, 1946 (50 U. S. C.
24 98e (a)), may be transferred to stockpiles established in
25 accordance with said Act: *Provided further*, That no part

1 of funds available shall be used for construction of ware-
2 houses or tank storage facilities: *Provided further*, That the
3 sum of \$199,349,000 of funds heretofore appropriated
4 under this head is hereby rescinded, and such amount shall
5 be covered into the Treasury promptly upon enactment of
6 this Act.

7 Abaca fiber program: Not to exceed \$100,000 of funds
8 available to the General Services Administration for the
9 abaca fiber program shall be available for administrative
10 expenses incident to the abaca fiber program, to be com-
11 puted on an accrual basis, and to be exclusive of the interest
12 paid, depreciation, capitalized expenditures, expenses in
13 connection with the acquisition, protection, operation, main-
14 tenance, improvement, or disposition of real or personal
15 property relating to the abaca fiber program, and expenses
16 of services performed on a contract or fee basis in connection
17 with the performance of legal services.

18 Salaries and expenses, Office of Administrator: For
19 expenses of executive direction for activities under the con-
20 trol of the General Services Administration, including not
21 to exceed \$11,300 for expenses of travel, and not to
22 exceed \$250 for purchase of newspapers and periodicals;
23 \$395,000.

24 Administrative operations fund: Funds available to Gen-
25 eral Services Administration for administrative operations,

1 in support of program activities, shall be expended and ac-
2 counted for, as a whole, through a single fund, which is
3 hereby authorized: *Provided*, That costs and obligations for
4 such administrative operations for the respective program
5 activities shall be accounted for in accordance with systems
6 approved by the General Accounting Office: *Provided fur-*
7 *ther*, That the total amount deposited into said account for
8 the fiscal year 1957 from funds made available to General
9 Services Administration in this Act shall not exceed
10 \$9,278,200, of which not to exceed \$137,700 may be used
11 for travel expenses: *Provided further*, That amounts de-
12 posited into said account for administrative operations for
13 each program shall not exceed the amounts included in the
14 respective program appropriations for such purposes.

15 The appropriate appropriation or fund available to the
16 General Services Administration shall be credited with (1)
17 cost of operation, protection, maintenance, upkeep, repair,
18 and improvement, included as part of rentals received from
19 Government corporations pursuant to law (40 U. S. C.
20 129) ; (2) reimbursements for services performed in re-
21 spect to bonds and other obligations under the jurisdic-
22 tion of the General Services Administration, issued by
23 public authorities, States, or other public bodies, and such
24 services in respect to such bonds or obligations as the Admin-

1 istrator deems necessary and in the public interest may, upon
2 the request and at the expense of the issuing agencies, be
3 provided from the appropriate foregoing appropriation; and
4 (3) appropriations or funds available to other agencies, and
5 transferred to the General Services Administration, in con-
6 nection with property transferred to the General Services
7 Administration pursuant to the Act of July 2, 1948 (50
8 U. S. C. 451ff), and such appropriations or funds may, with
9 the approval of the Bureau of the Budget, be so transferred.

10 During the current fiscal year, no part of any money
11 appropriated in this or any other Act shall be used during
12 any quarter of such fiscal year to purchase within the conti-
13 nental limits of the United States typewriting machines (ex-
14 cept bookkeeping and billing machines) at a price which
15 exceeds 90 per centum of the lowest net cash price, plus
16 applicable Federal excise taxes, accorded the most-favored
17 customer (other than the Government, the American Na-
18 tional Red Cross, and the purchasers of typewriting machines
19 for educational purposes only) of the manufacturer of such
20 machines during the six-month period immediately preceding
21 such quarter: *Provided*, That the purchase, utilization, and
22 disposal of typewriting machines shall be performed in ac-
23 cordance with the provisions of the Federal Property and
24 Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended.

25 The Administrator is authorized, without regard to the

1 Classification Act of 1949, as amended, to place ten posi-
2 tions, in addition to those otherwise authorized, in grade
3 GS-16 in the General Schedule established by said Act,
4 and the salary of the Comptroller shall be at the salary
5 rate of grade GS-18 so long as such position is occupied
6 by the present incumbent.

7 HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

8 OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

9 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the
10 Office of the Administrator, including rent in the District
11 of Columbia; purchase of one passenger motor vehicle, for
12 replacement only; services as authorized by section 15 of
13 the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; not to exceed
14 \$340,000 for expenses of travel; and expenses of attendance
15 at meetings of organizations concerned with the work of
16 the Agency; \$6,000,000: *Provided*, That necessary expenses
17 of inspections and of providing representatives at the site
18 of projects being planned or undertaken by local public
19 agencies pursuant to title I of the Housing Act of 1949,
20 as amended, projects financed through loans to educational
21 institutions authorized by title IV of the Housing Act of
22 1950, as amended, and projects and facilities financed by
23 loans to public agencies pursuant to title II of the Housing
24 Amendments of 1955, as amended, shall be compensated
25 by such agencies or institutions by the payment of fixed

1 fees which in the aggregate will cover the costs of rendering
2 such services, and expenses for such purpose shall be con-
3 sidered nonadministrative; and for the purpose of providing
4 such inspections, the Administrator may utilize any agency
5 and such agency may accept reimbursement or payment for
6 such services from such institutions or the Administrator,
7 and shall credit such amounts to the appropriations or funds
8 against which such charges have been made, but such non-
9 administrative expenses shall not exceed \$1,100,000.

10 Urban planning grants: For an additional amount for
11 grants to State, regional, and metropolitan area planning
12 bodies in accordance with the provisions of section 701 of
13 the Housing Act of 1954, as amended, \$1,000,000.

14 Reserve of planned public works (payment to revolving
15 fund) : For an additional amount for payment to the revolv-
16 ing fund established pursuant to section 702 of the Housing
17 Act of 1954, as amended (40 U. S. C. 462), \$6,000,000.

18 Capital grants for slum clearance and urban renewal:
19 For an additional amount for payment of capital grants as
20 authorized by title I of the Housing Act of 1949, as amended
21 (42 U. S. C. 1453, 1456), \$40,000,000.

22 PUBLIC HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

23 Administrative expenses: For administrative expenses
24 of the Public Housing Administration, \$9,700,000, to be

1 merged with and expended under the authorization for such
2 expenses contained in title II of this Act.

3 Annual contributions: For the payment of annual con-
4 tributions to public housing agencies in accordance with sec-
5 tion 10 of the United States Housing Act of 1937, as
6 amended (42 U. S. C. 1410), \$90,000,000.

7 INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

8 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the
9 Interstate Commerce Commission, including not to exceed
10 \$5,000 for the employment of special counsel; services as
11 authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5
12 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not to exceed \$50 per diem for in-
13 dividuals; newspapers (not to exceed \$200); purchase of not
14 to exceed forty-five passenger motor vehicles, of which nine-
15 teen shall be for replacement only; and expenses
16 of travel; \$13,900,000 of which (a) not less than
17 \$1,939,000 shall be available for expenses necessary
18 to carry out railroad safety and locomotive inspec-
19 tion activities, and (b) \$100,000 shall be available for ex-
20 penses necessary to carry out such defense mobilization func-
21 tions as may be delegated pursuant to law: *Provided*, That
22 Joint Board members and cooperating State commissioners
23 may use Government transportation requests when traveling
24 in connection with their duties as such.

1 NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR
2 AERONAUTICS

3 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the
4 Committee, including one Director at not to exceed \$17,500
5 per annum so long as the position is held by the present
6 incumbent; contracts for the making of special investigations
7 and reports and for engineering, drafting and computing
8 services; equipment; not to exceed \$380,000 for ex-
9 penses of travel; maintenance and operation of air-
10 craft; purchase of seven passenger motor vehicles for
11 replacement only; not to exceed \$100 for newspapers and
12 periodicals; uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by
13 the Act of September 1, 1954 (68 Stat. 1114), as amended;
14 and services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of
15 August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); \$61,475,000, together
16 with not to exceed \$600,000 of the unobligated balance of
17 funds appropriated for this purpose in the "Independent
18 Offices Appropriation Act, 1956".

Construction and equipment: For construction and
equipment at laboratories and research stations of the Com-
mittee, \$13,000,000, to remain available until expended.

1 NATIONAL CAPITAL HOUSING AUTHORITY

2 Maintenance and operation of properties: For the
3 maintenance and operation of properties under title I of
4 the District of Columbia Alley Dwelling Authority Act,
5 \$37,000: *Provided*, That all receipts derived from sales,
6 leases, or other sources shall be covered into the Treasury
7 of the United States monthly: *Provided further*, That so
8 long as funds are available from appropriations for the fore-
9 going purposes, the provisions of section 507 of the Housing
10 Act of 1950 (Public Law 475, Eighty-first Congress),
11 shall not be effective.

12 NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

13 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary to carry
14 out the purposes of the National Science Foundation Act
15 of 1950, as amended (42 U. S. C. 1861-1875), including
16 award of graduate fellowships; services as authorized by
17 section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a),
18 at rates not to exceed \$50 per diem for individuals; hire of
19 passenger motor vehicles; not to exceed \$150,000 for ex-
20 penses of travel; not to exceed \$300 for the purchase of
21 newspapers and periodicals; and reimbursement of the Gen-

1 eral Services Administration for security guard services;
2 \$35,915,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*,
3 That of the foregoing amount not less than \$9,500,000 shall
4 be available for tuition, grants, and allowances in connection
5 with a program of supplementary training for high school
6 science and mathematics teachers.

7 RENEgociATION BOARD

8 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the
9 Renegotiation Board, including expenses of attendance at
10 meetings concerned with the purposes of this appropriation;
11 hire of passenger motor vehicles; not to exceed \$65,000 for
12 expenses of travel; and services as authorized by section 15
13 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates
14 not to exceed \$50 per diem for individuals; \$3,675,000.

15 SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

16 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, includ-
17 ing not to exceed \$750 for the purchase of newspapers; not
18 to exceed \$197,500 for expenses of travel; uniforms or
19 allowances therefor, as authorized by law; and services as
20 authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
21 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; \$5,700,000.

22 SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

23 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
24 operation and maintenance of the Selective Service System,
25 as authorized by title I of the Universal Military Training

1 and Service Act (62 Stat. 604), as amended, including serv-
2 ices as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
3 (5 U. S. C. 55a); travel expenses; purchase of nineteen
4 motor vehicles for replacement only; not to exceed \$250
5 for the purchase of newspapers and periodicals; not to exceed
6 \$75,800 for the National Selective Service Appeal Board,
7 and \$180,000 for the National Advisory Committee on the
8 Selection of Physicians, Dentists, and Allied Specialists;
9 \$28,442,000: *Provided*, That of the foregoing amount
10 \$20,586,050 shall be available for registration, classification,
11 and induction activities of local boards: *Provided further*,
12 That during the current fiscal year, the President may exempt
13 this appropriation from the provisions of subsection (c) of
14 section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, whenever
15 he deems such action to be necessary in the interest of na-
16 tional defense.

17 Appropriations for the Selective Service System may
18 be used for the destruction of records accumulated under the
19 Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended,
20 by the Director of Selective Service after compliance with
21 the procedures for the destruction of records prescribed
22 pursuant to the Records Disposal Act of 1943, as amended
23 (44 U. S. C. 366-380): *Provided*, That no records may be
24 transferred to any other agency without the approval of
25 the Director of Selective Service.

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

General operating expenses: For necessary operating expenses of the Veterans Administration, not otherwise provided for, including expenses incidental to securing employment for war veterans; uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by law; purchase of twenty-two passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; not to exceed \$3,500 for newspapers and periodicals; and not to exceed \$3,019,-950 for expenses of travel of employees; \$162,118,260, of which not less than \$17,640,042 shall be available for such expenses as are necessary for the loan guaranty program: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used to pay in excess of twenty persons engaged in public relations work: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used to pay educational institutions for reports and certifications of attendance at such institutions an allowance at a rate in excess of \$1 per month for each eligible veteran enrolled in and attending such institution.

Medical administration and miscellaneous operating expenses: For expenses necessary for administration of the medical, hospital, domiciliary, special service, construction and supply, research, and employee education and training activities; expenses necessary for carrying out programs of medical research and of education and training of employees, as authorized by law; not to exceed \$992,200 for

1 expenses of travel of employees paid from this appropri-
2 ation, and those engaged in training programs; not to exceed
3 \$2,700 for newspapers and periodicals; and not to exceed
4 \$43,700 for preparation, shipment, installation, and display
5 of exhibits, photographic displays, moving pictures, and
6 other visual educational information and descriptive mate-
7 rial, including purchase or rental of equipment; \$16,099,600.

8 Inpatient care: For expenses necessary for the main-
9 tenance and operation of hospitals and domiciliary facilities
10 and for the care and treatment of beneficiaries of the Vet-
11 erans Administration in facilities not under the jurisdiction
12 of the Veterans Administration as authorized by law, in-
13 cluding the furnishing of recreational articles and facilities;
14 maintenance and operation of farms; repairing, altering,
15 improving or providing facilities in the several hospitals and
16 homes under the jurisdiction of the Veterans Administration,
17 not otherwise provided for, either by contract, or by the hire
18 of temporary employees and purchase of materials; purchase
19 of ninety-six passenger motor vehicles for replacement only;
20 not to exceed \$366,500 for expenses of travel of employees;
21 uniforms or allowances therefor as authorized by the Act of
22 September 1, 1954 (68 Stat. 1114), as amended; and aid to
23 State or Territorial homes in conformity with the Act ap-
24 proved August 27, 1888, as amended (24 U. S. C. 134)
25 for the support of veterans eligible for admission to Veterans

1 Administration facilities for hospital or domiciliary care;
2 \$670,116,900, including the sum of \$7,216,900 for
3 reimbursable services performed for other Govern-
4 ment agencies and individuals: *Provided*, That allot-
5 ments and transfers may be made from this appropriation
6 to the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (Pub-
7 lic Health Service), the Army, Navy, and Air Force
8 Departments, for disbursement by them under the
9 various headings of their applicable appropriations, of
10 such amounts as are necessary for the care and treatment of
11 beneficiaries of the Veterans Administration: *Provided fur-*
12 *ther*, That the foregoing appropriation is predicated on
13 furnishing inpatient care and treatment to an average of
14 141,100 beneficiaries during the fiscal year 1957 including
15 members in State or Territorial homes, and if a lesser num-
16 ber is experienced such appropriation shall be expended only
17 in proportion to the average number of beneficiaries fur-
18 nished such care and treatment.

19 Outpatient care: For expenses necessary for furnishing
20 outpatient care to beneficiaries of the Veterans Adminis-
21 tration, as authorized by law; uniforms or allowances there-
22 for, as authorized by law; and not to exceed \$206,400 for
23 expenses of travel of employees; \$82,638,000.

24 Maintenance and operation of supply depots: For ex-
25 penses necessary for maintenance and operation of supply

1 depots, including uniforms or allowances therefor, as author-
2 ized by law, and not to exceed \$5,400 for expenses of travel
3 of employees, \$1,628,000.

4 Compensation and pensions: For the payment of com-
5 pensation, pensions, gratuities, and allowances (including
6 burial awards authorized by Veterans Regulation Numbered
7 9 (a), as amended, and subsistence allowances authorized
8 by part VII of Veterans Regulation 1 (a) as amended),
9 authorized under any Act of Congress, or regulation of the
10 President based thereon, including emergency officers' re-
11 tirement pay and annuities, the administration of which is
12 now or may hereafter be placed in the Veterans' Adminis-
13 tration, and for the payment of adjusted-service credits as
14 provided in sections 401 and 601 of the Act of May 19,
15 1924, as amended (38 U. S. C. 631 and 661), \$2,907,-
16 000,000, to remain available until expended.

17 Readjustment benefits: For the payment of benefits to
18 or on behalf of veterans as authorized by titles II, III, and V,
19 of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended,
20 and title II of the Veterans Readjustment Assistance Act
21 of 1952, as amended, and for supplies, equipment, and tuition
22 authorized by part VII and payments authorized by part IX
23 of Veterans Regulation Numbered 1 (a), as amended,
24 \$775,000,000, to remain available until expended.

25 Military and naval insurance: For military and naval

1 insurance, \$5,000,000, to remain available until expended.

2 National service life insurance: For the payment of
3 benefits and for transfer to the national service life insurance
4 fund, in accordance with the National Service Life Insurance
5 Act of 1940, as amended, \$23,200,000, to remain available
6 until expended: *Provided*, That certain premiums shall be
7 credited to this appropriation as provided by the Act.

8 Servicemen's indemnities: For payment of liabilities
9 under the Servicemen's Indemnity Act of 1951, \$26,750,-
10 000, to remain available until expended.

11 Grants to the Republic of the Philippines: For payment
12 to the Republic of the Philippines of grants in accordance
13 with the Act of July 1, 1948, as amended (50 U. S. C.
14 App. 1991-1996), for expenses incident to medical care
15 and treatment of veterans, \$2,000,000.

16 Hospital and domiciliary facilities: For hospital and
17 domiciliary facilities, for planning and for extending any of
18 the facilities under the jurisdiction of the Veterans' Adminis-
19 tration or for any of the purposes set forth in sections 1 and
20 2 of the Act approved March 4, 1931 (38 U. S. C. 438j-k)
21 or in section 101 of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of
22 1944 (38 U. S. C. 693a), to remain available until ex-
23 pended, \$50,935,000, of which \$2,000,000 shall be used
24 for technical services for the major alteration, rehabilitation,
25 and modernization for the continued operation of the hospi-

1 tal at McKinney, Texas, and \$1,500,000 shall be available
2 for technical services for rehabilitation of the general medi-
3 cal and surgical hospital at Nashville, Tennessee.

4 Major alterations, improvements, and repairs: For all
5 necessary expenses of major alterations, improvements, and
6 repairs to regional offices, supply depots, and hospital and
7 domiciliary facilities, \$4,447,000, to remain available until
8 expended: *Provided*, That no part of the foregoing appro-
9 priation shall be used to commence any major alteration,
10 improvement, or repair unless funds are available for the
11 completion of such work; and no funds shall be used for
12 such work at any facility if the Veterans Administration is
13 reasonably certain that the installation will be abandoned in
14 the near future.

15 Service-disabled veterans insurance fund: To increase
16 the capital of the fund established in accordance with sec-
17 tion 620 of the National Service Life Insurance Act of
18 1940, as amended (38 U. S. C. 821), \$1,000,000.

19 Not to exceed 5 per centum of any appropriation for
20 the current fiscal year for "Compensation and pensions",
21 "Readjustment benefits", "Military and naval insurance",
22 "National service life insurance", and "Servicemen's indem-
23 nities", may be transferred, to any other of the mentioned
24 appropriations, but not to exceed 10 per centum of the
25 appropriation so augmented.

1 Appropriations available to the Veterans Administra-
2 tion for the current fiscal year for salaries and expenses shall
3 be available for services as authorized by section 15 of the
4 Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a).

5 Appropriations available to the Veterans Administra-
6 tion for the current fiscal year for "Inpatient care" and
7 "Outpatient care" shall be available for funeral, burial, and
8 other expenses incidental thereto (except burial awards au-
9 thorized by Veterans Regulation Numbered 9 (a), as
10 amended), for beneficiaries of the Veterans Administration
11 receiving care under such appropriations.

12 No part of the appropriations in this Act for the Vet-
13 erans Administration (except the appropriation for "Hos-
14 pital and domiciliary facilities") shall be available for the
15 purchase of any site for or toward the construction of any
16 new hospital or home.

17 No part of the foregoing appropriations shall be avail-
18 able for hospitalization or examination of any persons except
19 beneficiaries entitled under the laws bestowing such ben-
20 efits to veterans, unless reimbursement of cost is made to the
21 appropriation at such rates as may be fixed by the Admin-
22 istrator of Veterans Affairs.

1 INDEPENDENT OFFICES—GENERAL PROVISIONS

2 SEC. 102. Where appropriations in this title are expend-
3 able for travel expenses of employees and no specific limita-
4 tion has been placed thereon, the expenditures for such travel
5 expenses may not exceed the amount set forth therefor in
6 the budget estimates submitted for the appropriations: *Pro-*
7 *vided*, That this section shall not apply to travel performed
8 by uncompensated officials of local boards and appeal boards
9 of the Selective Service System.

10 SEC. 103. Where appropriations in this title are expend-
11 able for the purchase of newspapers and periodicals and no
12 specific limitation has been placed thereon, the expenditures
13 therefor under each such appropriation may not exceed the
14 amount of \$50: *Provided*, That this limitation shall not
15 apply to the purchase of scientific, technical, trade, or traffic
16 periodicals necessary in connection with the performance of
17 the authorized functions of the agencies for which funds are
18 herein provided.

19 SEC. 104. No part of any appropriation contained in
20 this title shall be available to pay the salary of any person
21 filling a position, other than a temporary position, formerly
22 held by an employee who has left to enter the Armed Forces

1 of the United States and has satisfactorily completed his
2 period of active military or naval service and has within
3 ninety days after his release from such service or from hos-
4 pitalization continuing after discharge for a period of not
5 more than one year made application for restoration to his
6 former position and has been certified by the Civil Service
7 Commission as still qualified to perform the duties of
8 his former position and has not been restored thereto.

9 SEC. 105. Appropriations contained in this title, avail-
10 able for expenses of travel shall be available, when specifically
11 authorized by the head of the activity or establishment con-
12 cerned, for expenses of attendance at meetings of organiza-
13 tions concerned with the function or activity for which the
14 appropriation concerned is made.

15 SEC. 106. No part of any appropriations made available
16 by the provisions of this title shall be used for the purchase
17 or sale of real estate or for the purpose of establishing new
18 offices outside the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That this
19 limitation shall not apply to programs which have been
20 approved by the Congress and appropriations made therefor.

21 SEC. 107. No part of any appropriation contained in
22 this title shall be used to pay the compensation of any em-
23 ployee engaged in personnel work in excess of the number
24 that would be provided by a ratio of one such employee
25 to one hundred and thirty-five, or a part thereof, full-time,

1 part-time, and intermittent employees of the agency con-
2 cerned: *Provided*, That for purposes of this section employees
3 shall be considered as engaged in personnel work if they
4 spend half time or more in personnel administration consist-
5 ing of direction and administration of the personnel program;
6 employment, placement, and separation; job evaluation and
7 classification; employee relations and services; training; wage
8 administration; and processing, recording, and reporting.

9 SEC. 108. None of the sections under the head "Inde-
10 pendent Offices, General Provisions" in this title shall apply
11 to the Housing and Home Finance Agency.

12 TITLE II—CORPORATIONS

13 The following corporations and agencies, respectively,
14 are hereby authorized to make such expenditures, within the
15 limits of funds and borrowing authority available to each such
16 corporation or agency and in accord with law, and to make
17 such contracts and commitments without regard to fiscal year
18 limitations as provided by section 104 of the Government
19 Corporation Control Act, as amended, as may be necessary
20 in carrying out the programs set forth in the Budget for the
21 fiscal year 1957 for each such corporation or agency, except
22 as hereinafter provided:

23 FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK BOARD

24 Federal Home Loan Bank Board: Not to exceed a
25 total of \$978,400 shall be available for administrative ex-

1 penses of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, and shall
2 be derived from funds available to the Federal Home Loan
3 Bank Board, including those in the Federal Home Loan
4 Bank Board revolving fund and receipts of the Federal
5 Home Loan Bank Administration, the Federal Home Loan
6 Bank Board, or the Home Loan Bank Board for the cur-
7 rent fiscal year and prior fiscal years, and the Board
8 may utilize and may make payment for services and facili-
9 ties of the Federal home-loan banks, the Federal Re-
10 serve banks, the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Cor-
11 poration, and other agencies of the Government: *Provided*,
12 That all necessary expenses in connection with the con-
13 servatorship of institutions insured by the Federal Savings
14 and Loan Insurance Corporation and all necessary expenses
15 (including services performed on a contract or fee basis,
16 but not including other personal services) in connection with
17 the handling, including the purchase, sale, and exchange, of
18 securities on behalf of Federal home-loan banks, and the
19 sale, issuance, and retirement of, or payment of interest on,
20 debentures or bonds, under the Federal Home Loan Bank
21 Act, as amended, shall be considered as nonadministrative
22 expenses for the purposes hereof: *Provided further*, That
23 not to exceed \$42,400 shall be available for expenses of
24 travel: *Provided further*, That members and alternates of
25 the Federal Savings and Loan Advisory Council shall be

1 entitled to reimbursement from the Board as approved by
2 the Board for transportation expenses incurred in attend-
3 ance at meetings of or concerned with the work of such
4 Council and may be paid not to exceed \$25 per diem
5 in lieu of subsistence: *Provided further*, That notwithstand-
6 ing any other provisions of this Act, except for the limitation
7 in amount hereinbefore specified, the administrative expenses
8 and other obligations of the Board shall be incurred, allowed,
9 and paid in accordance with the provisions of the Federal
10 Home Loan Bank Act of July 22, 1932, as amended (12
11 U. S. C. 1421-1449): *Provided further*, That the non-
12 administrative expenses for the examination of Federal and
13 State chartered institutions shall not exceed \$4,289,000.

14 Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation: Not
15 to exceed \$532,000 shall be available for administrative
16 expenses, which shall be on an accrual basis and shall be
17 exclusive of interest paid, depreciation, properly capitalized
18 expenditures, expenses in connection with liquidation of
19 insured institutions, liquidation or handling of assets of or
20 derived from insured institutions, payment of insurance, and
21 action for or toward the avoidance, termination, or mini-
22 mizing of losses in the case of insured institutions, legal fees
23 and expenses, and payments for administrative expenses
24 of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board determined by said
25 Board to be properly allocable to said Corporation, and said

1 Corporation may utilize and may make payment for
2 services and facilities of the Federal home-loan banks,
3 the Federal Reserve banks, the Federal Home Loan
4 Bank Board, and other agencies of the Government:
5 *Provided*, That not to exceed \$15,400 shall be available
6 for expenses of travel: *Provided further*, That notwith-
7 standing any other provisions of this Act, except for the
8 limitation in amount hereinbefore specified, the administra-
9 tive expenses and other obligations of said Corporation shall
10 be incurred, allowed and paid in accordance with title IV
11 of the Act of June 27, 1934, as amended (12 U. S. C.
12 1724-1730).

13 HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

14 Office of the Administrator, college housing loans:
15 Not to exceed \$1,100,000 shall be available for all ad-
16 ministrative expenses, which shall be on an accrual basis,
17 of carrying out the functions of the Office of the Admin-
18 istrator under the program of housing loans to educational
19 institutions (title IV of the Housing Act of 1950, as
20 amended, 12 U. S. C. 1749-1749d), but this amount shall
21 be exclusive of payment for services and facilities of the
22 Federal Reserve banks or any member thereof, the Federal
23 home-loan banks, and any insured bank within the mean-
24 ing of the Act creating the Federal Deposit Insurance
25 Corporation (Act of August 23, 1935, as amended, 12

1 U. S. C. 264) which has been designated by the Secre-
2 tary of the Treasury as a depository of public money of the
3 United States: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$42,000 shall
4 be available for expenses of travel.

5 Office of the Administrator, public facility loans: Not
6 to exceed \$318,000 of funds in the revolving fund established
7 pursuant to title II of the Housing Amendments of 1955,
8 as amended, shall be available for administrative expenses,
9 but this amount shall be exclusive of payment for services
10 and facilities of the Federal Reserve banks or any member
11 thereof, the Federal home-loan banks, and any insured bank
12 within the meaning of the Act creating the Federal Deposit
13 Insurance Corporation (Act of August 23, 1935, as
14 amended, 12 U. S. C. 264) which has been designated by
15 the Secretary of the Treasury as a depository of public
16 money of the United States: *Provided*, That (1) the author-
17 ization for appropriations contained in section 108 of the
18 Reconstruction Finance Corporation Liquidation Act (67
19 Stat. 232) is hereby canceled, (2) the unobligated balance
20 of the revolving fund authorized by said section is rescinded
21 and shall be covered into the Treasury upon approval of this
22 Act, and (3) the obligation of the Administrator of the
23 Housing and Home Finance Agency to repay the Treasury
24 for advances from said fund, together with interest thereon,
25 is hereby canceled.

1 Office of the Administrator, revolving fund (liquidating
2 programs) : During the current fiscal year not to exceed
3 \$2,000,000 shall be available for administrative ex-
4 penses (including not to exceed \$150,000 for travel),
5 but this amount shall be exclusive of costs of serv-
6 ices performed on a contract or fee basis in con-
7 nection with termination of contracts and legal services on
8 a contract or fee basis and of payment for services and
9 facilities of the Federal Reserve banks or any member
10 thereof, any servicer approved by the Federal National
11 Mortgage Association, the Federal home-loan banks, and
12 any insured bank within the meaning of the Act of August
13 23, 1935, as amended, creating the Federal Deposit Insur-
14 ance Corporation (12 U. S. C. 264) which has been desig-
15 nated by the Secretary of the Treasury as a depository of
16 public money of the United States: *Provided*, That all ex-
17 penses, not otherwise specifically limited in connection with
18 the programs provided for under this head shall not exceed
19 \$7,900,000, but this limitation shall not apply to expenses
20 (other than for personal services) in connection with dis-
21 position of federally owned projects.

22 Federal National Mortgage Association: Not to exceed
23 \$3,700,000 shall be available for administrative expenses,
24 which shall be on an accrual basis, and shall be exclusive
25 of interest paid, expenses (including expenses for fiscal

1 agency services performed on a contract or fee basis) in
2 connection with the issuance and servicing of obligations,
3 depreciation, properly capitalized expenditures, fees for
4 servicing mortgages, expenses (including services per-
5 formed on a force account, contract, or fee basis, but not
6 including other personal services) in connection with the
7 acquisition, protection, operation, maintenance, improve-
8 ment, or disposition of real or personal property belonging
9 to said Association or in which it has an interest, cost of
10 salaries, wages, travel, and other expenses of persons em-
11 ployed outside of the continental United States, expenses of
12 services performed on a contract or fee basis in connection
13 with the performance of legal services, and all administrative
14 expenses reimbursable from other Government agencies; and
15 said Association may utilize and may make payment for serv-
16 ices and facilities of the Federal Reserve banks and other
17 agencies of the Government: *Provided*, That the distribution
18 of administrative expenses to the accounts of the Association
19 shall be made in accordance with generally recognized
20 accounting principles and practices: *Provided further*, That
21 not to exceed \$150,000 shall be available for expenses of
22 travel.

23 Federal Housing Administration: In addition to the
24 amounts available by or pursuant to law (which shall be
25 transferred to this authorization) for the administrative

1 expenses in carrying out duties imposed by or pursuant
2 to law, not to exceed \$6,900,000 of the various funds
3 of the Federal Housing Administration shall be available for
4 expenditure, in accordance with the National Housing Act,
5 as amended (12 U. S. C. 1701) : *Provided*, That, except
6 as herein otherwise provided, all expenses and obligations
7 of said Administration shall be incurred, allowed, and paid
8 in accordance with the provisions of said Act: *Provided*
9 *further*, That not to exceed \$445,000 shall be available
10 for expenses of travel: *Provided further*, That funds avail-
11 able for expenditure shall be available for contract actuarial
12 services (not to exceed \$1,500) ; and purchase of periodicals
13 and newspapers (not to exceed \$750) : *Provided further*,
14 That expenditures for nonadministrative expenses classified
15 by section 2 of Public Law 387, approved October 25,
16 1949, shall not exceed \$36,700,000.

17 Public Housing Administration: Of the amounts avail-
18 able by or pursuant to law for the administrative expenses of
19 the Public Housing Administration in carrying out duties
20 imposed by or pursuant to law, including funds appropriated
21 by title I of this Act, not to exceed \$11,550,000 shall be
22 available for such expenses, including not to exceed
23 \$950,000 for expenses of travel; and expenses of attendance

1 at meetings of organizations concerned with the work of the
2 Administration: *Provided*, That necessary expenses of pro-
3 viding representatives of the Administration at the sites of
4 non-Federal projects in connection with the construction of
5 such non-Federal projects by public housing agencies with
6 the aid of the Administration, shall be compensated by such
7 agencies by the payment of fixed fees which in the aggregate
8 in relation to the development costs of such projects will
9 cover the costs of rendering such services, and expenditures
10 by the Administration for such purpose shall be considered
11 nonadministrative expenses, and funds received from such
12 payments may be used only for the payment of necessary
13 expenses of providing representatives of the Administration
14 at the sites of non-Federal projects: *Provided further*, That
15 all expenses of the Public Housing Administration not spe-
16 cifically limited in this Act, in carrying out its duties imposed
17 by law, shall not exceed \$2,900,000.

18 CORPORATIONS—GENERAL PROVISIONS

19 SEC. 202. No part of the funds of, or available for ex-
20 penditure by, any corporation or agency included in this
21 title shall be used to pay the compensation of any employee
22 engaged in personnel work in excess of the number that
23 would be provided by a ratio of one such employee to one

1 hundred and thirty-five, or a part thereof, full-time, part-
2 time, and intermittent employees of the agency concerned:
3 *Provided*, That for purposes of this section employees shall
4 be considered as engaged in personnel work if they spend
5 half-time or more in personnel administration consisting of
6 direction and administration of the personnel program; em-
7 ployment, placement, and separation; job evaluation and
8 classification; employee relations and services; training;
9 committees of expert examiners and boards of civil-service
10 examiners; wage administration; and processing, recording,
11 and reporting.

12 TITLE III—GENERAL PROVISIONS

13 SEC. 301. No part of any appropriation contained
14 in this Act, or of the funds available for expenditure
15 by any corporation or agency included in this Act, shall
16 be used for publicity or propaganda purposes designed to
17 support or defeat legislation pending before the Congress.

18 SEC. 302. No part of any appropriation hereafter con-
19 tained in this or any other Act shall be used to pay the compen-
20 sation of any officers or employees who establish a requirement
21 of maximum age for entrance into positions in the competitive
22 civil service: *Provided*, That no person who has reached his
23 seventieth birthday shall be appointed in the competitive
24 civil service on other than a temporary basis.

1 SEC. 303. This Act may be cited as the “Independent
2 Offices Appropriation Act, 1957”.

Passed the House of Representatives March 7, 1956.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,

Clerk.



AN ACT

Making appropriations for sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes.

MAJOR 8 (legislative day, MAJOR 6), 1956

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Appropriations

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued
For actions of

May 25, 1956
May 24, 1956
84th-2nd, No. 86

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HIGHLIGHTS: House committee reported bill to increase CCC borrowing authority. Conferees received permission to file report on USDA appropriation bill by Fri. midnight. Rep. Reece defended CCC cheese transactions and administration's action in raising price supports for dairy products. House committee reported bill to authorize use of CCC grain for feeding wild birds. Senate passed bill to extend housing program. Senate passed bill to stabilize fishery industry. Senate committee reported general government matters and independent offices appropriation bills. Rep. Hope introduced bill to increase Public Law 480 authorization.

HOUSE

1. COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION. The Banking and Currency Committee reported with amendment H. R. 11132, to increase the borrowing authority of CCC (H. Rept. 2211). p. 8000
Rep. Reece defended the actions of CCC in the cheese transactions under investigation by the Government Operations Committee and the actions of the Department in raising the support level for dairy products. p. 7988
The Banking and Currency Committee reported with amendment H. R. 7641, to provide for the use of CCC surplus grains to feed certain wild birds in an effort to prevent waterfowl depredations (H. Rept. 2210). p. 8000
2. APPROPRIATIONS. Conferees on H. R. 11177, the USDA appropriation bill for 1957, received permission to file a conference report by Fri. midnight. p. 7975
3. PRICE SUPPORTS. Rep. Dixon inserted a newspaper editorial explaining the features of modernized parity and discussed the favorable outlook for farmers predicted in USDA "Agricultural Outlook Digest." p. 7991
4. POSTAL SERVICE. A Subcommittee of the Post Office and Civil Service Committee ordered reported to the full committee, amended, S. 1871, to provide for reimbursement to the Post Office Department for registration fees on Government

mail transmission. p. D530

5. PERSONNEL. Received from the HEW Department a proposed bill "...to include, within the provisions of law providing punishment for killing or assaulting Federal officers on official duty, officers and employees of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare engaged in enforcing the food and drug or public health laws of the United States"; to the Judiciary Committee. p. 8000
6. MONOPOLY. The Judiciary Committee reported without amendment H. R. 1840, to strengthen the Robinson-Patman Act and amend the antitrust law prohibiting price discrimination (H. Rept. 2202). p. 8000
7. FOREIGN AID. Rep. Richards received permission for the Foreign Affairs Committee to file a report on H. R. 11356, the mutual security bill, by Fri. midnight. p. 7988
8. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Rep. Albert announced the following schedule for next week: Mon., D. C. bills, the Legislative appropriation bill, and the conference report on the USDA appropriation bill; Tues., "undetermined"; Wed., adjourned; Thurs., defense production bill and farm credit bill; and the foreign aid bill is to be considered on June 6. p. 7977
9. ADJOURNED until Mon., May 28. pp. 7977, 7999

SENATE

10. HOUSING LOANS. Passed with amendments S. 3855, to extend the housing program (pp. 8015, 8033, 8043, 8059). Agreed to an amendment by Sen. Lehman to extend the veterans housing loan program for 1 year beyond July 25, 1957. (p. 8042). For provisions of interest to this Department, see Digest 81.
11. FISHERIES. Passed with amendments S. 3275, to establish a sound and comprehensive national policy with respect to the development, conservation, and use of fisheries resources, and to create and prescribe the functions of a U. S. Fisheries Commission. p. 8082
12. APPROPRIATIONS. The Appropriations Committee reported with amendments the following bills: p. 8003
~~H. R. 9536, the general government matters appropriation bill for 1957 (S. Rept. 2042); and~~
H. R. 9739, the independent offices appropriation bill for 1957 (S. Rept. 2041).
Made H. R. 10721, the State-Justice appropriation bill, its unfinished business to be considered today. p. 8090
13. ROADS. Majority Leader Johnson announced that H. R. 10660, the road bill, would probably be reported today, and taken up on Mon. p. 8090
14. FARM PROGRAM. Sen. Carlson inserted an analysis made by this Department of the new farm bill. p. 8011
15. LIBRARY SERVICES. The Labor and Public Welfare Committee ordered reported without amendment H. R. 2840, to promote the further development of public library services in rural areas. p. D527
16. MILK. The Labor and Public Welfare Committee ordered reported without amendment S. 1614, to revise the definition and standards for certain dry milk solids. p. D527

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued
For actions of

May 29, 1956
May 28, 1956
84th-2nd, No. 88

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HIGHLIGHTS: President signed farm bill. House received conference report on USDA appropriation bill. House received USDA proposed bill for Great Plains program. House committee reported (May 25) mutual security bill. Senate received USDA proposed bill to authorize certain points-of-order items now carried in appropriation bill. (continued on page 7)

HOUSE

1. APPROPRIATIONS. Received the conference report on H. R. 11177, the agriculture appropriation bill for 1957, after it had been reported on May 25 (H. Rept. 2214). pp. 8230, 8236
The Appropriations Committee reported without amendment H. R. 11473, the legislative appropriation bill for 1957 (H. Rept. 2212). p. 8236
2. SOIL CONSERVATION. Received from this Department a proposed bill to provide for a Great Plains conservation program; to the Agriculture Committee. p. 8236
3. FOREIGN AID. The Foreign Affairs Committee reported on May 25, without amendment, H. R. 11356, to amend further the Mutual Security Act of 1954 (H. Rept. 2213). p. 8236
4. WATERSHEDS. Both Houses received from the Budget Bureau certain plans for works of improvement prepared pursuant to sec. 5 of the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act; to the Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee and the House Agriculture Committee. pp. 8162, 8235

5. COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION. As reported (see Digest 86), H. R. 11132 increases the borrowing power of CCC from \$12 billion to \$14 billion and amends the penal provisions of the CCC Charter Act to make it a Federal offense to willfully steal or convert property mortgaged or pledged to a lending agency under a CCC program and to reduce from a felony to a misdemeanor certain offenses involving property of a value of \$500 or less.

As reported (see Digest 86), H. R. 7641 authorizes the Interior Department to requisition from CCC such wheat, corn, and other grains as CCC certifies to be available from its price-support inventories for the purpose of feeding migratory waterfowl such as ducks and geese; provides that Interior will reimburse CCC for expenses of packaging and transportation; and authorizes appropriations to reimburse CCC for its investment in the grain.

SENATE

6. APPROPRIATIONS. Received from this Department a proposed bill to authorize certain point-of-order items now carried in USDA appropriation bills relative to the control and eradication of certain animal diseases, to facilitate the carrying out of agricultural conservation and related agricultural programs, to facilitate the agricultural attache program, to facilitate the operations of FHA, FCIC, and FS, and for other purposes; to Agriculture and Forestry Committee. p. 8161
- The appropriations subcommittee ordered reported with amendments to the full committee H. R. 10003, the D. C. appropriation bill for 1957. p. D539
7. ROADS. Began debate on H. R. 10660, the road bill. Agreed to a unanimous-consent agreement to limit debate, beginning today, to 1 hour on any amendment, and to 2 hours on the final passage of the bill. p. 8172
- Several Senators submitted amendments intended to be proposed to the bill. p. 8164
8. PERSONNEL. Received from the Civil Service Commission a proposed bill to provide for the payment of travel and transportation cost for persons selected for appointment to certain positions in the continental U. S. and Alaska; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee. pp. 8162, 8236
9. NOMINATIONS. Received the nomination of Frederick A. Seaton to be Secretary of Interior. p. 8227
10. GENERAL GOVERNMENT MATTERS APPROPRIATION BILL, 1957. In reporting this bill, H. R. 9536 (see Digest 86), the Appropriations Committee increased Council of Economic Advisers to the full budget estimate of \$365,700, restored the full budget estimate of \$400,000 for the President's management improvement fund, and recommended an increase from \$50 to \$75 in the limitation on per diem rates of consultants under this fund.
11. INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1957. In reporting this bill, H. R. 9739 (see Digest 86), the Appropriations Committee restored \$250,000 of the House reduction of \$335,500 in the Civil Service Commission, decreased the payment to the civil service retirement and disability fund by \$159,562,000 below the House figure, restored the full budget estimates for the Federal Civil Defense Administration (including the item of \$6,000,000 for civil defense functions delegated by FCDA to various Federal agencies, including this Department), added \$613,970 to the House item of \$6,000,000 as an addition to the President's disaster relief fund (including a provision that not over \$6,000,000 shall be expended in any one State), increased Public Buildings Service by \$5,390,300 (\$513,500 below the budget estimate), increased Federal Supply Service by \$150,000 (\$1,068,600 below

the budget estimate), increased National Archives and Records Service by \$75,000 (\$83,350 below the budget estimate), added an item of \$100,000 to continue surveys under contracts with private concerns for studies of records management and disposal practices of Federal agencies, deleted the House language authorizing 10 additional supergrades in GSA, and restored the full budget estimate of \$41,300,000 for National Science Foundation.

The committee report refers to the periodic inventory of Federal real property and states that "...the committee believes that the compilation of an additional report to cover leased properties, as contemplated in the budget request, will add immensely to the information made available to the Federal agencies and greatly assist them in evaluating their real property requirements."

Regarding the GSA supergrade provision, the committee report states: "The committee has had a large number of similar requests, affecting other appropriation bills, and feels that they should all be considered at the same time in a later bill, rather than piecemeal on various bills."

Regarding the typewriter limitation, the committee report states:

"The committee was again requested to exempt tape-operated recording and reproducing electric writing machines from the limitation on the purchase of typewriters for the Government. The Bureau of the Budget was requested by the committee of conference on the 1956 bill to review the entire subject, and the committee has received their report. The committee believes the interests of the Government can be best served by deleting the entire limitation, and so recommends."

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

12. TAXATION. Rep. Adair inserted information furnished by the Internal Revenue Service explaining how farmers should apply for the tax refund on gasoline used for farm purposes. p. A4242
13. TEXTILES. Rep. Poff stated that by reason of low tariff rates on uncontrolled importation of foreign textile products the textile industry is fast becoming "the sick man" of the American industrial economy. p. A4242
14. BUDGET. Extension of remarks of Rep. Kelly commending the administration's fiscal program and for the first time in 5 years a balanced budget. p. A4252
15. FOREIGN AID. Extension of remarks of Rep. McVey stating that the amount of foreign aid programs has reached "staggering proportions," and that it seems appropriate that "we reexamine our commitments thus far and attempt to arrive at the correct position in regard to a continuance of these expenditures." p. A4254
16. DAIRY INDUSTRY. Rep. Westland inserted an editorial discussing problems of dairy farmers and stating that "...the dairy industry certainly would be in a much better position over the long pull if it were running its own self-help program and did not have to depend on the changing ideas and tides of government." p. A4256
17. FLOOD CONTROL. Sen. Watkins inserted Lt. Gen. Sturgis' address before the National Rivers and Harbors Congress, "The 20th Year Of Nationwide Flood Control." p. A4263
18. POULTRY INSPECTION. Rep. Thompson, N. J., expressed concern over the lack of poultry inspection in some areas, stated that this Department agrees that

compulsory inspection is needed, that a Hoover Commission task force recommended such inspection, and inserted a newspaper article, "Congress Is In Stew Over Diseased Poultry." p. A4266

19. RECLAMATION. Sen. Watkins stated "that much has been said in recent months about the alleged adverse effects that construction of water-storage dams would have upon wildlife and recreation," and inserted an article, "Don't Damn All Dams," on this subject. p. A4248

Sen. Watkins inserted an address on the subject "Our National Reclamation Program," delivered by U. S. Commissioner of Reclamation W. A. Dexheimer, before the National Rivers and Harbors Congress. p. A4261

20. ELECTRIFICATION. Rep. Coon inserted an Oregon State Federation of Labor letter objecting to some of the "Misrepresentations" contained in Sen. Neuberger's report on the proposed John Day dam. p. A4244

Rep. Miller, Neb., inserted his letter to Rep. Kirwan criticizing certain charges he made in stating "Nebraska has voted against every State that wanted public power," and stating that "close examination of my voting record will refute the charge that I have voted against every State who wanted public power" p. A4244

Sen. Jackson inserted an address by W. P. Kennedy, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, paying tribute to the record of Sen. Magnuson and commending the administration's power policies. p. A4251

21. MONOPOLIES. Rep. Roosevelt inserted a statement by Rep. Patman congratulating members of the House who signed the discharge petition to call up H. R. 11 relating to price discriminations under the Robinson-Patman Act, and predicting the bill will now pass. p. A4246

Extension of remarks of Rep. Roosevelt in support of legislation to amend section 4 of the Sherman Act to prescribe a procedure with respect to consent judgments, and decrees or orders. p. A4247

Rep. Celler inserted his speech before the N.Y. Patent Law Assoc. dealing with the problems and relationships between the patent laws and the antitrust laws. p. A4256

BILLS INTRODUCED

22. PERSONNEL. H. R. 11476, by Rep. Avery, H. R. 11483, by Rep. Kearney, and H. R. 11498, by Rep. Rogers, to provide certain increases in annuity for retired employees under the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee.

23. DURUM WHEAT. S. 3940 by Sen. Young (for himself, Sen. Murray and Sen. Langer) and H. R. 11485, by Rep. Krueger, to assure the accurate labeling and advertising of alimentary paste products with respect to their durum wheat flour or semolina content; to Labor and Public Welfare Committee.

24. MINERALS. S. 3941, by Sen. Anderson (for himself and Sen. Barrett), relating to certain mining claims which were eligible for validation under the act of August 12, 1953, but which were not validated solely because of the failure of the owners to take certain action to protect their claims within the prescribed period; to Interior and Insular Affairs Committee.

25. PEST CONTROL. S. 3943, by Sen. Long, authorizing a comprehensive project for control and progressive eradication of salt-marsh and other injurious mosquitoes in the coastal area of southwest Louisiana; to Labor and Public Welfare Committee. Remarks of author, p. 8164

INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1957

MAY 24, 1956.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. MAGNUSON, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

REPORT

: [To accompany H. R. 9739]

The Committee on Appropriations, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 9739) making appropriations for sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes, report the same to the Senate with various amendments and present herewith information relative to the changes made.

Amount of bill as passed House	\$6, 010, 543, 290
Amount of decrease by Senate	—93, 546, 032
Amount of bill as reported to Senate	5, 916, 997, 258
Amount of appropriations, 1956	6, 182, 049, 900
Amount of regular and supplemental estimates, 1957 ..	5, 783, 704, 000
The bill as reported to the Senate:	
Over the estimates for 1957	133, 293, 258
Under the appropriations for 1956	265, 052, 642

(See explanation in general statement.)

GENERAL STATEMENT

The amount of budget estimates considered by the committee is \$5,783,704,000. The total of appropriations recommended is \$5,916,997,258, which is \$133,293,258 over the budget estimates. The bill provides \$440,438,000 for payment to the civil service retirement and disability fund, for which the budget estimate is in the amount of \$295,000,000, and for which the House recommended \$600,000,000. Accordingly for this one item alone the bill is over the budget estimate in the sum of \$145,438,000.

Allowing for this large increase over the budget estimate, the remainder of the bill is \$12,144,742 under the budget estimate even though the following items are increased over the budget estimates:

Disaster relief.....	\$6,000,000
Federal Trade Commission.....	50,000
Interstate Commerce Commission.....	610,108
Veterans' Administration.....	1,221,000

The bill is under the House bill in the sum of \$93,546,032 chiefly because of the decrease under the House in the amount for the civil service retirement and disability fund.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The committee recommends an increase of \$250,000 as a partial restoration of the House reduction of \$335,500. The total amount provided for salaries and expenses is \$17,532,500.

The committee also recommends the restoration of the limitation for consultant and stenographic contract services to the budget estimate of \$29,000.

The committee recommends deletion of provisions inserted by the House which the Commission advises are inoperative today because of changed conditions or are duplicated by provisions in permanent legislation.

INVESTIGATIONS OF UNITED STATES CITIZENS FOR EMPLOYMENT BY INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

The committee recommends an increase of \$75,000 as a partial restoration of the House reduction of \$124,000. The total amount provided for these investigations is \$525,000.

PAYMENT TO CIVIL SERVICE RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY FUND

The committee recommends the amount of \$440,438,000 as the payment to the civil service retirement and disability fund, which is the estimated normal cost for fiscal year 1957, with no provision for interest on the deficiency in the fund. The amount recommended is a reduction of \$159,562,000 below the House allowance, and is an increase of \$145,438,000 over the 35 percent of normal cost plus interest requested in the budget estimate.

EMPLOYEES' LIFE-INSURANCE FUND

The committee recommends an increase of \$86,700 in the administrative expense limitation for the operation of this fund, to provide the full budget estimate of \$186,700.

FEDERAL CIVIL DEFENSE ADMINISTRATION

OPERATIONS

The committee recommends the restoration of \$6,140,000, to provide the full budget estimate of \$21,700,000 for the operation of the Administration.

The committee also recommends an increase from \$5,000 to \$10,000 in the limitation for the purchase of newspapers, periodicals, and teletype news service.

In order to provide administrative leeway in the determination of the factors involved in securing warehouse space for the stockpile of emergency supplies, the committee recommends the deletion of the limitation on the use of funds for the construction of warehouses or for the lease of warehouse space in any building constructed for the use of the Administration.

EMERGENCY SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT

The committee recommends an increase of \$22,000,000 in the appropriation for emergency supplies and equipment, to provide the full budget estimate of \$64,000,000.

SURVEYS, PLANS, AND RESEARCH

The committee recommends an increase of \$4,500,000 in the funds for surveys, plans, and research, to provide the full budget estimate of \$14,500,000.

CIVIL DEFENSE FUNCTIONS OF FEDERAL AGENCIES

An increase of \$4,460,000 is recommended by the committee for civil defense functions delegated by the Administration to various Federal agencies, to provide the full budget estimate of \$6,000,000.

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT, DISASTER RELIEF

The committee recommends \$6,000,000 as the additional amount provided for disaster relief, administered for the President by the Civil Defense Administrator. This is an increase of \$613,970 over the amount provided in the House bill. No estimate had been submitted since the one approved in the urgent deficiency bill in the amount of \$25,000,000.

The committee further recommends the insertion of the following proviso:

: Provided, That not to exceed \$6,000,000 shall be expended in any one State.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

The committee recommends an increase of \$28,000, to provide funds in 1957, instead of waiting for a later time, for the establishment of a secondary monitoring station near Douglas, Ariz., as a support to the Commission's Santa Ana, Calif., primary monitoring station with bearings from the southern Arizona area. This increase will provide a total of \$7,828,000 in funds for the operation of the Commission, which is \$22,000 below the budget estimate.

FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK BOARD

The committee recommends an increase of \$116,600, to provide the total budget estimate of \$1,095,000 for the administrative expense limitation for operation of the Board.

The committee also recommends an increase of \$9,100, to provide the estimate of \$51,500 in the limitation for expenses of travel.

FEDERAL SAVINGS AND LOAN INSURANCE CORPORATION

The committee recommends an increase of \$64,000, to provide the budget estimate of \$596,000 for the administrative expense limitation for the operation of the Corporation.

FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

The committee recommends an increase of \$50,000, to provide the budget estimate of \$5,250,000 for the expenses of the Commission.

An increase from \$200,000 to \$325,000 is also recommended in the limitation on the amount available for investigations relating to Federal river-development projects.

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

The committee recommends an increase of \$150,000, consisting of \$100,000 to restore the budget estimate of \$5,500,000, and \$50,000 over the estimate to provide for additional inspectors to be assigned to enforcement of the Fur Products Labeling Act.

In restoring the budget estimate, the committee understands that increased effort will be exerted in the field of monitoring radio and television advertising.

The total amount provided for the Commission is \$5,550,000.

The committee also recommends an increase from \$227,000 to \$237,000 in the limitation for expenses of travel.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

PUBLIC BUILDINGS SERVICE

The committee recommends an increase of \$5,390,300, to provide a total of \$128,084,500 for the operating expenses of this Service, which is \$513,500 below the estimate of \$128,598,000.

REAL PROPERTY INVENTORY

An inventory of Federal real property is being revised on a regular basis as of the end of each fiscal year, and the summary tables of such inventory are being issued by the committee as Senate documents at the beginning of each session of the Congress.

The compilations are assembled through the General Services Administration at the request of the committee, beginning with the report on the first independent offices appropriation bill for 1954. The details of the inventory are made available to all agencies of the Government and the committee believes they have served many useful and economical purposes in the administration of the Government.

During the 84th Congress, summary tables of the inventories have been issued as follows:

Senate Document No. 32, issued April 13, 1955, Inventory Report on Federal Real Property in the United States as of December 31, 1953.

Senate Document No. 100, issued February 14, 1956, Inventory Report on Federal Real Property in the United States as of June 30, 1955.

Senate Document No. 109, issued March 27, 1956, Inventory Report on Real Property Owned by the United States in United States Territories and Possessions and in Foreign Countries as of June 30, 1955.

Now that we have available these inventory reports showing, for the first time, the worldwide real property owned by the Federal Government, compiled on the basis of acquisition cost, the committee believes that the compilation of an additional report to cover leased properties, as contemplated in the budget request, will add immensely to the information made available to the Federal agencies and greatly assist them in evaluating their real property requirements.

REPAIR, IMPROVEMENT, AND EQUIPMENT OF FEDERALLY OWNED BUILDINGS OUTSIDE THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The committee recommends an increase of \$72,450, to provide a total amount of \$42,638,000 for the repair and improvement program, which is \$1,500,000 below the budget estimate of \$44,138,000.

FEDERAL SUPPLY SERVICE

The committee recommends the amount of \$2,959,400 for the operating expenses of this Service, which is a partial restoration of \$150,000 of the House reduction, and is \$1,068,600 below the budget estimate. An additional amount of \$1,000,000 is provided in the bill, for a total of \$1,935,600, from the proceeds of sale of surplus personal property.

The committee also recommends, to conform to the increased funds so provided, that the limitation on the amount for expenses of travel be increased from \$81,000 to \$160,000.

EXPENSES, GENERAL SUPPLY FUND

The committee recommends an increase of \$500,000 as a partial restoration of the House reduction, to provide a total of \$14,770,000, which is \$574,000 below the estimate of \$15,344,000.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE

The committee recommends an increase of \$75,000, to provide a total of \$6,893,650, which is \$83,350 below the budget estimate of \$6,977,000.

SURVEY OF GOVERNMENT RECORDS, RECORDS MANAGEMENT AND DISPOSAL PRACTICES

In order to continue with surveys under contracts with private concerns for studies of records management and records disposal practices of Federal agencies, the committee recommends that the following language be inserted in the bill for an appropriation of \$100,000, which is half of the regular estimate submitted:

Survey of Government records, records management, and disposal practices: For necessary expenses in connection with conducting surveys of the records of Federal agencies and of records management and records disposal practices in Federal agencies, pursuant to section 505 (c) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, \$100,000.

Some savings have been indicated by the quarterly reports that have been submitted to the Appropriations Committees, and it is hoped that further reports will show additional savings. The committee requests that the quarterly reports continue.

STRATEGIC AND CRITICAL MATERIALS

The committee recommends an increase of \$351,000, to provide the estimate of \$3,351,000 for the limitation on operating expenses provided by the House.

ADMINISTRATIVE OPERATIONS FUND

The committee recommends an increase of \$524,350, to provide a total of \$9,802, 550, which is \$57,250 over the budget estimate, for the limitation on the allocations from the fund for administrative operations.

The committee also recommends the deletion of the language inserted by the House authorizing 10 positions in GS-16 and 1 position in GS-18. The committee has had a large number of similar requests, affecting other appropriation bills, and feels that they should all be considered at the same time in a later bill, rather than piecemeal on various bills.

TYPEWRITER LIMITATION

The committee was again requested to exempt tape-operated recording and reproducing electric writing machines from the limitation on the purchase of typewriters for the Government. The Bureau of the Budget was requested by the committee of conference on the 1956 bill to review the entire subject, and the committee has received their report. The committee believes the interests of the Government can be best served by deleting the entire limitation, and so recommends.

HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

The committee recommends an increase of \$450,000, to restore the budget estimate of \$6,450,000 for the salaries and expenses of the Administrator.

URBAN PLANNING GRANTS

The committee recommends an increase of \$1 million to restore the budget estimate of \$2 million for these matching grants.

RESERVE OF PLANNED PUBLIC WORKS

The committee recommends \$9,000,000 as the payment to the revolving fund for the reserve of planned public works, which is a partial restoration of the House reduction and is \$3,000,000 under the budget estimate.

PUBLIC HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

The committee recommends an increase of \$1,000,000, to restore the budget estimate of \$10,700,000 for the appropriation for administrative expenses.

The committee also recommends an increase of \$1,250,000 in the corporation limitation, to provide a total of \$12,800,000 for administrative expenses, as estimated.

The committee further recommends the addition of an authorization under the corporation for the purchase of uniforms, or allowances therefor, as previously provided.

ANNUAL CONTRIBUTIONS

The committee recommends the amount of \$96,000,000 for the payment of annual contributions contracts, as estimated, which is a restoration of \$6,000,000 from the House reduction.

PUBLIC FACILITY LOANS

The committee recommends the amount of \$418,000 for the administrative expense limitation on this program, which is a partial restoration of the House reduction of \$157,000 and is \$57,000 below the budget estimate.

REVOLVING FUND (LIQUIDATING PROGRAMS)

The committee recommends an increase of \$310,000, to restore the budget estimate of \$2,310,000 in the administrative expense limitation on this liquidating program.

The committee also recommends an increase of \$500,000, to restore the budget estimate of \$8,400,000 in the nonadministrative expense limitation.

FEDERAL NATIONAL MORTGAGE ASSOCIATION

The committee recommends an increase of \$150,000, to provide a total of \$3,850,000 for the administrative expense limitation, which is \$150,000 below the budget estimate.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

The committee recommends an increase of \$710,108, for the following:

Restoration of House reduction in Bureau of Motor Carriers.....	\$100, 000
Funds for increase allowed by House over budget estimate for earmarking on railroad safety and locomotive inspection.....	39, 000
20 additional car service agents.....	165, 000
Funds to increase travel to 16 days for railroad safety and locomotive inspection.....	106, 108
Additional nonhearing examiners and retention of clerical employees to process cases.....	300, 000
Total increase.....	710, 108

The total amount provided is \$14,610,108, which is \$610,108 over the budget estimate.

The committee also recommends an increase from 45 to 60 in the limitation on the purchase of passenger motor vehicles.

The committee further recommends earmarking of \$1,230,178 for railroad safety activities and \$849,500 for locomotive inspection activities.

The committee recommends a specific limitation of \$1,049,000 for expenses of travel, which is \$159,000 over the budget estimate of \$890,000, to conform to the increases in appropriations recommended over the budget estimate.

NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$63,200,000 and \$1,500,000 in funds available from the unobligated balance, to provide the total budget estimate of \$64,700,000 for the operation of this program. This is an increase of \$1,725,000 in the appropriation and an increase of \$900,000 in the unobligated balance limitation.

CONSTRUCTION AND EQUIPMENT

The committee recommends an increase of \$2,000,000, to restore the budget estimate of \$15,000,000.

NATIONAL CAPITAL HOUSING AUTHORITY

An increase of \$2,000 is recommended by the committee to provide the budget estimate of \$39,000 for the maintenance and operation of properties by this Housing Authority for the District of Columbia.

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

The committee recommends an increase of \$5,385,000, to provide the budget estimate of \$41,300,000 for the operation of the Foundation.

The committee also recommends the deletion of the proviso earmarking \$9,500,000 for a program of supplementary training for high school science and mathematics teachers.

INTERNATIONAL GEOPHYSICAL YEAR

In connection with the United States program for cooperation in the International Geophysical Year with nations around the world, the committee is releasing as a Senate document a special report prepared by the National Academy of Sciences and submitted by the National Science Foundation, giving an explanation of the extent of the program for which we have provided funds in the amount of \$37,000,000.

NATIONAL SECURITY TRAINING COMMISSION

The committee recommends the restoration of the estimate for the operation of this Commission and the insertion of the language as estimated, as follows:

NATIONAL SECURITY TRAINING COMMISSION

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the National Security Training Commission, including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates for individuals not in excess of \$50 per diem; and expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the purposes of this appropriation; \$75,000.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

The committee recommends an increase of \$49,000, to restore the budget estimate of \$5,749,000 for the expenses of the Commission.

The committee also recommends an increase from \$750 to \$1,500, to provide the estimate for the authorization for the purchase of newspapers.

The committee further recommends the insertion in the bill, as estimated, of authorization to purchase one passenger motor vehicle.

SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

An increase of \$608,000 is recommended by the committee, to restore the estimate of \$29,050,000 to maintain the Selective Service System.

The committee also recommends an increase from 19 to 38 in the authorization to purchase motor vehicles for replacement only.

The committee further recommends the deletion of the proviso earmarking \$20,586,050 for activities of local boards.

A paragraph has been inserted in the bill honoring General Hershey by providing for him retirement rights in the grade of lieutenant general.

VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

GENERAL OPERATING EXPENSES

The committee recommends the amount of \$163,936,000 for the operation of the Administration, an increase of \$1,817,740 over the House allowance, and \$500,000 below the budget estimate of \$164,436,000.

The committee also recommends the deletion of the proviso inserted by the House earmarking \$17,640,042 for the loan guaranty program, and that the limitation on the number of persons engaged in public relations work be decreased from 20 to 15.

MEDICAL ADMINISTRATION AND MISCELLANEOUS OPERATING EXPENSES

The committee recommends an increase of \$353,400, to restore the budget estimate of \$16,453,000 for medical administration and miscellaneous operating expenses of the Administration.

The committee finds that the Veterans' Administration, which spends approximately \$607 million for hospital care of its patients in 118,608 beds, is spending only \$5,679,200 for medical research. The committee feels that this is not adequate in proportion to the size of the problem, and believes that further funds should be applied to the clinical evaluation and laboratory research on new treatments for arteriosclerosis of the heart and brain, including long-term use of anticoagulants, special diets, use of nonfeminizing estrogen as a means for the prevention or reversal of arteriosclerosis in the vessels of both the heart and brain.

The committee favors expenditures on the evaluation of new drugs against cancer, including cooperation with the Cancer Chemotherapy Committee of the National Cancer Institute, especially on the evaluation of drugs in connection with cancer of the breast, prostate, and

leukemia, and any other types of cancer where hormonal evaluations seem appropriate.

The committee also favors expenditures on the intensive evaluation of new drugs, other than thorazine and reserpine, in the treatment of schizophrenia and other types of mental disease among hospitalized veterans in VA neuropsychiatric hospitals and in the VA mental health clinics. The evaluation of drugs to prevent the need for hospitalization is of the utmost importance to cut the staggeringly high hospital care costs, not to mention the suffering of the veterans and their families.

The committee feels that some progress in these fields can be accomplished within the funds provided, and the committee urges that additional staff be made available to conduct these intensive evaluation and research programs in these three vital areas of cancer, arteriosclerosis, and mental illness. Arteriosclerosis and cancer are the leading causes of death in the country today, and mental illness fills over half of all our hospital beds.

The committee requests that a plan be submitted by the Veterans' Administration to the Appropriations Committees for next year outlining an accelerated program against these major causes of death and disability among our veterans in order that hospital costs might be cut and that the veterans might be returned to normal living, able to work and be self-supporting. Such a plan should include provision for adequate staffing and continuing of these programs.

The committee notes with satisfaction that the evaluation of the tuberculosis drugs, streptomycin and isoniazid, by the Veterans' Administration has helped to hasten the clinical application of these drugs throughout the world and cut the death rate in the United States from tuberculosis by 75 percent. The committee requests a report on what the Veterans' Administration has done in relation to the evaluation of new drugs against high blood pressure, and the present status of the evaluation of reserpine and thorazine in VA neuropsychiatric hospitals.

HOSPITAL AND DOMICILIARY FACILITIES

The committee recommends the amount of \$48,135,000 for this construction program, being the estimate plus \$435,000 added by the House for chapel facilities at hospitals, and plus \$700,000 recommended by the committee for constructing in 1957 a therapeutic exercise clinical building at the hospital at Battle Creek, Mich.

A reduction of \$3,500,000 is recommended from the House allowance, as well as the deletion of the provision earmarking \$2,000,000 for the hospital at McKinney, Tex., and \$1,500,000 for the hospital at Nashville, Tenn.

MAJOR ALTERATIONS, IMPROVEMENTS, AND REPAIRS

The committee recommends an increase of \$86,000 over the budget estimate of \$4,447,000 for the rehabilitation and modernization program, to be used to provide housing at the John Moses Memorial Hospital at Minot, N. Dak., for the use of staff physicians. The committee believes this will aid in recruiting adequate medical staff at this hospital.

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

[Limitations on amounts of corporate funds to be expended]

Corporation or agency	Authoriza- tions, 1956	Budget estimates, 1957	Recom- mended in House bill for 1957	Amount rec- ommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill compared with—		
					Authoriza- tions, 1956	Estimates, 1957	House bill
Federal Home Loan Bank Board.....	1 \$978, 400	\$1, 095, 000	\$978, 400	\$1, 095, 000	+ \$116, 600	-----	+ \$116, 600
Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation.....	985, 000	596, 000	532, 000	596, 000	- 389, 000	-----	+ 64, 000
Housing and Home Finance Agency:							
College housing loans.....	1 706, 300	1, 100, 000	1, 100, 000	1, 100, 000	+ 393, 700	-----	-----
Public facility loans.....	159, 500	475, 000	318, 000	418, 000	+ 258, 500	-----	+ 100, 000
Public facility loans (RFC Liquidation Act).....	40, 000	-----	-----	-----	- 40, 000	-----	-----
Revolving fund (liquidating programs).....	1 2, 788, 000	2, 310, 000	2, 000, 000	2, 310, 000	- 478, 000	-----	+ 310, 000
Federal National Mortgage Association.....	3, 950, 000	4, 000, 000	3, 700, 000	3, 850, 000	- 100, 000	-----	+ 150, 000
Federal Housing Administration.....	1 6, 692, 500	7, 150, 000	6, 900, 000	6, 900, 000	+ 207, 500	-----	-----
Public Housing Administration.....	(1 2 11, 966, 500)	(1 2 12, 800, 000)	(2 11, 550, 000)	(2 12, 800, 000)	(2 + 833, 500)	(2)	(2 + 1, 250, 000)
Total, administrative expenses.....	16, 299, 700	16, 726, 000	15, 528, 400	16, 269, 000	- 30, 700	- 457, 000	+ 740, 600

1 Includes pay increases in Second Supplemental, 1956.

2 Amount includes funds appropriated in title I and available from "Revolving fund (liquidating programs)." Duplication eliminated in totals.

PERMANENT AND INDEFINITE ANNUAL APPROPRIATIONS

Object	Appropriations, 1956	Budget estimates, 1957	Increase (+) or decrease (-)
Federal Power Commission: Payments to States under Federal Power Act.....	\$36,682	\$39,427	+\$2,745
General Services Administration: Expenses, disposal of surplus real and related personal property.....	710,000	2,000,000	+1,290,000
Total, permanent and indefinite appropriations.....	746,682	2,039,427	+1,292,745

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1956, ESTIMATES FOR 1957, AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1957

Item	Appropriations, 1956	Budget estimates, 1957	Recom-mended in House bill for 1957	Amount recom-mended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (-) Senate bill compared with		
					Appropriations, 1956	Estimates, 1957	House bill
TITLE I—INDEPENDENT OFFICES							
CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION							
Salaries and expenses.....	10 \$17,282,500	\$17,618,000	\$17,282,500	\$17,532,500	+\$250,000	—\$85,500	+\$250,000
Investigations of United States citizens for employment by international organizations.....	110 107,100	574,000	450,000	525,000	+417,900	—49,000	+75,000
Annuities, Panama Canal construction employees and Lighthouse Service widows.....	10 2,240,000	2,024,000	2,024,000	2,024,000	—216,000	-----	-----
Payment to the civil-service retirement and disability fund.....	233,000,000	295,000,000	600,000,000	440,438,000	+207,438,000	+145,438,000	—159,562,000
Administrative expenses, Federal Employees Life Insurance Fund.....	10 (117,500)	(186,700)	(100,000)	(186,700)	+(69,200)	(-----)	+(86,700)
Total, Civil Service Commission.....	252,629,600	315,216,000	619,756,500	460,519,500	+207,889,900	+145,303,500	—159,237,000
FEDERAL CIVIL DEFENSE ADMINISTRATION							
Operations.....	12,125,000	21,700,000	15,560,000	21,700,000	+9,575,000	-----	+6,140,000
Federal contributions.....	12,400,000	17,000,000	17,000,000	17,000,000	+4,600,000	-----	-----
Emergency supplies and equipment.....	32,650,000	64,000,000	42,000,000	64,000,000	+31,350,000	-----	+22,000,000
Surveys, plans, and research.....	10,000,000	14,500,000	10,000,000	14,500,000	+4,500,000	-----	+4,500,000
Salaries and expenses, civil defense functions of Federal agencies.....	1,500,000	6,000,000	1,540,000	6,000,000	+4,500,000	-----	+4,460,000
Total, Federal Civil Defense Administration.....	68,675,000	123,200,000	86,100,000	123,200,000	+54,525,000	-----	+37,100,000
FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT							
Disaster relief.....	28,500,000	-----	5,386,030	6,000,000	—22,500,000	+6,000,000	+613,970

See footnotes at end of table, p. 17.

Comparative statement of appropriations for 1956, estimates for 1957, and amounts recommended in the bill for 1957—Con.

Item	Appropriations, 1956	Budget estimates, 1957	Recom- mended in House bill for 1957	Amount recom- mended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (—) Senate bill compared with		
					Appropriations, 1956	Estimates, 1957	House bill
TITLE I—INDEPENDENT OFFICES—Continued							
FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION							
Salaries and expenses.....	10 7, 323, 000	7, 850, 000	7, 800, 000	\$7, 828, 000	+ \$505, 000	— \$22, 000	+ \$28, 000
Salaries and expenses.....	10 4, 900, 000	5, 250, 000	5, 200, 000	5, 250, 000	+ 350, 000	-----	+ 50, 000
Salaries and expenses.....	10 4, 548, 500	5, 500, 000	5, 400, 000	5, 550, 000	+ 1, 001, 500	+ 50, 000	+ 150, 000
Salaries and expenses.....	10 33, 481, 000	34, 581, 000	34, 000, 000	34, 000, 000	+ 519, 000	— 551, 000	-----
GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION							
Operating expenses, Public Buildings Service.....	10 102, 280, 500	128, 598, 000	122, 694, 200	128, 084, 500	+ 25, 804, 000	— 513, 500	+ 5, 390, 300
Repair, improvement, and equipment of federally owned buildings outside the District of Columbia.....	26 150, 000	44, 138, 000	42, 565, 550	42, 638, 000	+ 16, 488, 000	— 1, 500, 000	+ 72, 450
Sites and planning, purchase contract and public buildings projects.....	15, 000, 000	5, 000, 000	5, 000, 000	5, 000, 000	— 10, 000, 000	-----	-----
Payments, public buildings purchase contracts.....	-----	237, 000	237, 000	237, 000	+ 237, 000	-----	-----
Hospital facilities in the District of Columbia (liquidation of contract author-ization).....	\$9, 700, 000	\$5, 300, 000	\$5, 300, 000	\$5, 300, 000	— 4, 400, 000	-----	-----
Operating expenses, Federal Supply Service.....	10 3, 395, 000	4, 028, 000	2 2, 809, 400	2 2, 959, 400	— 435, 600	— 1, 068, 600	+ 150, 000
Expenses, general supply fund.....	10 13, 625, 000	15, 344, 000	14, 270, 000	14, 770, 000	+ 1, 145, 000	— 574, 000	+ 500, 000
General supply fund.....	-----	10, 000, 000	10, 000, 000	10, 000, 000	+ 10, 000, 000	-----	-----
Operating expenses, National Archives and Records Service.....	10 5, 997, 500	6, 977, 000	6, 818, 650	6, 893, 650	+ 896, 150	— 83, 350	+ 75, 000
Survey of Government records, records management, and disposal practices.....	-----	200, 000	-----	100, 000	+ 100, 000	— 100, 000	+ 100, 000
Operating expenses, transportation and public utilities service.....	-----	1, 407, 000	1, 251, 100	1, 251, 100	+ 1, 251, 100	— 155, 900	-----

Refunds under Renegotiation Act.....	4,000,000					-4,000,000		
Strategic and critical materials.....	521,500,000					-521,500,000		
Abaca fiber program (administrative expenses).....	10 (119,500)		(117,500)	(100,000)	(100,000)	- (19,500)	- (17,500)	+ (19,500)
Salaries and expenses, Office of Administrator.....		395,000		395,000	395,000	+395,000		
Administrative operations fund.....		(9,745,300)		(9,278,200)	(9,802,550)	+ (9,802,550)	+ (57,250)	+ (524,350)
Hospital facilities in the District of Columbia.....	1,610,000					-1,610,000		
Emergency operating expenses.....	10 11,865,000					-11,865,000		
United States post office and courthouse, Nome, Alaska.....	1,100,000					-1,100,000		
Strategic and critical materials (liquidation of contract authorization).....	27,400,000					-27,400,000		
Administrative operations.....	10 4,410,000					-4,410,000		
Total, General Services Administration.....	748,033,000	221,624,000		211,340,900	217,628,650	-530,404,350	-3,995,350	+6,287,750
HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY								
Office of the Administrator:								
Salaries and expenses.....	10 5,398,500	6,450,000		6,000,000	6,450,000	+1,051,500		+450,000
Urban planning grants.....	2,000,000	2,000,000		1,000,000	2,000,000			+1,000,000
Statistics on housing demand.....		175,000					-175,000	
Reserve of planned public works (payment to revolving fund).....	3,000,000	12,000,000		6,000,000	9,000,000	+6,000,000	-3,000,000	+3,000,000
Capital grants for slum clearance and urban renewal.....	50,000,000	50,000,000		40,000,000	40,000,000	-10,000,000	-10,000,000	
Total, Office of the Administrator.....	60,398,500	70,625,000		53,000,000	57,450,000	-2,948,500	-13,175,000	+4,450,000
Public Housing Administration:								
Administrative expenses.....	10 9,636,500	10,700,000		9,700,000	10,700,000	+1,063,500		+1,000,000
Annual contributions.....	81,750,000	96,000,000		90,000,000	96,000,000	+14,250,000		+6,000,000
Total, Public Housing Administration.....	91,386,500	106,700,000		99,700,000	106,700,000	+15,313,500		+7,000,000
Total, Housing and Home Finance Agency.....	151,785,000	177,325,000		152,700,000	164,150,000	+12,365,000	-13,175,000	+11,450,000

See footnotes at end of table, p. 17.

Comparative statement of appropriations for 1956, estimates for 1957, and amounts recommended in the bill for 1957—Con.

Item	Appropriations, 1956	Budget estimates, 1957	Recom- mended in House bill for 1957	Amount recom- mended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (-) Senate bill compared with		
					Appropriations, 1956	Estimates, 1957	House bill
TITLE I—INDEPENDENT OFFICES—Continued							
INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION							
Salaries and expenses.....		\$14,000,000	\$13,900,000	\$14,610,108	+\$14,610,108	+\$610,108	+\$710,108
General expenses.....	¹⁰ \$11,107,000	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	-11,107,000	-----	-----
Railroad safety.....	¹⁰ 1,035,000	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	-1,035,000	-----	-----
Locomotive inspection.....	¹⁰ 754,000	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	-754,000	-----	-----
Total, Interstate Commerce Commission.....	12,896,000	14,000,000	13,900,000	14,610,108	+1,714,108	+610,108	+710,108
NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS							
Salaries and expenses.....	60,135,000	64,700,000	61,475,000	63,200,000	+3,065,000	-1,500,000	+1,725,000
Construction and equipment.....	12,565,000	15,000,000	13,000,000	15,000,000	+2,435,000	-----	+2,000,000
Total, National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics.....	72,700,000	79,700,000	74,475,000	78,200,000	+5,500,000	-1,500,000	+3,725,000
NATIONAL CAPITAL HOUSING AUTHORITY							
Maintenance and operation of properties.....	¹⁰ 38,400	39,000	37,000	39,000	+600	-----	+2,000
NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION							
Salaries and expenses.....	16,000,000	41,300,000	35,915,000	41,300,000	+25,300,000	-----	+5,385,000
International Geophysical Year.....	37,000,000	-----	-----	-----	-37,000,000	-----	-----
Total, National Science Foundation.....	53,000,000	41,300,000	35,915,000	41,300,000	-11,700,000	-----	+5,385,000
NATIONAL SECURITY TRAINING COMMISSION							
Salaries and expenses.....	0,000	75,000	-----	75,000	+35,000	-----	+75,000
RENEGOTIATION BOARD							
Salaries and expenses.....	4,150,000	3,750,000	3,675,000	3,675,000	-475,000	-75,000	-----
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION							
Salaries and expenses.....	¹⁰ 5,278,000	5,749,000	5,700,000	5,749,000	+471,000	-----	+49,000

SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM		7 27, 216, 000	29, 050, 000	28, 442, 000	29, 050, 000	+1, 834, 000	—	+608, 000
VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION								
Salaries and expenses.....								
General operating expenses.....	¹⁰ 167, 502, 000	164, 436, 000	162, 118, 250	163, 936, 000	—3, 566, 000	—500, 000		+1, 817, 740
Medical administration and miscellaneous operating expenses.....	¹⁰ 16, 049, 600	16, 453, 000	16, 099, 600	16, 453, 000	+403, 400	—		+353, 400
Inpatient care.....	⁸ ¹⁰ 649, 790, 600	⁹ 632, 900, 000	⁹ 662, 900, 000	⁹ 662, 900, 000	+13, 109, 400	—		
Outpatient care.....	85, 971, 200	82, 638, 000	82, 638, 000	82, 638, 000	—3, 333, 200	—		
Maintenance and operation of supply depots.....	¹⁰ 1, 628, 000	1, 671, 000	1, 628, 000	1, 628, 000	—43, 000	—		
Compensation and pensions.....	² 810, 000, 000	2, 907, 000, 000	2, 907, 000, 000	2, 907, 000, 000	+97, 000, 000	—		
Readjustment benefits.....	812, 097, 000	775, 000, 000	775, 000, 000	775, 000, 000	—37, 097, 000	—		
Military and naval insurance.....	4, 868, 000	5, 000, 000	5, 000, 000	5, 000, 000	+132, 000	—		
National service life insurance.....	81, 300, 000	23, 200, 000	23, 200, 000	23, 200, 000	—58, 100, 000	—		
Servicemen's indemnities.....	40, 500, 000	26, 750, 000	26, 750, 000	26, 750, 000	—13, 750, 000	—		
Grants to the Republic of the Philippines.....	2, 500, 000	2, 000, 000	2, 000, 000	2, 000, 000	—500, 000	—		
Hospital and domiciliary facilities.....	30, 000, 000	47, 000, 000	50, 935, 000	48, 135, 000	+18, 135, 000	+1, 135, 000		—2, 800, 000
Major alterations, improvements, and repairs.....	3, 900, 000	4, 447, 000	4, 447, 000	4, 533, 000	+633, 000	+86, 000		+86, 000
Service-disabled veterans insurance fund.....	750, 000	1, 000, 000	1, 000, 000	1, 000, 000	+250, 000	—		
Total, Veterans' Administration.....	4, 706, 856, 400	4, 719, 495, 000	4, 720, 715, 860	4, 720, 173, 000	+13, 316, 600	+678, 000		—542, 860
Total, title I.....	6, 182, 049, 900	5, 783, 704, 000	6, 010, 543, 290	5, 916, 997, 258	—265, 052, 642	+133, 293, 258		—93, 546, 032

Rescission of prior year appropriations recommended in the bill:

General Services Administration: Strategic and critical materials

Housing and Home Finance Agency: Public facility loans

Total rescissions

¹ Unobligated balances continued available.² And \$1,935,600 from funds derived from proceeds of surplus personal property disposal.³ Language only.⁴ Language and rescission of \$199,349,000 of prior year appropriations.⁵ Consolidated in above estimate.⁶ And not to exceed \$600,000 of prior year funds continued available.⁷ And \$1,226,000 of prior year funds continued available.⁸ And in addition, \$7,229,600 from reimbursements.⁹ And in addition, \$7,216,900 from reimbursements.¹⁰ Includes pay increases in Second Supplemental, 1956.¹¹ And not to exceed \$1,500,000 of prior year funds continued available.

—\$199, 349, 000

—1, 960, 945

—201, 309, 945

Calendar No. 2064

84TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 9739

[Report No. 2041]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 8 (legislative day, MARCH 6), 1956

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

MAY 24, 1956

Reported by Mr. MAGNUSON, with amendments

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italics]

AN ACT

Making appropriations for sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for sundry inde-
5 pendent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corpora-
6 tions, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June
7 30, 1957, namely:

TITLE I—INDEPENDENT OFFICES

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, including not to exceed ~~\$10,000~~ \$29,000 for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; not to exceed \$10,000 for medical examinations performed for veterans by private physicians on a fee basis; not to exceed \$100 for the purchase of newspapers and periodicals (excluding scientific, technical, trade or traffic periodicals, for official use) ; payment in advance for library membership in societies whose publications are available to members only or to members at a price lower than to the general public; not to exceed \$70,000 for performing the duties imposed upon the Commission by the Act of July 19, 1940 (54 Stat. 767) ; reimbursement of the General Services Administration for security guard services for protection of confidential files; not to exceed \$508,000 for expenses of travel; and not to exceed \$5,000 for actuarial services by contract, without regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes, as amended; ~~\$17,282,500~~ \$17,532,500.

No part of the appropriations herein made to the Civil Service Commission shall be available for the salaries and expenses of the Legal Examining Unit in the Examining and Personnel Utilization Division of the Commission, established pursuant to Executive Order 9358 of July 1, 1943,—or

1 for the compensation or expenses of any member of a board
2 of examiners ~~(1)~~ who has not made affidavit that he has not
3 appeared in any agency proceeding within the preceding
4 two years, and will not thereafter while a board member
5 appear in any agency proceeding, as a party, or in behalf
6 of a party to the proceeding, before an agency in which an
7 applicant is employed who has been rated or will be rated by
8 such member; or ~~(2)~~ who, after making such affidavit, has
9 rated an applicant who at the time of the rating is employed
10 by an agency before which the board member has appeared
11 as a party, or in behalf of a party, within the preceding two
12 years: *Provided*, That the definitions of "agency", "agency
13 proceeding", and "party" in section 2 of the Administrative
14 Procedure Act shall apply to these terms as used herein.

15 No part of appropriations herein shall be used to pay
16 the compensation of officers and employees of the Civil
17 Service Commission who allocate or reallocate supervisory
18 positions in the classified civil service solely on the size of
19 the group, section, bureau, or other organization unit, or on
20 the number of subordinates supervised. References to size
21 of the group, section, bureau, or other organization unit or
22 the number of subordinates supervised may be given effect
23 only to the extent warranted by the workload of such organi-
24 zation unit and then only in combination with other factors
25 such as the kind, difficulty, and complexity of work super-

1 vised, the degree and scope of responsibility delegated to the
2 supervisor, and the kind, degree, and value of the supervision
3 actually exercised.

4 Investigations of United States citizens for employment
5 by international organizations: For expenses necessary to
6 carry out the provisions of Executive Order No. 10422 of
7 January 9, 1953, as amended, prescribing procedures for
8 making available to the Secretary General of the United
9 Nations, and the executive heads of other international or-
10 ganizations, certain information concerning United States
11 citizens employed, or being considered for employment by
12 such organizations, ~~\$450,000~~ \$525,000: *Provided*, That this
13 appropriation shall be available for advances or reimburse-
14 ments to the applicable appropriations or funds of the Civil
15 Service Commission and the Federal Bureau of Investigation
16 for expenses incurred by such agencies under said Executive
17 order: *Provided further*, That members of the International
18 Organizations Employees Loyalty Board may be paid actual
19 transportation expenses, and per diem in lieu of subsistence
20 authorized by the Travel Expense Act of 1949, as amended,
21 while traveling on official business away from their homes
22 or regular places of business, including periods while en
23 route to and from and at the place where their services are
24 to be performed: *Provided further*, That nothing in sections

14 281 or 283 of title 18, United States Code, or in section
15 190 of the Revised Statutes (5 U. S. C. 99) shall be
16 deemed to apply to any person because of appointment
17 for part-time or intermittent service as a member of the
18 International Organizations Employees Loyalty Board in the
19 Civil Service Commission as established by Executive Order
20 10422, dated January 9, 1953, as amended.

21 Annuities, Panama Canal construction employees and
22 Lighthouse Service widows: For payment of annuities au-
23 thorized by the Act of May 29, 1944, as amended (48
24 U. S. C. 1373a), and the Act of August 19, 1950 (64 Stat.
25 465), \$2,024,000.

14 Payment to civil-service retirement and disability fund:
15 For financing the liability of the United States, created by
16 the Act approved May 22, 1920, and Acts amendatory
17 thereof (5 U. S. C., ch. 14), ~~\$600,000,000~~ \$440,438,000,
18 which amount shall be placed to the credit of the "civil-
19 service retirement and disability fund."

20 Not to exceed ~~\$100,000~~ \$186,700 of the funds in the
21 "Employees' Life Insurance Fund" shall be available for
22 reimbursement to the Civil Service Commission for admin-
23 istrative expenses incurred by the Commission during the
24 current fiscal year in the administration of the Federal Em-
25 ployees' Group Life Insurance Act.

1 FEDERAL CIVIL DEFENSE ADMINISTRATION

2 Operations: For necessary expenses, not otherwise pro-
3 vided for, in carrying out the provisions of the Federal Civil
4 Defense Act of 1950, as amended (50 U. S. C., App. 2251-
5 2297), including services as authorized by section 15 of the
6 Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; reimbursement
7 of the Civil Service Commission for full field investigations
8 of employees occupying positions of critical importance from
9 the standpoint of national security; expenses of attendance
10 at meetings concerned with civil defense functions; reim-
11 bursement of the General Services Administration for security
12 guard services; not to exceed ~~\$5,000~~ \$10,000 for the purchase
13 of newspapers, periodicals, and teletype news services; and not
14 to exceed \$6,000 for emergency and extraordinary expenses
15 to be expended under the direction of the Administrator for
16 such purposes as he deems proper, and his determination
17 thereon shall be final and conclusive; ~~\$15,560,000~~ \$21,-
18 700,000.

19 Federal contributions: For financial contributions to the
20 States, not otherwise provided for, pursuant to subsection
21 (i) of section 201 of the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950,
22 as amended, to be equally matched with State funds,
23 \$17,000,000, to remain available until June 30, 1958.

24 Emergency supplies and equipment: For procurement
25 of reserve stocks of emergency civil defense materials as

1 authorized by subsection (h) of section 201 of the Federal
2 Civil Defense Act of 1950, as amended, and for procure-
3 ment of radiological instruments and detection devices by
4 the Federal Civil Defense Administrator and for distribu-
5 tion of such instruments and devices to the several States,
6 the District of Columbia, and the Territories and possessions
7 of the United States, by loan or grant, for training and edu-
8 cational purposes, under such terms and conditions as the
9 Administrator shall prescribe, ~~\$42,000,000~~ \$64,000,000.

10 Surveys, plans, and research: For expenses, not other-
11 wise provided for, necessary for studies and research to
12 develop measures and plans for evacuation, shelter, and the
13 protection of life and property, as authorized by section 201
14 (d) of the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, as amended,
15 including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of
16 August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), ~~\$10,000,000~~ \$14,500,000.
17 to remain available until expended.

18 Salaries and expenses, Civil defense functions of Federal
19 agencies: For necessary expenses to enable departments and
20 agencies to discharge civil defense responsibilities delegated
21 under the authority of section 201 (b) of the Federal Civil
22 Defense Act of 1950, as amended, including expenses of
23 attendance at meetings concerned with the purposes of this
24 appropriation, and the purchase of materials and supplies
25 necessary thereto, ~~\$1,540,000~~ \$6,000,000.

1 No part of any appropriation in this Act shall be avail-
2 able for the construction of warehouses or for the lease of
3 warehouse space in any building which is to be constructed
4 specifically for the use of the Federal Civil Defense Admin-
5 istration.

6 FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

7 DISASTER RELIEF

8 For expenses necessary to carry out the purposes of the
9 Act of September 30, 1950 (Public Law 875), as amended,
10 authorizing assistance to States and local governments in
11 major disasters, ~~\$5,386,030~~ \$6,000,000, to remain available
12 until expended: *Provided, That not to exceed \$6,000,000*
13 *shall be expended in any one State.*

14 FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

15 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses in per-
16 forming the duties of the Commission as authorized by law,
17 including newspapers (not to exceed \$175), land and struc-
18 tures (not to exceed \$4,200), special counsel fees, improve-
19 ment and care of grounds and repairs to buildings (not to
20 exceed \$15,000), services as authorized by section 15 of
21 the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), purchase of
22 not to exceed five passenger motor vehicles, for replacement
23 only, in the event adequate vehicles cannot be obtained by
24 transfer from other departments or agencies, and not to exceed
25 \$118,000 for expenses of travel, ~~\$7,800,000~~ \$7,828,000, of

1 which \$141,000 shall be available for such expenses as are
 2 necessary to make a study of radio and television network
 3 broadcasting.

4 FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

5 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
 6 work of the Commission, as authorized by law, including
 7 not to exceed \$300,000 for expenses of travel;
 8 purchase (one for replacement only) and hire of passenger
 9 motor vehicles; and not to exceed \$500 for newspapers;
 10 ~~\$5,200,000~~ \$5,250,000, of which not to exceed \$10,000
 11 shall be available for special counsel and services as author-
 12 ized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C.
 13 55a), but at rates not exceeding \$50 per diem for indi-
 14 viduals: *Provided*, That not to exceed ~~\$200,000~~ \$325,000
 15 shall be available for investigations relating to Federal river
 16 development projects.

17 FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

18 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the
 19 Federal Trade Commission, including uniforms or allow-
 20 ances therefor, as authorized by law, not to exceed \$700
 21 for newspapers, services as authorized by section 15 of the
 22 Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), and not to exceed
 23 ~~\$227,000~~ \$237,000 for expenses of travel, ~~\$5,400,000~~
 24 \$5,550,000: *Provided*, That no part of the foregoing appro-

1 priation shall be expended upon any investigation hereafter
2 provided by concurrent resolution of the Congress until funds
3 are appropriated subsequently to the enactment of such
4 resolution to finance the cost of such investigation: *Provided*
5 *further*, That no part of the foregoing appropriation shall
6 be available for a statistical analysis of the consumer's dollar.

7 GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

8 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the
9 General Accounting Office, including newspapers and peri-
10 odicals (not exceeding \$500) ; uniforms or allowances there-
11 for, as authorized by law; purchase of one passenger motor
12 vehicle, for replacement only; and services as authorized by
13 section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ;
14 \$34,000,000.

15 GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

16 Operating expenses, Public Buildings Service: For nec-
17 essary expenses of real property management and related
18 activities as provided by law; repair and improvement of
19 public buildings and grounds, including those occupied pur-
20 suant to the Public Buildings Purchase Contract Act of 1954
21 (68 Stat. 518), in the District of Columbia and area adja-
22 cent thereto, under the control of the General Services
23 Administration; repair and improvement of buildings oper-
24 ated by the Treasury and Post Office Departments in the
25 District of Columbia; furnishings and equipment; rental of

1 buildings in the District of Columbia; restoration of leased
2 premises; moving Government agencies (including space
3 adjustments) in connection with the assignment, allocation,
4 and transfer of building space; demolition of buildings; acqui-
5 sition by purchase or otherwise and disposal by sale or other-
6 wise of real estate and interests therein; and not to exceed
7 \$205,300 for expenses of travel; ~~\$122,694,200~~ \$128,084,-
8 500: *Provided*, That of the foregoing amount \$8,100,000
9 shall be available for repair and improvement and \$4,500,-
10 000 for air conditioning of buildings in the District of Colum-
11 bia and area adjacent thereto: *Provided further*, That this
12 appropriation shall be available, without regard to section 322
13 of the Act of June 30, 1932, as amended (40 U. S. C.
14 278a), for the rental, repair, alteration, and improvement of
15 buildings or parts thereof, heretofore leased under the appro-
16 priation for "Emergency operating expenses".

17 Repair, improvement, and equipment of federally owned
18 buildings outside the District of Columbia: For expenses
19 necessary for the repair, alteration, preservation, renovation,
20 improvement, extension, equipment, and demolition of fed-
21 erally owned buildings and buildings occupied pursuant to
22 the Public Buildings Purchase Contract Act of 1954 (68
23 Stat. 518) outside the District of Columbia, not otherwise
24 provided for, including grounds, approaches and appur-
25 tenances, wharves and piers, together with the necessary

1 dredging adjacent thereto; acquisition of land as authorized
2 by title III of the Act of June 16, 1949 (40 U. S. C. 297) ;
3 not to exceed \$250,000 for expenses of travel; and care
4 and safeguarding of sites acquired for Federal buildings;
5 ~~\$42,565,550~~ \$42,638,000, to remain available until
6 expended.

7 Sites and planning, purchase contract, and public
8 buildings projects: For an additional amount for expenses
9 necessary in carrying out the provisions of the Public Build-
10 ings Purchase Contract Act of 1954 (68 Stat. 518), includ-
11 ing preparation of drawings and specifications, by contract
12 or otherwise; acquisition of sites, where not otherwise pro-
13 vided for, including soil investigations and tests; and admin-
14 istrative expenses; \$5,000,000, to remain available until
15 expended.

16 Payments, public buildings purchase contracts: For pay-
17 ments of principal, interest, taxes, and any other obligations
18 under contracts entered into pursuant to the Public Build-
19 ings Purchase Contract Act of 1954 (68 Stat. 518),
20 \$237,000: *Provided*, That the Administrator of General
21 Services may enter into contracts during the fiscal year
22 1957 for which the aggregate of annual payments for amor-
23 tization of principal and interest thereon shall not
24 exceed \$7,000,000, in addition to the unused portion of the
25 \$5,000,000 limitation applicable prior to July 1, 1956,

1 under the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1956
2 (69 Stat. 205).

3 Hospital facilities in the District of Columbia (liquida-
4 tion of contract authorization) : For payment of obligations
5 incurred pursuant to authority provided under the head "Hos-
6 pital Center, District of Columbia", in the Independent
7 Offices Appropriation Act, 1949, to enter into contracts for
8 construction, \$5,300,000, to remain available until ex-
9 pended: *Provided*, That this amount may be disbursed
10 through the appropriation "Hospital facilities in the District
11 of Columbia", but shall be accounted for separately therein.

12 Operating expenses, Federal Supply Service: For neces-
13 sary expenses of personal property management and related
14 activities as provided by law; including not to exceed \$300
15 for the purchase of newspapers and periodicals; and not
16 to exceed ~~\$81,000~~ \$160,000 for expenses of travel;
17 ~~\$2,809,400~~ \$2,959,400: *Provided*, That not to exceed
18 \$1,935,600 of any funds received for deposit under section
19 204 (a) of the Federal Property and Administrative Serv-
20 ices Act of 1949, as amended, and not otherwise disposed of
21 by law, shall be deposited to the credit of this appropriation
22 and shall be available for expenditure for necessary expenses
23 in carrying out the functions of the General Services Admin-
24 istration under the said 1949 Act, as amended, with respect

1 to the utilization and disposal of excess and surplus personal
2 property.

3 Expenses, general supply fund: For expenses necessary
4 for operation of the general supply fund (except those
5 authorized by law to be charged to said fund), including con-
6 tractual services incident to receiving, handling, and shipping
7 warehouse items; not to exceed \$250 for purchase of news-
8 papers and periodicals; and not to exceed \$110,000 for ex-
9 penses of travel; ~~\$14,270,000~~ \$14,770,000: *Provided*, That
10 funds available to the General Services Administration for the
11 current fiscal year shall be available for the hire of passenger
12 motor vehicles.

13 General supply fund: To increase the general supply
14 fund established by the Federal Property and Administrative
15 Services Act of 1949, as amended (5 U. S. C. 630g),
16 \$10,000,000.

17 Operating expenses, National Archives and Records
18 Service: For necessary expenses in connection with Federal
19 records management and related activities as provided by
20 law; and not to exceed \$44,750 for expenses of travel;
21 ~~\$6,818,650~~ \$6,893,650.

22 *Survey of Government records, records management, and*
23 *disposal practices: For necessary expenses in connection with*
24 *conducting surveys of the records of Federal agencies and*
25 *of records management and records disposal practices in Fed-*

1 *eral agencies, pursuant to section 505 (c) of the Federal*
2 *Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as*
3 *amended, \$100,000.*

4 Operating expenses, Transportation and Public Utilities
5 Service: For necessary expenses of transportation and pub-
6 lic utilities management and related activities, as provided by
7 law, including not to exceed \$25,000 for expenses of travel;
8 \$1,251,100.

9 Strategic and critical materials: Funds available for
10 carrying out the provisions of the Strategic and Critical
11 Materials Stock Piling Act of July 23, 1946, during the
12 current fiscal year shall be available for services as author-
13 ized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C.
14 55a), not to exceed ~~\$3,000,000~~ \$3,351,000 for operating ex-
15 penses, not to exceed \$86,000 for expenses of travel, and neces-
16 sary expenses for transportation and handling, within the Uni-
17 ted States (including charges at United States ports), storage,
18 security, and maintenance of strategic and critical materials
19 acquired for the supplemental stockpile pursuant to section
20 104 (b) of the Agricultural Trade Development and
21 Assistance Act of 1954 (7 U. S. C. 1704 (b)): *Provided,*
22 *That any funds received as proceeds from sale or other dis-*
23 *position of materials on account of the rotation of stocks*
24 *under said Act shall be deposited to the credit, and be available*
25 *for expenditure for the purposes purposes, of this appro-*

1 priation: *Provided further*, That during the current fiscal
2 year, there shall be no limitation on the value of surplus
3 strategic and critical materials which, in accordance with
4 subsection 6 (a) of the Act of July 23, 1946 (50 U. S. C.
5 98e (a)), may be transferred to stockpiles established in
6 accordance with said Act: *Provided further*, That no part
7 of funds available shall be used for construction of ware-
8 houses or tank storage facilities: *Provided further*, That the
9 sum of \$199,349,000 of funds heretofore appropriated
10 under this head is hereby rescinded, and such amount shall
11 be covered into the Treasury promptly upon enactment of
12 this Act.

13 Abaca fiber program: Not to exceed \$100,000 of funds
14 available to the General Services Administration for the
15 abaca fiber program shall be available for administrative
16 expenses incident to the abaca fiber program, to be com-
17 puted on an accrual basis, and to be exclusive of the interest
18 paid, depreciation, capitalized expenditures, expenses in
19 connection with the acquisition, protection, operation, main-
20 tenance, improvement, or disposition of real or personal
21 property relating to the abaca fiber program, and expenses
22 of services performed on a contract or fee basis in connection
23 with the performance of legal services.

24 Salaries and expenses, Office of Administrator: For
25 expenses of executive direction for activities under the con-

1 trol of the General Services Administration, including not
 2 to exceed \$11,300 for expenses of travel, and not to
 3 exceed \$250 for purchase of newspapers and periodicals;
 4 \$395,000.

5 Administrative operations fund: Funds available to Gen-
 6 eral Services Administration for administrative operations,
 7 in support of program activities, shall be expended and ac-
 8 counted for, as a whole, through a single fund, which is
 9 hereby authorized: *Provided*, That costs and obligations for
 10 such administrative operations for the respective program
 11 activities shall be accounted for in accordance with systems
 12 approved by the General Accounting Office: *Provided fur-*
 13 *ther*, That the total amount deposited into said account for
 14 the fiscal year 1957 from funds made available to General
 15 Services Administration in this Act shall not exceed
 16 ~~\$9,278,200~~ \$9,802,550, of which not to exceed \$137,700
 17 may be used for travel expenses: *Provided further*, That
 18 amounts deposited into said account for administrative opera-
 19 tions for each program shall not exceed the amounts included
 20 in the respective program appropriations for such purposes.

21 The appropriate appropriation or fund available to the
 22 General Services Administration shall be credited with (1)
 23 cost of operation, protection, maintenance, upkeep, repair,
 24 and improvement, included as part of rentals received from

1 Government corporations pursuant to law (40 U. S. C.
2 129) ; (2) reimbursements for services performed in re-
3 spect to bonds and other obligations under the jurisdic-
4 tion of the General Services Administration, issued by
5 public authorities, States, or other public bodies, and such
6 services in respect to such bonds or obligations as the Admin-
7 istrator deems necessary and in the public interest may, upon
8 the request and at the expense of the issuing agencies, be
9 provided from the appropriate foregoing appropriation; and
10 (3) appropriations or funds available to other agencies, and
11 transferred to the General Services Administration, in con-
12 nection with property transferred to the General Services
13 Administration pursuant to the Act of July 2, 1948 (50
14 U. S. C. 451ff) , and such appropriations or funds may, with
15 the approval of the Bureau of the Budget, be so transferred.

16 During the current fiscal year, no part of any money
17 appropriated in this or any other Act shall be used during
18 any quarter of such fiscal year to purchase within the conti-
19 nental limits of the United States typewriting machines (ex-
20 cept bookkeeping and billing machines) at a price which
21 exceeds 90 per centum of the lowest net cash price, plus
22 applicable Federal excise taxes, accorded the most-favored
23 customer (other than the Government, the American Na-
24 tional Red Cross, and the purchasers of typewriting machines
25 for educational purposes only) of the manufacturer of such

1 machines during the six-month period immediately preceding
 2 such quarter: *Provided*, That the purchase, utilization, and
 3 disposal of typewriting machines shall be performed in ac-
 4 cordance with the provisions of the Federal Property and
 5 Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended.

6 The Administrator is authorized, without regard to the
 7 Classification Act of 1949, as amended, to place ten posi-
 8 tions, in addition to those otherwise authorized, in grade
 9 GS-16 in the General Schedule established by said Act,
 10 and the salary of the Comptroller shall be at the salary
 11 rate of grade GS-18 so long as such position is occupied
 12 by the present incumbent.

13 HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

14 OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

15 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the
 16 Office of the Administrator, including rent in the District
 17 of Columbia; purchase of one passenger motor vehicle, for
 18 replacement only; services as authorized by section 15 of
 19 the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; not to exceed
 20 \$340,000 for expenses of travel; and expenses of attendance
 21 at meetings of organizations concerned with the work of
 22 the Agency; ~~\$6,000,000~~ \$6,450,000: *Provided*, That neces-
 23 sary expenses of inspections and of providing representatives
 24 at the site of projects being planned or undertaken by local
 25 public agencies pursuant to title I of the Housing Act of

1 1949, as amended, projects financed through loans to educa-
2 tional institutions authorized by title IV of the Housing Act
3 of 1950, as amended, and projects and facilities financed by
4 loans to public agencies pursuant to title II of the Housing
5 Amendments of 1955, as amended, shall be compensated
6 by such agencies or institutions by the payment of fixed
7 fees which in the aggregate will cover the costs of rendering
8 such services, and expenses for such purpose shall be con-
9 sidered nonadministrative; and for the purpose of providing
10 such inspections, the Administrator may utilize any agency
11 and such agency may accept reimbursement or payment for
12 such services from such institutions or the Administrator,
13 and shall credit such amounts to the appropriations or funds
14 against which such charges have been made, but such non-
15 administrative expenses shall not exceed \$1,100,000.

16 Urban planning grants: For an additional amount for
17 grants to State, regional, and metropolitan area planning
18 bodies in accordance with the provisions of section 701 of
19 the Housing Act of 1954, as amended, \$1,000,000
20 \$2,000,000.

21 Reserve of planned public works (payment to revolving
22 fund) : For an additional amount for payment to the revolv-
23 ing fund established pursuant to section 702 of the Housing
24 Act of 1954, as amended (40 U. S. C. 462), \$6,000,000
25 \$9,000,000.

Capital grants for slum clearance and urban renewal:

For an additional amount for payment of capital grants as authorized by title I of the Housing Act of 1949, as amended (42 U. S. C. 1453, 1456), \$40,000,000.

PUBLIC HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

Administrative expenses: For administrative expenses of the Public Housing Administration, ~~\$9,700,000~~ \$10,700,000, to be merged with and expended under the authorization for such expenses contained in title II of this Act.

Annual contributions: For the payment of annual contributions to public housing agencies in accordance with section 10 of the United States Housing Act of 1937, as amended (42 U. S. C. 1410), ~~\$90,000,000~~ \$96,000,000.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the Interstate Commerce Commission, including not to exceed \$5,000 for the employment of special counsel; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not to exceed \$50 per diem for individuals; newspapers (not to exceed \$200); purchase of not exceed ~~forty-five~~ *sixty* passenger motor vehicles, of which nineteen shall be for replacement only; and *not to exceed* \$1,049,000 for expenses of travel; ~~\$13,900,000~~ \$14,610,108 of which (a) ~~not less than~~ \$1,939,000 shall be available for expenses necessary to carry out railroad safety and locomotive inspection activities, and *not less than* \$1,-

1 230,178 shall be available for expenses necessary to carry out
 2 railroad safety activities and not less than \$849,500 shall be
 3 available for expenses necessary to carry out locomotive in-
 4 spection activities, and (b) \$100,000 shall be available for ex-
 5 penses necessary to carry out such defense mobilization func-
 6 tions as may be delegated pursuant to law: *Provided*, That
 7 Joint Board members and cooperating State commissioners
 8 may use Government transportation requests when traveling
 9 in connection with their duties as such.

10 NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR
 11 AERONAUTICS

12 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the
 13 Committee, including one Director at not to exceed \$17,500
 14 per annum so long as the position is held by the present
 15 incumbent; contracts for the making of special investigations
 16 and reports and for engineering, drafting and computing
 17 services; equipment; not to exceed \$380,000 for ex-
 18 penses of travel; maintenance and operation of air-
 19 craft; purchase of seven passenger motor vehicles for
 20 replacement only; not to exceed \$100 for newspapers and
 21 periodicals; uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by
 22 the Act of September 1, 1954 (68 Stat. 1114), as amended;
 23 and services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of
 24 August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); ~~\$61,475,000~~ \$63,-
 25 200,000, together with not to exceed ~~\$600,000~~ \$1,500,000

1 of the unobligated balance of funds appropriated for this
2 purpose in the "Independent Offices Appropriation Act,
3 1956".

4 Construction and equipment: For construction and
5 equipment at laboratories and research stations of the Com-
6 mittee, ~~\$13,000,000~~ \$15,000,000, to remain available until
7 expended.

8 NATIONAL CAPITAL HOUSING AUTHORITY

9 Maintenance and operation of properties: For the
10 maintenance and operation of properties under title I of
11 the District of Columbia Alley Dwelling Authority Act,
12 ~~\$37,000~~ \$39,000: *Provided*, That all receipts derived from
13 sales, leases, or other sources shall be covered into the Treas-
14 ury of the United States monthly: *Provided further*, That so
15 long as funds are available from appropriations for the fore-
16 going purposes, the provisions of section 507 of the Housing
17 Act of 1950 (Public Law 475, Eighty-first Congress),
18 shall not be effective.

19 NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

20 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary to carry
21 out the purposes of the National Science Foundation Act
22 of 1950, as amended (42 U. S. C. 1861-1875), including
23 award of graduate fellowships; services as authorized by
24 section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a),
25 at rates not to exceed \$50 per diem for individuals; hire of

1 passenger motor vehicles; not to exceed \$150,000 for ex-
 2 penses of travel; not to exceed \$300 for the purchase of
 3 newspapers and periodicals; and reimbursement of the Gen-
 4 eral Services Administration for security guard services;
 5 ~~\$35,915,000~~ \$41,300,000, to remain available until ex-
 6 pended: *Provided*, That of the foregoing amount not less
 7 than \$9,500,000 shall be available for tuition, grants, and
 8 allowances in connection with a program of supplementary
 9 training for high school science and mathematics teachers.

10 NATIONAL SECURITY TRAINING COMMISSION

11 *Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the*
 12 *National Security Training Commission, including services*
 13 *as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946*
 14 *(5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates for individuals not in excess of*
 15 *\$50 per diem; and expenses of attendance at meetings con-*
 16 *cerned with the purposes of this appropriation; \$75,000.*

17 RENEGOTIATION BOARD

18 *Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the*
 19 *Renegotiation Board, including expenses of attendance at*
 20 *meetings concerned with the purposes of this appropriation;*
 21 *hire of passenger motor vehicles; not to exceed \$65,000 for*
 22 *expenses of travel; and services as authorized by section 15*
 23 *of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates*
 24 *not to exceed \$50 per diem for individuals; \$3,675,000.*

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, including not to exceed ~~\$750~~ \$1,500 for the purchase of newspapers; not to exceed \$197,500 for expenses of travel; uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by law; *purchase of one passenger motor vehicle*; and services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; ~~\$5,700,000~~ \$5,749,000.

SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the operation and maintenance of the Selective Service System, as authorized by title I of the Universal Military Training and Service Act (62 Stat. 604) , as amended, including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; travel expenses; purchase of ~~nineteen~~ *thirty-eight* motor vehicles for replacement only; not to exceed \$250 for the purchase of newspapers and periodicals; not to exceed \$75,800 for the National Selective Service Appeal Board, and \$180,000 for the National Advisory Committee on the Selection of Physicians, Dentists, and Allied Specialists; ~~\$28,442,000~~ \$29,050,000: *Provided, That of the foregoing amount \$20,586,050 shall be available for registration, classification, and induction activities of local boards: Provided further, That during the current fiscal year, the*

1 President may exempt this appropriation from the provisions
2 of subsection (c) of section 3679 of the Revised Statutes,
3 as amended, whenever he deems such action to be necessary
4 in the interest of national defense.

5 *Notwithstanding the provisions of any other law, the*
6 *officer of the Army now serving as Director of the Selective*
7 *Service System shall, effective upon the day preceding his*
8 *retirement, be considered to hold the grade of Lieutenant*
9 *General for all purposes, without regard to any limitations*
10 *on the number of officers in that grade, and shall receive the*
11 *pay and allowances of an officer of that grade and his length*
12 *of service, and when retired under any provision of law shall*
13 *be advanced on the retired list to such grade and shall receive*
14 *the retired or retirement pay at the rate prescribed by law*
15 *computed on the basis of the basic pay which he would receive*
16 *if serving on active duty in such grade.*

17 Appropriations for the Selective Service System may
18 be used for the destruction of records accumulated under the
19 Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended,
20 by the Director of Selective Service after compliance with
21 the procedures for the destruction of records prescribed
22 pursuant to the Records Disposal Act of 1943, as amended
23 (44 U. S. C. 366-380) : *Provided*, That no records may be
24 transferred to any other agency without the approval of
25 the Director of Selective Service.

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

General operating expenses: For necessary operating expenses of the Veterans Administration, not otherwise provided for, including expenses incidental to securing employment for war veterans; uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by law; purchase of twenty-two passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; not to exceed \$3,500 for newspapers and periodicals; and not to exceed \$3,019,950 for expenses of travel of employees; ~~\$162,118,260~~ \$163,936,000, of which not less than \$17,640,042 shall be available for such expenses as are necessary for the loan guaranty program: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used to pay in excess of ~~twenty~~ fifteen persons engaged in public relations work: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used to pay educational institutions for reports and certifications of attendance at such institutions an allowance at a rate in excess of \$1 per month for each eligible veteran enrolled in and attending such institution.

Medical administration and miscellaneous operating expenses: For expenses necessary for administration of the medical, hospital, domiciliary, special service, construction and supply, research, and employee education and training activities; expenses necessary for carrying out programs of medical research and of education and training of employees,

1 as authorized by law; not to exceed \$992,200 for
2 expenses of travel of employees paid from this appropri-
3 ation, and those engaged in training programs; not to exceed
4 \$2,700 for newspapers and periodicals; and not to exceed
5 \$43,700 for preparation, shipment, installation, and display
6 of exhibits, photographic displays, moving pictures, and
7 other visual educational information and descriptive mate-
8 rial, including purchase or rental of equipment: ~~\$16,009,600~~
9 *\$16,453,000.*

10 Inpatient care: For expenses necessary for the main-
11 tenance and operation of hospitals and domiciliary facilities
12 and for the care and treatment of beneficiaries of the Vet-
13 erans Administration in facilities not under the jurisdiction
14 of the Veterans Administration as authorized by law, in-
15 cluding the furnishing of recreational articles and facilities;
16 maintenance and operation of farms; repairing, altering,
17 improving or providing facilities in the several hospitals and
18 homes under the jurisdiction of the Veterans Administration,
19 not otherwise provided for, either by contract, or by the hire
20 of temporary employees and purchase of materials; purchase
21 of ninety-six passenger motor vehicles for replacement only;
22 not to exceed \$366,500 for expenses of travel of employees;
23 uniforms or allowances therefor as authorized by the Act of
24 September 1, 1954 (68 Stat. 1114), as amended; and aid to
25 State or Territorial homes in conformity with the Act ap-

1 proved August 27, 1888, as amended (24 U. S. C. 134)
2 for the support of veterans eligible for admission to Veterans
3 Administration facilities for hospital or domiciliary care;
4 \$670,116,900, including the sum of \$7,216,900 for
5 reimbursable services performed for other Govern-
6 ment agencies and individuals: *Provided*, That allot-
7 ments and transfers may be made from this appropriation
8 to the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (Pub-
9 lic Health Service), the Army, Navy, and Air Force
10 Departments, for disbursement by them under the
11 various headings of their applicable appropriations, of
12 such amounts as are necessary for the care and treatment of
13 beneficiaries of the Veterans Administration: *Provided fur-*
14 *ther*, That the foregoing appropriation is predicated on
15 furnishing inpatient care and treatment to an average of
16 141,100 beneficiaries during the fiscal year 1957 including
17 members in State or Territorial homes, and if a lesser num-
18 ber is experienced such appropriation shall be expended only
19 in proportion to the average number of beneficiaries fur-
20 nished such care and treatment.

21 Outpatient care: For expenses necessary for furnishing
22 outpatient care to beneficiaries of the Veterans Adminis-
23 tration, as authorized by law; uniforms or allowances there-
24 for, as authorized by law; and not to exceed \$206,400 for
25 expenses of travel of employees; \$82,638,000.

1 Maintenance and operation of supply depots: For ex-
2 penses necessary for maintenance and operation of supply
3 depots, including uniforms or allowances therefor, as author-
4 ized by law, and not to exceed \$5,400 for expenses of travel
5 of employees, \$1,628,000.

6 Compensation and pensions: For the payment of com-
7 pensation, pensions, gratuities, and allowances (including
8 burial awards authorized by Veterans Regulation Numbered
9 9 (a), as amended, and subsistence allowances authorized
10 by part VII of Veterans Regulation 1 (a) as amended),
11 authorized under any Act of Congress, or regulation of the
12 President based thereon, including emergency officers' re-
13 tirement pay and annuities, the administration of which is
14 now or may hereafter be placed in the Veterans' Adminis-
15 tration, and for the payment of adjusted-service credits as
16 provided in sections 401 and 601 of the Act of May 19,
17 1924, as amended (38 U. S. C. 631 and 661), \$2,907,-
18 000,000, to remain available until expended.

19 Readjustment benefits: For the payment of benefits to
20 or on behalf of veterans as authorized by titles II, III, and V;
21 of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended,
22 and title II of the Veterans Readjustment Assistance Act
23 of 1952, as amended, and for supplies, equipment, and tuition
24 authorized by part VII and payments authorized by part IX

1 of Veterans Regulation Numbered 1 (a), as amended,
2 \$775,000,000, to remain available until expended.

3 Military and naval insurance: For military and naval
4 insurance, \$5,000,000, to remain available until expended.

5 National service life insurance: For the payment of
6 benefits and for transfer to the national service life insurance
7 fund, in accordance with the National Service Life Insurance
8 Act of 1940, as amended, \$23,200,000, to remain available
9 until expended: *Provided*, That certain premiums shall be
10 credited to this appropriation as provided by the Act.

11 Servicemen's indemnities: For payment of liabilities
12 under the Servicemen's Indemnity Act of 1951, \$26,750,-
13 000, to remain available until expended.

14 Grants to the Republic of the Philippines: For payment
15 to the Republic of the Philippines of grants in accordance
16 with the Act of July 1, 1948, as amended (50 U. S. C.
17 App. 1991-1996), for expenses incident to medical care
18 and treatment of veterans, \$2,000,000.

19 Hospital and domiciliary facilities: For hospital and
20 domiciliary facilities, for planning and for extending any of
21 the facilities under the jurisdiction of the Veterans' Adminis-
22 tration or for any of the purposes set forth in sections 1 and
23 2 of the Act approved March 4, 1931 (38 U. S. C. 438j-k)
24 or in section 101 of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of

1 1944 (38 U. S. C. 693a), to remain available until ex-
2 pended, ~~\$50,935,000~~ \$48,135,000, of which ~~\$2,000,000~~
3 shall be used for technical services for the major alteration,
4 rehabilitation, and modernization for the continued operation
5 of the hospital at McKinney, Texas, and \$1,500,000 shall
6 be available for technical services for rehabilitation of the
7 general medical and surgical hospital at Nashville, Ten-
8 nessee.

9 Major alterations, improvements, and repairs: For all
10 necessary expenses of major alterations, improvements, and
11 repairs to regional offices, supply depots, and hospital and
12 domiciliary facilities, ~~\$4,447,000~~ \$4,533,000, to remain
13 available until expended: *Provided*, That no part of the fore-
14 going appropriation shall be used to commence any major
15 alteration, improvement, or repair unless funds are available
16 for the completion of such work; and no funds shall be used
17 for such work at any facility if the Veterans Administration
18 is reasonably certain that the installation will be abandoned
19 in the near future.

20 Service-disabled veterans insurance fund: To increase
21 the capital of the fund established in accordance with sec-
22 tion 620 of the National Service Life Insurance Act of
23 1940, as amended (38 U. S. C. 821), \$1,000,000.

24 Not to exceed 5 per centum of any appropriation for
25 the current fiscal year for "Compensation and pensions",

1 “Readjustment benefits”, “Military and naval insurance”,
2 “National service life insurance”, and “Servicemen’s indem-
3 nities”, may be transferred, to any other of the mentioned
4 appropriations, but not to exceed 10 per centum of the
5 appropriation so augmented.

6 Appropriations available to the Veterans Administra-
7 tion for the current fiscal year for salaries and expenses shall
8 be available for services as authorized by section 15 of the
9 Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a).

10 Appropriations available to the Veterans Administra-
11 tion for the current fiscal year for “Inpatient care” and
12 “Outpatient care” shall be available for funeral, burial, and
13 other expenses incidental thereto (except burial awards au-
14 thorized by Veterans Regulation Numbered 9 (a), as
15 amended), for beneficiaries of the Veterans Administration
16 receiving care under such appropriations.

17 No part of the appropriations in this Act for the Vet-
18 erans Administration (except the appropriation for “Hos-
19 pital and domiciliary facilities”) shall be available for the
20 purchase of any site for or toward the construction of any
21 new hospital or home.

22 No part of the foregoing appropriations shall be avail-
23 able for hospitalization or examination of any persons except
24 beneficiaries entitled under the laws bestowing such ben-
25 efits to veterans, unless reimbursement of cost is made to the

1 appropriation at such rates as may be fixed by the Admin-
2 istrator of Veterans Affairs.

3 INDEPENDENT OFFICES—GENERAL PROVISIONS

4 SEC. 102. Where appropriations in this title are expend-
5 able for travel expenses of employees and no specific limita-
6 tion has been placed thereon, the expenditures for such travel
7 expenses may not exceed the amount set forth therefor in
8 the budget estimates submitted for the appropriations: *Pro-*
9 *vided*, That this section shall not apply to travel performed
10 by uncompensated officials of local boards and appeal boards
11 of the Selective Service System.

12 SEC. 103. Where appropriations in this title are expend-
13 able for the purchase of newspapers and periodicals and no
14 specific limitation has been placed thereon, the expenditures
15 therefor under each such appropriation may not exceed the
16 amount of \$50: *Provided*, That this limitation shall not
17 apply to the purchase of scientific, technical, trade, or traffic
18 periodicals necessary in connection with the performance of
19 the authorized functions of the agencies for which funds are
20 herein provided.

21 SEC. 104. No part of any appropriation contained in
22 this title shall be available to pay the salary of any person
23 filling a position, other than a temporary position, formerly
24 held by an employee who has left to enter the Armed Forces
25 of the United States and has satisfactorily completed his

1 period of active military or naval service and has within
2 ninety days after his release from such service or from hos-
3 pitalization continuing after discharge for a period of not
4 more than one year made application for restoration to his
5 former position and has been certified by the Civil Service
6 Commission as still qualified to perform the duties of
7 his former position and has not been restored thereto.

8 SEC. 105. Appropriations contained in this title, avail-
9 able for expenses of travel shall be available, when specifically
10 authorized by the head of the activity or establishment con-
11 cerned, for expenses of attendance at meetings of organiza-
12 tions concerned with the function or activity for which the
13 appropriation concerned is made.

14 SEC. 106. No part of any appropriations made available
15 by the provisions of this title shall be used for the purchase
16 or sale of real estate or for the purpose of establishing new
17 offices outside the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That this
18 limitation shall not apply to programs which have been
19 approved by the Congress and appropriations made therefor.

20 SEC. 107. No part of any appropriation contained in
21 this title shall be used to pay the compensation of any em-
22 ployee engaged in personnel work in excess of the number
23 that would be provided by a ratio of one such employee
24 to one hundred and thirty-five, or a part thereof, full-time,
25 part-time, and intermittent employees of the agency con-

cerned: *Provided*, That for purposes of this section employees shall be considered as engaged in personnel work if they spend half time or more in personnel administration consisting of direction and administration of the personnel program; employment, placement, and separation; job evaluation and classification; employee relations and services; training; wage administration; and processing, recording, and reporting.

SEC. 108. None of the sections under the head "Independent Offices, General Provisions" in this title shall apply to the Housing and Home Finance Agency.

TITLE II—CORPORATIONS

The following corporations and agencies, respectively, are hereby authorized to make such expenditures, within the limits of funds and borrowing authority available to each such corporation or agency and in accord with law, and to make such contracts and commitments without regard to fiscal year limitations as provided by section 104 of the Government Corporation Control Act, as amended, as may be necessary in carrying out the programs set forth in the Budget for the fiscal year 1957 for each such corporation or agency, except as hereinafter provided:

FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK BOARD

Federal Home Loan Bank Board: Not to exceed a total of ~~\$978,400~~ \$1,095,000 shall be available for administrative expenses of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, and

1 shall be derived from funds available to the Federal Home
2 Loan Bank Board, including those in the Federal Home Loan
3 Bank Board revolving fund and receipts of the Federal
4 Home Loan Bank Administration, the Federal Home Loan
5 Bank Board, or the Home Loan Bank Board for the cur-
6 rent fiscal year and prior fiscal years, and the Board
7 may utilize and may make payment for services and facili-
8 ties of the Federal home-loan banks, the Federal Re-
9 serve banks, the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Cor-
10 poration, and other agencies of the Government: *Provided*,
11 That all necessary expenses in connection with the con-
12 servatorship of institutions insured by the Federal Savings
13 and Loan Insurance Corporation and all necessary expenses
14 (including services performed on a contract or fee basis,
15 but not including other personal services) in connection with
16 the handling, including the purchase, sale, and exchange, of
17 securities on behalf of Federal home-loan banks, and the
18 sale, issuance, and retirement of, or payment of interest on,
19 debentures or bonds, under the Federal Home Loan Bank
20 Act, as amended, shall be considered as nonadministrative
21 expenses for the purposes hereof: *Provided further*, That
22 not to exceed ~~\$42,400~~ \$51,500 shall be available for expenses
23 of travel: *Provided further*, That members and alternates of
24 the Federal Savings and Loan Advisory Council shall be
25 entitled to reimbursement from the Board as approved by

1 the Board for transportation expenses incurred in attend-
2 ance at meetings of or concerned with the work of such
3 Council and may be paid not to exceed \$25 per diem
4 in lieu of subsistence: *Provided further*, That notwithstand-
5 ing any other provisions of this Act, except for the limitation
6 in amount hereinbefore specified, the administrative expenses
7 and other obligations of the Board shall be incurred, allowed,
8 and paid in accordance with the provisions of the Federal
9 Home Loan Bank Act of July 22, 1932, as amended (12
10 U. S. C. 1421-1449): *Provided further*, That the non-
11 administrative expenses for the examination of Federal and
12 State chartered institutions shall not exceed \$4,289,000.

13 Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation: Not
14 to exceed ~~\$532,000~~ \$596,000 shall be available for admin-
15 istrative expenses, which shall be on an accrual basis and shall
16 be exclusive of interest paid, depreciation, properly capital-
17 ized expenditures, expenses in connection with liquidation of
18 insured institutions, liquidation or handling of assets of or
19 derived from insured institutions, payment of insurance, and
20 action for or toward the avoidance, termination, or mini-
21 mizing of losses in the case of insured institutions, legal fees
22 and expenses, and payments for administrative expenses
23 of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board determined by said
24 Board to be properly allocable to said Corporation, and said
25 Corporation may utilize and may make payment for

1 services and facilities of the Federal home-loan banks,
2 the Federal Reserve banks, the Federal Home Loan
3 Bank Board, and other agencies of the Government:
4 *Provided*, That not to exceed \$15,400 shall be available
5 for expenses of travel: *Provided further*, That notwith-
6 standing any other provisions of this Act, except for the
7 limitation in amount hereinbefore specified, the administra-
8 tive expenses and other obligations of said Corporation shall
9 be incurred, allowed and paid in accordance with title IV
10 of the Act of June 27, 1934, as amended (12 U. S. C.
11 1724-1730).

12 HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

13 Office of the Administrator, college housing loans:
14 Not to exceed \$1,100,000 shall be available for all ad-
15 ministrative expenses, which shall be on an accrual basis,
16 of carrying out the functions of the Office of the Admin-
17 istrator under the program of housing loans to educational
18 institutions (title IV of the Housing Act of 1950, as
19 amended, 12 U. S. C. 1749-1749d), but this amount shall
20 be exclusive of payment for services and facilities of the
21 Federal Reserve banks or any member thereof, the Federal
22 home-loan banks, and any insured bank within the mean-
23 ing of the Act creating the Federal Deposit Insurance
24 Corporation (Act of August 23, 1935, as amended, 12
25 U. S. C. 264) which has been designated by the Secre-

1 tary of the Treasury as a depository of public money of the
2 United States: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$42,000 shall
3 be available for expenses of travel.

4 Office of the Administrator, public facility loans: Not
5 to exceed ~~\$318,000~~ \$418,000 of funds in the revolving fund
6 established pursuant to title II of the Housing Amendments of
7 1955, as amended, shall be available for administrative ex-
8 penses, but this amount shall be exclusive of payment for serv-
9 ices and facilities of the Federal Reserve banks or any member
10 thereof, the Federal home-loan banks, and any insured bank
11 within the meaning of the Act creating the Federal Deposit
12 Insurance Corporation (Act of August 23, 1935, as
13 amended, 12 U. S. C. 264) which has been designated by
14 the Secretary of the Treasury as a depository of public
15 money of the United States: *Provided*, That (1) the author-
16 ization for appropriations contained in section 108 of the
17 Reconstruction Finance Corporation Liquidation Act (67
18 Stat. 232) is hereby canceled, (2) the unobligated balance
19 of the revolving fund authorized by said section is rescinded
20 and shall be covered into the Treasury upon approval of this
21 Act, and (3) the obligation of the Administrator of the
22 Housing and Home Finance Agency to repay the Treasury
23 for advances from said fund, together with interest thereon.
24 is hereby canceled.

25 Office of the Administrator, revolving fund (liquidating

1 programs) : During the current fiscal year not to exceed
2 ~~\$2,000,000~~ \$2,310,000 shall be available for administrative
3 expenses (including not to exceed \$150,000 for travel),
4 but this amount shall be exclusive of costs of serv-
5 ices performed on a contract or fee basis in con-
6 nection with termination of contracts and legal services on
7 a contract or fee basis and of payment for services and
8 facilities of the Federal Reserve banks or any member
9 thereof, any servicer approved by the Federal National
10 Mortgage Association, the Federal home-loan banks, and
11 any insured bank within the meaning of the Act of August
12 23, 1935, as amended, creating the Federal Deposit Insur-
13 ance Corporation (12 U. S. C. 264) which has been desig-
14 nated by the Secretary of the Treasury as a depository of
15 public money of the United States: *Provided*, That all ex-
16 penses, not otherwise specifically limited in connection with
17 the programs provided for under this head shall not exceed
18 ~~\$7,900,000~~ \$8,400,000, but this limitation shall not apply to
19 expenses (other than for personal services) in connection
20 with disposition of federally owned projects.

21 Federal National Mortgage Association: Not to exceed
22 ~~\$3,700,000~~ \$3,850,000 shall be available for administrative
23 expenses, which shall be on an accrual basis, and shall be ex-
24 clusive of interest paid, expenses (including expenses for
25 fiscal agency services performed on a contract or fee basis) in

1 connection with the issuance and servicing of obligations,
2 depreciation, properly capitalized expenditures, fees for
3 servicing mortgages, expenses (including services per-
4 formed on a force account, contract, or fee basis, but not
5 including other personal services) in connection with the
6 acquisition, protection, operation, maintenance, improve-
7 ment, or disposition of real or personal property belonging
8 to said Association or in which it has an interest, cost of
9 salaries, wages, travel, and other expenses of persons em-
10 ployed outside of the continental United States, expenses of
11 services performed on a contract or fee basis in connection
12 with the performance of legal services, and all administrative
13 expenses reimbursable from other Government agencies; and
14 said Association may utilize and may make payment for serv-
15 ices and facilities of the Federal Reserve banks and other
16 agencies of the Government: *Provided*, That the distribution
17 of administrative expenses to the accounts of the Association
18 shall be made in accordance with generally recognized
19 accounting principles and practices: *Provided further*, That
20 not to exceed \$150,000 shall be available for expenses of
21 travel.

22 Federal Housing Administration: In addition to the
23 amounts available by or pursuant to law (which shall be
24 transferred to this authorization) for the administrative
25 expenses in carrying out duties imposed by or pursuant

1 to law, not to exceed \$6,900,000 of the various funds
2 of the Federal Housing Administration shall be available for
3 expenditure, in accordance with the National Housing Act,
4 as amended (12 U. S. C. 1701) : *Provided*, That, except
5 as herein otherwise provided, all expenses and obligations
6 of said Administration shall be incurred, allowed, and paid
7 in accordance with the provisions of said Act: *Provided*
8 *further*, That not to exceed \$445,000 shall be available
9 for expenses of travel: *Provided further*, That funds avail-
10 able for expenditure shall be available for contract actuarial
11 services (not to exceed \$1,500) ; and purchase of periodicals
12 and newspapers (not to exceed \$750) : *Provided further*:
13 That expenditures for nonadministrative expenses classified
14 by section 2 of Public Law 387, approved October 25,
15 1949, shall not exceed \$36,700,000.

16 Public Housing Administration: Of the amounts avail-
17 able by or pursuant to law for the administrative expenses of
18 the Public Housing Administration in carrying out duties
19 imposed by or pursuant to law, including funds appropriated
20 by title I of this Act, not to exceed ~~\$11,550,000~~ \$12,800,000
21 shall be available for such expenses, including not to exceed
22 \$950,000 for expenses of travel; *purchase of uniforms, or*
23 *allowances therefor, as authorized by the Act of September 1,*
24 *1954, as amended (5 U. S. C. 2131)* ; and expenses of attend-
25 ance at meetings of organizations concerned with the work of the

1 Administration: *Provided*, That necessary expenses of pro-
2 viding representatives of the Administration at the sites of
3 non-Federal projects in connection with the construction of
4 such non-Federal projects by public housing agencies with
5 the aid of the Administration, shall be compensated by such
6 agencies by the payment of fixed fees which in the aggregate
7 in relation to the development costs of such projects will
8 cover the costs of rendering such services, and expenditures
9 by the Administration for such purpose shall be considered
10 nonadministrative expenses, and funds received from such
11 payments may be used only for the payment of necessary
12 expenses of providing representatives of the Administration
13 at the sites of non-Federal projects: *Provided further*, That
14 all expenses of the Public Housing Administration not spe-
15 cifically limited in this Act, in carrying out its duties imposed
16 by law, shall not exceed \$2,900,000.

17 CORPORATIONS—GENERAL PROVISIONS

18 SEC. 202. No part of the funds of, or available for ex-
19 penditure by, any corporation or agency included in this
20 title shall be used to pay the compensation of any employee
21 engaged in personnel work in excess of the number that
22 would be provided by a ratio of one such employee to one
23 hundred and thirty-five, or a part thereof, full-time, part-
24 time, and intermittent employees of the agency concerned:
25 *Provided*, That for purposes of this section employees shall

1 be considered as engaged in personnel work if they spend
2 half-time or more in personnel administration consisting of
3 direction and administration of the personnel program; em-
4 ployment, placement, and separation; job evaluation and
5 classification; employee relations and services; training;
6 committees of expert examiners and boards of civil-service
7 examiners; wage administration; and processing, recording,
8 and reporting.

9 TITLE III—GENERAL PROVISIONS

10 SEC. 301. No part of any appropriation contained
11 in this Act, or of the funds available for expenditure
12 by any corporation or agency included in this Act, shall
13 be used for publicity or propaganda purposes designed to
14 support or defeat legislation pending before the Congress.

15 SEC. 302. No part of any appropriation hereafter con-
16 tained in this or any other Act shall be used to pay the compen-
17 sation of any officers or employees who establish a requirement
18 of maximum age for entrance into positions in the competitive
19 civil service: *Provided*, That no person who has reached his
20 seventieth birthday shall be appointed in the competitive
21 civil service on other than a temporary basis.

22 SEC. 303. This Act may be cited as the "Independent
23 Offices Appropriation Act, 1957".

Passed the House of Representatives March 7, 1956.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,

Clerk.

84TH CONGRESS
2D Session

H. R. 9739

[Report No. 2041]

AN ACT

Making appropriations for sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes.

MARCH 8 (legislative day, MARCH 6), 1956

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Appropriations

MAY 24, 1956

Reported with amendments

AN ACT

to amend the act of March 3, 1907, entitled "An act to provide for the establishment of a National Bureau of Standards, and for other purposes," and for other purposes.

Approved March 3, 1907.

James M. Smith, President.

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued June 7, 1956
For actions of June 6, 1956
84th-2nd, No. 93

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate confirmed nomination of Seaton as Interior Secretary. Senate passed independent offices and general government matters appropriation bills. Senate committees reported bills to extend emergency farm-loan law, merge intermediate credit banks and poc's, and continue export control. Senate committee voted to report bills to repeal authority of FFMC to issue bonds, authorize feeding of CCC grain to waterfowl, approve an interstate forest fire compact, authorize land purchase in Cache Forest, require census data by economic class of farm, amend penal provision of CCC Charter Act, extend date for tobacco quota, authorize land exchanges with Defense Dept., eliminate requirement for quarantine notice, continue ACP, pay expenses of soil-water conservation advisory committee. Senate committee approved procedures to select site of animal disease laboratory, also 5 watershed reports. Senate passed rural libraries bill. House debated mutual security bill. Sen. Carlson suggested location of animal disease laboratory at Manhattan, Kans. Sen. (continued on page 5)

SENATE

1. NOMINATION of Frederick A. Seaton, to be Secretary of the Interior, was confirmed. p. 8632
2. GENERAL GOVERNMENT MATTERS APPROPRIATION BILL, 1957. Passed as reported this bill, H. R. 9536. Senate conferees were appointed. p. 8653
3. INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1957. Passed with amendments this bill, H. R. 9739. Senate conferees were appointed. p. 8653
Agreed to an amendment by Sen. Young to increase from \$100,000 to \$200,000 the amount for a survey of records management activities (p. 8659). Agreed to an amendment by Sen. Humphrey to strike out the prohibition against FTC statistical analyses of the consumer's dollar (p. 8661). Sen. Humphrey commended the work of the National Science Foundation (p. 8661).
4. FARM LOANS. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported with amendment

S. 3559, to amend the act of Aug. 31, 1954, so as to extend the availability of emergency credit to farmers and stockmen (S. Rept. 2144). p. 8634

This Committee also reported with amendments H. R. 10285, to merge production credit corporations in Federal intermediate credit banks, to provide for retirement of Government capital in Federal intermediate credit banks, and to provide for supervision of production credit associations (S. Rept. 2145). p. 8634

This Committee also voted to report S. 2530, to repeal the authority of the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation to issue bonds. p. D576

5. EXPORT CONTROL. The Banking and Currency Committee reported with amendments H. R. 9052, to continue the Export Control Act for an additional 2 years (S. Rept. 2147). p. 8634
6. AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY COMMITTEE voted to report the following bills: S. 2732, to authorize the Interior Department to feed CCC grain to waterfowl; S. 3032, approving the Middle Atlantic Interstate Forest Fire Protection Compact; S. 3132, providing for purchase of lands in the Cache National Forest; S. 3145, to require the Census Bureau to develop farm income data by economic class of farm; S. 3669, to amend the penal provision of the CCC Charter Act; S. 3261, to extend from Dec. 1 to Feb. 1 the date by which the national marketing quota for certain types of tobacco must be announced; S. 2572, authorizing exchange of forest lands, etc., with the Defense Department; S. 2585, to authorize exchange of a land tract at the Beltsville Agricultural Research Center; S. 3046, to eliminate the requirement that the Secretary of Agriculture notify officials of carriers of livestock of the existence of a contagion quarantine; S. 3120, to continue Federal administration of the Agricultural Conservation Program; S. 3314, authorizing payment of expenses of the Advisory Committee on Soil and Water Conservation; and S. 3344, authorizing conveyance to Alaska of certain lands in Sitka known as Baranof Castle site. The committee also approved (1) procedures outlined by USDA to set up an advisory committee to select a site for additional animal research facilities at a location other than Beltsville, and (2) the following 5 watershed projects: Little Wewoka-Graves Creek, Okla.; Big Wewoka, Okla.; Cummins Creek, Tex.; Upper Brushy Creek, Tex.; and Lower Brushy Creek, Tex. p. D576
7. PERSONNEL. The Post Office and Civil Service Committee reported without amendment S. 3681, to increase to \$5,000 the total amount a person may earn when holding more than one Federal job, without coming under the restriction of the dual compensation law (S. Rept. 2143). p. 8634
8. ANIMAL RESEARCH. Sen. Carlson suggested location of the animal disease laboratory at Manhattan, Kans. p. 8639
9. WHEAT. Sen. Carlson discussed the results of a survey by the Uhlmann Grain Co. regarding the 2-price wheat plan. p. 8639
10. POULTRY INSPECTION. Sen. Morse spoke in favor of legislation to require poultry inspection. p. 8642
11. TRANSPORTATION. Sen. Morse recommended that ICC hold a hearing on the freight-car shortage. p. 8670
Sen. Humphrey requested ICC to do what it can to alleviate the box-car shortage. p. 8677
12. FOREIGN AID. Sen. Humphrey inserted an article by Max Millikan and Walter Rostow recommending revamping of the foreign aid program. p. 8674

act providing government assistance in the acquisition or construction of vessels, with respect to any vessel the contract for acquisition or construction of which is entered into after the effective date of this subsection, unless such contract shall have been entered into as the result of competitive bidding and awarded to the lowest responsible bidder."

SEC. 2. That the Shipping Act of 1916 is amended by adding a new section as follows:

"SEC. 45. No common carrier by water subject to this act (the Shipping Act of 1916) shall directly or indirectly issue any ticket or pass for the free or reduced rate transportation of any passenger in foreign commerce or in commerce between the United States and its Territories and possessions, or directly or indirectly give any free or reduced-rate transportation to any such passenger, except, under such terms and conditions as the Federal Maritime Board may prescribe, to its directors, officers, and employees and their immediate families; witnesses and attorneys attending any legal investigation in which such common carrier by water is interested; persons injured in accidents at sea and physicians and nurses attending such persons; persons rescued at sea; and any person with the object of providing relief in cases of general epidemic, pestilence, or other calamitous visitation. Nothing contained in this section shall prohibit any common carrier by water, under such terms and conditions as the Board may prescribe, from interchanging with any other common carrier by water free tickets, free passes, or free or reduced-rate transportation for their directors, officers, and employees and their immediate families. The provisions of this section shall not apply to any common carrier by water with respect to any vessel that is both documented under the laws of a foreign country and owned, leased, or chartered by a person who is a citizen of a foreign country."

GENERAL GOVERNMENT MATTERS APPROPRIATIONS, 1957

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of House bill 9536, the General Government matters appropriation bill for 1957.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (H. R. 9536) making appropriations for the Executive Office of the President and sundry General Government agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Texas.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Appropriations with amendments.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, this is the first of two appropriations involving General Government matters and independent offices.

House bill 9536 provides funds for the Executive Office of the President, under various items; for the American Battle Monuments Commission; for the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission; and for the Subversive Activities Control Board.

As reported to the Senate, the total amount of the bill is \$14,969,975. This is \$44,500 under the budget estimate, and represents an increase of \$120,700 over the House allowance. Seventy thousand dollars of the increase is to restore the budget estimates for the Council of Economic Advisers in the Office of the President, expenses of management improvement, and for the expenses of the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission. Fifty thousand dollars was added over the budget estimate for the American Battle Monuments Commission, for starting a program to furnish the next of kin a photograph of the cemetery and grave where a deceased veteran is buried.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the committee amendments be considered and agreed to en bloc, and that the bill, as thus amended, be considered, for the purpose of amendment, as original text; provided, however, that no point of order against any amendment shall be deemed to have been waived by the adoption of this unanimous-consent agreement.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

The amendments agreed to en bloc are as follows:

Under the heading "Title I—Executive Office of the President—Council of Economic Advisers—Salaries and Expenses," on page 4, line 9, after the figures "\$300", to strike out "\$350,000" and insert "\$365,700."

Under the heading "Funds Appropriated to the President—Expenses of Management Improvement", on page 7, line 3, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$50" and insert "\$75", and at the beginning of line 9, to strike out "\$350,000" and insert "\$400,000."

Under the heading "American Battle Monuments Commission—Salaries and Expenses", on page 8, line 1, after "\$1,140,000", to insert "of which \$10,000 shall be immediately available for printing relating to the dedication of World War II memorials."

Under the subhead "Construction of Memorials and Cemeteries", on page 8, line 24, after the word "travel", to strike out "\$1,000,000" and insert "\$1,050,000."

Under the heading "Foreign Claims Settlement Commission—Salaries and Expenses", on page 9, at the beginning of line 12, to strike out "\$5,000" and insert "\$10,000"; in line 15, after the word "Commission", to insert "and employment of aliens", and in the same line, following the amendment just above stated, to strike out "\$795,000" and insert "\$800,000."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment. If there be no further amendment to be offered, the question is on the engrossment of the amendments and the third reading of the bill.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill having been read the third time, the question is, Shall it pass?

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, let me say very briefly, in connection with the American Battle Monuments Commission, inasmuch as some inquiry may be made relative to that item, that the program is underway. It should be com-

pleted sometime this year, so that the families of American veterans who gave their lives on foreign soil and whose bodies have not been brought back to this country will receive from the Government at least photographs of some of the beautiful cemeteries and parks all over the world where deceased veterans from past wars are buried.

Mr. POTTER. Mr. President, it is my good fortune to be a member of the Battle Monuments Commission. One of the complaints we have received is that the parents or loved ones of deceased veterans have not been able to receive any documents or pictures relating to the burial grounds where veterans have been interred. This new program of the American Battle Monuments Commission is a program which I know will be appreciated by the families and relatives of the deceased servicemen.

Mr. MAGNUSON. We also suggested to the Commission, that it might explore the possibility of having the pictures in color, and they are doing that.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The bill (H. R. 9536) was passed.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I move that the Senate insist upon its amendments, request a conference thereon with the House of Representatives, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. MAGNUSON, Mr. HILL, Mr. ELLENDER, Mr. ROBERTSON, Mr. DIRKSEN, Mr. SALTONSTALL, and Mr. KNOWLAND conferees on the part of the Senate.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATIONS, 1957

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of H. R. 9739.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Secretary will state the bill by title for the information of the Senate.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (H. R. 9739) making appropriations for sundry independent executive bureaus, boards and commissions for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Texas.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill which had been reported from the Committee on Appropriations with amendments.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, the pending bill makes appropriations for the independent offices of the Government, and provides funds for 17 agencies and five Government corporations. As reported to the Senate, the bill totals \$5,916,997,258. That amount is \$93,546,032 under the House allowance, and \$265,052,642 under the appropriations for 1956, but is \$133,293,258 in excess of the budget estimates for 1957.

The principal item accounting for most of the differences is the payment to the civil service retirement and disa-

bility fund. For this item the estimate of the Budget Bureau was \$295 million; the House provided \$600 million and the Senate committee recommends \$440,438,000.

Other items accounting for the difference are \$6 million for disaster relief; \$50,000 for the Federal Trade Commission, \$610,108 for the Interstate Commerce Commission, and \$1,221,000 for the Veterans' Administration.

The remainder of the bill is \$12,144,742 under the budget estimates.

Restoration to the full budget estimates are provided for the following items: Federal Civil Defense Administration, Federal Home Loan Bank Board, Federal Power Commission, Housing Administrator, Public Housing Administration, National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, National Capital Housing Authority, National Science Foundation, National Security Training Commission, Securities and Exchange Commission, Selective Service System, and Veterans' Administration medical funds.

There are two amendments which I shall offer, and which I shall explain.

With that brief preliminary statement, I ask unanimous consent that the committee amendments be considered and agreed to en bloc; and that the bill, as thus amended, be considered for the purpose of amendment as original text; provided, however, that no point of order against any amendment shall be deemed to have been waived by the adoption of this agreement.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, reserving the right to object—and I shall not object, I ask unanimous consent to offer an amendment at this time on behalf of myself and my colleague, the junior Senator from Texas [Mr. DANIEL]. I have discussed the amendment with the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee, with the ranking minority member of the subcommittee, and with the ranking minority member of the full committee. It involves 2 hospitals, 1 at Nashville, Tenn., and the other at McKinney, Tex. If the Senator from Washington will accept the amendment, we can include it in the bill at this time.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Yes; we discussed the amendment at some length in committee. Personally, I see no objection to taking the amendment, which is in the language of the House bill, to conference. There was some suggestion made in committee that we ought to appropriate the money in a general way for the veterans' hospital construction program. However, I see no objection to the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. FREAR in the chair). Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Texas? Without objection, the Secretary will state the amendment offered by the senior Senator from Texas [Mr. JOHNSON] on behalf of himself and the junior Senator from Texas [Mr. DANIEL].

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 32, line 2, in the committee amendment it is proposed to strike "\$48,135,000" and insert in lieu thereof: "\$51,635,000, of which

\$2 million shall be used for technical services for the major alteration, rehabilitation, and modernization for the continued operation of the hospital at McKinney, Tex., and \$1,500,000 shall be available for technical services for rehabilitation of the general medical and surgical hospital at Nashville, Tenn."

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I understand that the language of the amendment is agreeable to the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Yes; it is agreeable to me. I have not discussed it with all the members of the committee, but I have talked to some members about it, and it is agreeable to them. The Senator from Illinois is a member of the committee.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, it occurs to me that at least a brief legislative record should be made with respect to the pending amendment. I should say at the outset that I have not the slightest objection to taking the amendment to conference. I know the language of the amendment appeared in the House bill as it came to our committee.

I believe I should say, Mr. President, that as early as 1950, when the veterans hospital at Dallas, Tex., was authorized, the Veterans' Administration had in mind that when that hospital was completed, the hospital at McKinney, Tex., would be deactivated. It is entirely possible that the Veterans' Administration will need these additional beds at McKinney. However, I have learned from the Veterans' Administration that there will be no deactivation of that hospital at least for a period of 2 years, because it will take that long for the Dallas hospital to be constructed.

In any event, on the basis of the testimony which has been presented by the Veterans' Administration, but notwithstanding that fact, and in conformance with the desires of the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee, I am agreeable to taking the amendment to conference, to see what can be worked out in conference in connection with it.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I appreciate what my friend, the Senator from Illinois has said. I should like to say that this hospital performs a vital role in a section of Texas where the population is increasing rapidly and where veterans in need of hospitalization have great difficulty in finding hospital beds open to them. There is already a long waiting list for both the McKinney and for the Dallas hospitals.

In the words of the American Legion department service officer in Dallas, it is a continuous fight to get sick veterans in either the McKinney or the Dallas hospital.

Each of these hospitals has a long waiting list. Only dire emergency cases are admitted on application.

I quote further from a letter I have received from the Dallas department service officer of the American Legion:

There are plenty of veterans who the VA admits need hospitalization, but not on an emergency basis, and they are thus placed on the waiting lists. It takes them forever to get in.

Mr. President, I am not one who feels that every appropriation of money asked for in the name of American veterans should automatically be granted by the Congress. I strongly believe that every such request should be backed up by facts proving conclusively that it is justified.

This, in my considered opinion, is such a request.

The need for the services offered by the McKinney Hospital is real and urgent.

Nor does any person familiar with the situation deny the pressing need for major repair and rehabilitation of the hospital.

Mr. President, I respectfully urge in the strongest possible terms that the Senate act to restore the \$2 million for this purpose as approved by the House.

It is my understanding that the modification is agreeable to the committee, and if so, I should like that it be made prior to action by the Senate on the chairman's motion. The modification would restore \$2 million for repair, rehabilitation, and modernization work at the McKinney, Tex. Veterans' Hospital. In effect, it is simply a restoration of the language in the bill as it passed the House.

I thank the Senator from Washington and the Senator from Illinois.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Texas [Mr. JOHNSON], on behalf of himself and the junior Senator from Texas, to the committee amendment.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The amendment as amended was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the unanimous-consent request that the committee amendments be considered and agreed to en bloc? The Chair hears none, and the committee amendments will be considered and agreed to en bloc.

The committee amendments, agreed to en bloc, including the one on page 32, beginning in line 2, which was amended and agreed to on motion of Mr. JOHNSON of Texas, are as follows:

Under the heading "Title I—Independent Offices—Civil Service Commission", on page 2, line 4, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$10,000" and insert "\$29,000", and in line 20, after the word "amended", to strike out "\$17,282,500" and insert "\$17,532,500."

On page 2, line 25, after the numerals "1943", to strike out the comma and "or for the compensation or expenses of any member of a board of examiners (1) who has not made affidavit that he has not appeared in any agency proceeding within the preceding 2 years, and will not thereafter while a board member appear in any agency proceeding, as a party, or in behalf of a party to the proceeding, before an agency in which an applicant is employed who has been rated or will be rated by such member; or (2) who, after making such affidavit, has rated an applicant who at the time of the rating is employed by an agency before which the board member has appeared as a party, or in behalf of a party, within the preceding 2 years: *Provided*, That the definitions of 'agency', 'agency proceeding', and 'party' in section 2 of the Administrative Procedure Act shall apply to these terms as used herein."

On page 3, after line 14, to strike out:

"No part of appropriations herein shall be used to pay the compensation of officers and employees of the Civil Service Commission who allocate or reallocate supervisory positions in the classified civil service solely on the size of the group, section, bureau, or other organization unit, or on the number of subordinates supervised. References to size of the group, section, bureau, or other organization unit or the number of subordinates supervised may be given effect only to the extent warranted by the workload of such organization unit and then only in combination with other factors such as the kind, difficulty, and complexity of work supervised, the degree and scope of responsibility delegated to the supervisor, and the kind, degree, and value of the supervision actually exercised."

On page 4, line 12, after the word "organizations", to strike out "\$450,000" and insert "\$525,000."

On page 5, line 17, after "(5 U. S. C. ch. 14)", to strike out "\$600,000,000" and insert "\$440,438,000."

On page 5, line 20, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$100,000" and insert "\$186,700."

Under the heading "Federal Civil Defense Administration", on page 6, line 12, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$5,000" and insert "\$10,000", and in line 17, after the word "conclusive", to strike out "\$15,560,000" and insert "\$21,700,000."

On page 7, line 9, after the word "prescribe", to strike out "\$42,000,000" and insert "\$64,000,000."

On page 7, line 16, after "(5 U. S. C. 55a)", to strike out "\$10,000,000" and insert "\$14,500,000."

On page 7, line 25, after the word "thereto", to strike out "\$1,540,000" and insert "\$6,000,000."

At the top of page 8, to strike out:

"No part of any appropriation in this act shall be available for the construction of warehouses or for the lease of warehouse space in any building which is to be constructed specifically for the use of the Federal Civil Defense Administration."

Under the heading "Funds appropriated to the President—Disaster relief", on page 8, line 11, after the word "disasters", to strike out "\$5,386,030" and insert "\$6,000,000", and in line 12, after the word "expended", to insert a colon and "Provided, That not to exceed \$6,000,000 shall be expended in any one State."

Under the heading "Federal Communications Commission", on page 8, line 25, after the word "travel", to strike out "\$7,800,000" and insert "\$7,828,000."

Under the heading "Federal Power Commission", on page 9, at the beginning of line 10, to strike out "\$5,200,000" and insert "\$5,250,000", and in line 14, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$200,000" and insert "\$325,000."

Under the heading "Federal Trade Commission", on page 9, at the beginning of line 23, to strike out "\$227,000" and insert "\$237,000", and in the same line, after the word "travel", to strike out "\$5,400,000" and insert "\$5,550,000."

Under the heading "General Services Administration", on page 11, line 7, after the word "travel", to strike out "\$122,694,200" and insert "\$128,084,500."

On page 12, at the beginning of line 5, to strike out "\$42,565,550" and insert "\$42,638,000."

On page 13, line 16, after the words "exceed", strike out "\$81,000" and insert "\$160,000", and at the beginning of line 17, to strike out "\$2,809,400" and insert "\$2,959,400."

On page 14, line 9, after the word "travel", to strike out "\$14,270,000" and insert "\$14,770,000."

On page 14, line 21, to strike out "\$6,818,650" and insert "\$6,893,650."

On page 14, after line 21, to insert:

"Survey of Government records, records management, and disposal practices: For necessary expenses in connection with conducting surveys of the records of Federal agencies and of records management and records disposal practices in Federal agencies, pursuant to section 505 (c) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, \$100,000."

On page 15, line 14, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$3,000,000" and insert "\$3,351,000", and in line 25, after the word "the", to strike out "purposes" and insert "purposes."

On page 17, at the beginning of line 16, to strike out "\$9,278,200" and insert "\$9,802,550."

On page 18, after line 15, to strike out:

"During the current fiscal year, no part of any money appropriated in this or any other act shall be used during any quarter of such fiscal year to purchase within the continental limits of the United States typewriting machines (except bookkeeping and billing machines) at a price which exceeds 90 percent of the lowest net cash price, plus applicable Federal excise taxes, accorded the most-favored customer (other than the Government, the American National Red Cross, and the purchases of typewriting machines for educational purposes only) of the manufacturer of such machines during the 6-month period immediately preceding such quarter: *Provided*, That the purchase, utilization, and disposal of typewriting machines shall be performed in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended."

On page 19, after line 5, to strike out:

"The Administrator is authorized, without regard to the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, to place ten positions, in addition to those otherwise authorized, in grade GS-16 in the General Schedule established by said act, and the salary of the Comptroller shall be at the salary rate of grade GS-18 so long as such position is occupied by the present incumbent."

Under the heading "Housing and Home Finance Agency—Office of the Administrator", on page 19, line 22, after the word "Agency", to strike out "\$6,000,000" and insert "\$6,450,000."

On page 20, line 19, after the word "amended", to strike out "\$1,000,000" and insert "\$2,000,000."

On page 20, line 24, after "(40 U. S. C. 462)", to strike out "\$6,000,000" and insert "\$9,000,000."

Under the subhead "Public Housing Administration", on page 21, line 7, after the word "Administration", to strike out "\$9,700,000" and insert "\$10,700,000."

On page 21, line 13, after "(42 U. S. C. 1410)", to strike out "\$90,000,000" and insert "\$96,000,000."

Under the heading "Interstate Commerce Commission", on page 21, line 21, after the word "exceed", to strike out "forty-five" and insert "sixty"; in line 22, after the word "and", to insert "not to exceed \$1,049,000 for"; in line 23, after the word "travel", to strike out "\$13,900,000" and insert "\$14,610,108", and in line 24, after "(a)", to strike out "not less than \$1,939,000 shall be available for expenses necessary to carry out railroad safety and locomotive inspection activities, and" and insert "not less than \$1,230,178 shall be available for expenses necessary to carry out railroad safety activities and not less than \$849,500 shall be available for expenses necessary to carry out locomotive inspection activities, and."

Under the heading "National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics", on page 22, line 24, after "(5 U. S. C. 55a)", to strike out "\$61,475,000" and insert "\$63,200,000"; and in line 25, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$600,000" and insert "\$1,500,000."

On page 23, line 6, after the word "Committee", to strike out "\$13,000,000" and insert "\$15,000,000."

Under the heading "National Capital Housing Authority", on page 23, at the beginning of line 12, to strike out "\$37,000" and insert "\$39,000."

Under the heading "National Science Foundation", on page 24, at the beginning of line 5, to strike out "\$35,915,000" and insert "\$41,300,000"; and in line 6, after the word "expended", to strike out the colon and "Provided, That of the foregoing amount not less than \$9,500,000 shall be available for tuition, grants, and allowances in connection with a program of supplementary training for high-school science and mathematics teachers."

On page 24, after line 9, to insert:

"NATIONAL SECURITY TRAINING COMMISSION

"Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the National Security Training Commission, including services as authorized by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates for individuals not in excess of \$50 per diem; and expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the purposes of this appropriation; \$75,000."

Under the heading "Securities and Exchange Commission", on page 25, line 3, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$750" and insert "\$1,500"; in line 5, after the word "law", to insert "purchase of one passenger motor vehicle"; and in line 8, after "(5 U. S. C. 55a)", to strike out "\$5,700,000" and insert "\$5,749,000."

Under the heading "Selective Service System", on page 25, line 15, after the word "of", to strike out "nineteen" and insert "thirty-eight"; in line 21, after the word "Specialists", to strike out "\$28,442,000" and insert "\$29,050,000"; and in the same line, after the word "Provided", to strike out "That of the foregoing amount \$20,586,050 shall be available for registration, classification, and induction activities to local boards; *Provided further*."

On page 26, after line 4, to insert:

"Notwithstanding the provisions of any other law, the officer of the Army now serving as Director of the Selective Service System shall, effective upon the day preceding his retirement, be considered to hold the grade of lieutenant general for all purposes, without regard to any limitations on the number of officers in that grade, and shall receive the pay and allowances of an officer of that grade and his length of service, and when retired under any provision of law shall be advanced on the retired list to such grade and shall receive the retired or retirement pay at the rate prescribed by law computed on the basis of the basic pay which he would receive if serving on active duty in such grade."

Under the heading "Veterans' Administration", on page 27, line 9, after the word "employees", to strike out "\$162,118,260" and insert "\$163,936,000"; in line 10, following the amendment just above stated, to strike out "of which not less than \$17,640,042 shall be available for such expenses as are necessary for the loan-guaranty program", and in line 13, after the word "of", to strike out "twenty" and insert "fifteen."

On page 28, line 8, after the word "equipment", to strike out "\$16,099,600" and insert "\$16,453,000."

On page 32, line 2, after the word "expended", to strike out "\$50,935,000" and insert "\$51,635,000."

On page 32, line 12, after the word "facilities", to strike out "\$4,447,000" and insert "\$4,533,000."

Under the heading "Title II—Corporations—Federal Home Loan Bank Board", on page 36, line 24, after the word "of", to strike out "\$978,400" and insert "\$1,095,000", and on page 37, line 22, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$42,400" and insert "\$51,500."

On page 38, line 14, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$532,000" and insert "\$596,000."

Under the subhead "Housing and Home Finance Agency," on page 40, line 5, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$318,000" and insert "\$418,000."

On page 41, at the beginning of line 2, strike out "\$2,000,000" and insert "\$2,310,000", and at the beginning of line 18, to strike out "\$7,900,000" and insert "\$8,400,000."

On page 41, at the beginning of line 22, to strike out "\$3,700,000" and insert "\$3,850,000."

On page 43, line 20, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$11,550,000" and insert "\$12,800,000", and in line 22, after the word "travel", to insert "purchase of uniforms, or allowances therefor, as authorized by the act of September 1, 1954, as amended (5 U. S. C. 2131)."

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I offer the amendment which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment offered by the Senator from Washington will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 21, lines 23 and 24, it is proposed to insert "\$14,797,196" in lieu of "\$14,610,108"; on page 22, line 4, to strike out "and"; and on page 22, line 6, after the word "law", to insert the following: "and (c) \$187,088 shall be available for salaries and travel and other expenses for 22 additional inspectors for the Bureau of Motor Carriers."

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, the committee has held long hearings on the work of the Interstate Commerce Commission with reference to the question of safety and both motor-carrier and railroad inspection. The appropriations have been inadequate for some years, and the committee saw fit to increase the number of safety inspectors so that they can handle more work than could be handled in times past.

In the field of motor carriers the growth of the industry has grown so rapidly that the inspectors have not been able to catch up.

The effect of this amendment would be to add \$187,088 to the bill for the Bureau of Motor Carriers in the Interstate Commerce Commission. I consider this increase to be absolutely essential if this agency is to carry out its responsibility to the public in the field of motor safety, in the field of safety on our highways.

This \$187,088 will provide for 22 additional safety inspectors. The bill as reported to the Senate allowed for a total of 78. This additional sum will bring the total force to 100.

Unless this amount is added there will be at least 12 field offices in the United States with no safety inspectors, and another 10 offices will be badly undermanned.

Since my committee marked up this bill new information has come to light which more than justifies the action I am requesting. Had this new information been fully available to the committee at the time we were marking up the bill I am certain this additional amount would have been in the bill when it came to the floor.

The new information to which I refer comes as a result of a nationwide safety check made by the Bureau of Motor Carriers.

I quote from a news release by ICC which presents a summary of their findings. The lead on the story reads: "ICC road check finds defects in 90 percent of vehicles."

I read from the release:

The Bureau of Motor Carriers of the Interstate Commerce Commission announced today its nationwide road check of interstate motor vehicles showed that 7,021 vehicles or 90.8 percent of the 7,734 checked had one or more defects or deficiencies.

The 5-day check by 131 district supervisors and safety inspectors of the Bureau's field staff was made to obtain information for the commission on the extent of noncompliance with ICC safety regulations. Each vehicle was checked as to 58 possible violations.

In its preliminary findings, the bureau noted that the relatively small number of vehicles checked and the random method of selection did not provide a true cross-section of the estimated 1,150,000 interstate trucks.

The Bureau found, however, that the study developed valuable information as to leads for further investigation of carriers or classes of carriers which are permitting their trucks to operate on the highways in an unsafe condition or without proper regard for safety practices. It also provided information on which the Bureau may base future educational activities or punitive action.

Of the total inspected, 4,603 vehicles were operated by carriers holding ICC operating authority while 3,131 were operated by private or "exempt" carriers—under the so-called agricultural exemption—which are subject only to the Commission's safety and hours-of-service regulations.

Mr. President, the lives of people are involved. It is imperative that motor vehicles, subject to the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Motor Carriers, be in safe operating condition when they are on the highways.

I move the adoption of the amendment to add \$187,088 to the bill.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, will the Senator from Washington yield?

Mr. MAGNUSON. I yield.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Since the committee marked up the independent offices appropriation bill the Senate has considered the Federal highway bill. In connection with that bill, I notice that if fatalities on our highways continue at the rate experienced in the first few months of 1956, probably 42,000 men, women, and children will lose their lives in traffic accidents this year. That is a ghastly total, which probably comes into better perspective when we think of it as 10 times the number of persons who were killed in the bombing of Pearl Harbor in December 1941.

The additional money requested by the chairman of the committee relates to only one facet, namely, motor carriers licensed by the Interstate Commerce Commission. Notwithstanding that fact, it is a component in the overall safety picture. The insane death and accident toll on our highways simply cannot be ignored, because some day there will be real revulsion on the part of the American public. In prior years we have appropriated inadequate funds with which to carry on the work.

I have no objection to the amendment, and I shall be glad to have the proposal go to conference for final adjudication.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I thank the Senator from Illinois.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON].

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I should like to ask the Senator from Washington a question or two. I ask, first, for information, whether this is the proper time at which to raise an appropriation question relative to an increase in the number of personnel for the Interstate Commerce Commission for policing the use of boxcars.

As the Senator from Washington knows, the committee has held rather extensive hearings with reference to the boxcar shortage, and the testimony showed very clearly that so-called service agents are in such short supply that in Portland, Oreg., for example, there is only one service agent acting for our State, and he has not been supplied with even a stenographer, so that he has to sit down to his typewriter and spend a great deal of time typing his own reports to the Interstate Commerce Commission. Thus, has little time for policing boxcars.

I am convinced that one of the major reasons for the shortage of boxcars is the gross inefficiency of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

If ever there was an independent agency of the Government which needed a shaking down or a shaking up, it is the Interstate Commerce Commission. Each year when a boxcar shortage occurs, and there arises the issue of getting an adequate number of service agents to police the distribution of boxcars, I get a little weary of having the Interstate Commerce Commission tell me, "Mr. Senator, we do not have enough help to do the job."

My reply has been, "Have you asked for the help, in the first place; and have you been denied the help after you have asked for it?"

I ask the Senator from Washington two questions: First, is this the place to raise the issue in regard to additional service agents for the Interstate Commerce Commission; and if it is, has the Interstate Commerce Commission asked for additional service agents? Second, what did the Senator's committee do about it?

Mr. MAGNUSON. That matter was looked into by the committee. I feel as the Senator from Oregon feels about the situation, probably a little more keenly, because every year in the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce we are confronted with the same situation.

Congress has supplied a tax incentive. The committee has brought railroad and Interstate Commerce Commission representatives before it. We have tried to do something to remedy the condition. But the result has been that there are fewer boxcars in operation today than there were when the matter first came to our attention.

The committee held hearings about 2 weeks ago on a bill which would give the Interstate Commerce Commission the authority to move the boxcars around with greater flexibility. I have learned from figures which have been supplied to me that we in the West feel the impact of this situation more than do the people in the East.

The cost of building a new, modern boxcar is about \$8,000; and of a reefer, about \$12,000. The demurrage rate now as between railroads is \$2.40 a day. The president of the Northern Pacific Railroad, for instance, told me only a few weeks ago that he could not justify spending \$8,000 of the railroad's money and getting back only \$2.40 a day in rental.

The movement of freight cars from east to west runs in a ratio of about 60-40. The Pennsylvania, for instance, keeps on its line more cars of other railroads than it turns back to the western railroads. The same thing is true, I believe, of the New York Central and other large eastern roads.

So the committee has before it a bill which would allow the Interstate Commerce Commission to take some action to remedy that condition. I think the committee will act on the bill at its next session. What the Senator from Oregon has stated is correct. Another facet of the situation is the failure of the Interstate Commerce Commission to make sufficient car inspections. The committee added \$165,000 to the Interstate Commerce Commission appropriation to provide for 20 additional car service agents. The senior Senator from Washington thought the Commission should have 30 agents. But the Interstate Commerce Commission took the position that it requires a little time to train such persons, and the Commission thought it could operate satisfactorily this year with 20 additional service agents. I do not know whether that number will be sufficient, but it will be a start; and for that purpose we have added \$165,000 to the appropriation.

Mr. MORSE. I made a pretty fair investigation of this question myself. In my judgment, the argument of the Interstate Commerce Commission that they cannot use more than 20 additional agents is about as phony as are most of the arguments which have been made to us in connection with the boxcar shortage matter. The country would be in a better position with respect to the boxcar shortage if the Interstate Commerce Commission staff were not so honeycombed with former railroad employees. That is one aspect of the problem in connection with the boxcar shortage.

The shippers of the Nation have not been getting from the American railroads the cooperation they are entitled to receive; and in part the difficulty lies in the Interstate Commerce Commission, where too many of the personnel are heavily saturated with the railroad point of view rather than with the public point of view.

It is not true that trained personnel are not available to the Interstate Commerce Commission. Do not forget that during the war there were considerably more than 100 boxcar service agents throughout the country. I have gone into the matter sufficiently to satisfy myself that the agents are available to the Interstate Commerce Commission if the Commission will only employ persons who are not saturated with the railroad point of view, but who can be hired to represent the public point of view.

The Commission's own communications, in response to requests which have been made to them in recent years to get more help in order to relieve the boxcar shortage, are replete with repetition after repetition of the statement that the difficulty is that the Commission has not had sufficient appropriations to enable it to employ an adequate number of persons to do the work.

If the Commission is asking for only 20 additional persons this year, let me say that that will not make a dent; it will not begin to solve the problem. I think this is a matter which calls for at least some discussion in conference.

May I ask the Senator from Washington if he would be willing to accept an amendment to increase the amount in the bill to equal the cost of 30 rather than 20 additional car service agents, to be made available to the Interstate Commerce Commission?

I would not speak so emphatically on this subject if I had not been engaged in this fight for several years on behalf of the shippers of my State, shoulder to shoulder with the Senators from Washington and the Senators from California, because those three Western States, particularly, have had to sustain great losses by reason of the failure of the railroads to provide an adequate number of boxcars.

I see on the floor the distinguished junior Senator from North Dakota [Mr. Young]. The shippers of his State have been in the same tight fix experienced by the shippers of the west coast, so far as the boxcar shortage is concerned.

I think this is the year to make the RECORD so crystal clear to the Interstate Commerce Commission that never again will they give to a single Senator the alibi that they are not doing a better job of servicing the boxcar supply because they do not have the personnel.

I have asked them in numerous letters, "Did you ask for them? Did you request appropriations for them?" I have gone to the Senator's committee in the past and have found that the Commission had not begun to ask for appropriations in sufficient amounts to provide them with the number of agents they need.

I say most respectfully that an additional 20 are not enough when the whole Pacific area—Zone 25—today is being served by three service agents, and they are not supplied with even a stenographer to help them with their reports and other clerical work. That ought to serve as an example of why there is a boxcar shortage.

The Senator from Washington stated that the Congress had helped the railroads by establishing a tax amortization program. I am for that. I will vote for more of it if only the railroads will build more cars. But that is not what they have done. They have decreased the number of cars under the tax amortization program. While they have built new cars, they have taken out of operation old cars which ought to have had slight repairs made to them in order to keep them on the tracks.

The railroads admit this. They admit, when they are confronted with the question, that as a result of the tax

amortization program, amounting to many millions of dollars, there are fewer boxcars in America today than there were when the program started.

I do not know why Senators, because of this condition, should have to take a beating year after year from irate shippers—and they have reason to be irate. But the Interstate Commerce Commission keeps passing the buck to us, for the correspondence which the shippers send us is to the effect that Congress did not give the Interstate Commerce Commission the personnel necessary to do a proper police job.

I say that the addition of 20 agents is not sufficient. I ask the Senator from Washington if he would be willing to take to conference an amendment to the Interstate Commerce Appropriation which would provide for 30 instead of 20 additional agents.

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MAGNUSON. I yield.

Mr. YOUNG. In my section of the country a continuous boxcar shortage has existed ever since the close of the war. Conditions are no better today than they were 3 years or 5 years ago.

While we have a surplus of wheat, during most of the year our wheat cannot be shipped out, thereby causing our farmers to lose a large sum of money on the premiums they could have received on the top-quality wheat.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I suppose the Senator from Washington can be said to be taking a beating, because day after day, for at least 10 days, I sat in the committee listening to testimony relating to this situation.

I thought the addition of 30 persons would be a good start. I am perfectly willing to add 30 to the bill. It will be necessary to have a conference with the House anyway. This matter is very vital to all of us.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MAGNUSON. I yield.

Mr. BRIDGES. I sympathize with those who are confronted with the problem of the boxcar shortage. When the Senator from Washington proposed an increase of 20 in the number of such employees—

Mr. MAGNUSON. The Senator from New Hampshire thought I was going a little too high then, did he?

Mr. BRIDGES. I thought the Senator was going a good distance then. I thought we were making an excellent start when we agreed upon an increase of 20. But when the distinguished Senator from Oregon rose and proposed 10 more, he somewhat startled me, because I thought we were going a long way when we proposed 20.

Mr. MAGNUSON. We shall have to have a conference with the House, anyway. I hope the Senator from New Hampshire will not oppose the amendment.

Mr. BRIDGES. I do not intend to object. I was saying I thought we had made a major start when we provided 20 additional service agents. I thought a good enough job had been done so that next year it would not be necessary to ask for more.

Mr. NEUBERGER. Mr. President, will the Senator from Washington yield?

Mr. MAGNUSON. I yield to the Senator from Oregon.

Mr. NEUBERGER. I should like to say, in support of the amendment, that we have an extraordinary situation on the Pacific coast. We are approximately 2,000 miles away from the center of population and the center of distribution of merchandise in the United States. Most of our forest products and agricultural products have to be shipped over half the width of the continent in order to be sold. That is an unusual condition. People in the South, in New England, and even in the Middle West, are not confronted with that problem. It does seem to me that anything which will enable the use of more freight cars will help our people in the West. It is extremely urgent that the problem be met. Many persons in our State have to send their products 2,000 miles to find a market for them.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I may add that our western railroads are penalized economically because of the impractical way the cars are moved about.

Mr. NEUBERGER. Of course, the whole transportation system of the Far West often is penalized. For instance, the 10 percent tax on freight transportation may not be very important to other areas of the country. But in the State of Oregon, and I am sure it is true in other Pacific Northwest States, the transportation tax on products amounts to actually more than the net return received by some farmers, when one considers the taxes paid, the cost of the land, and the cost of irrigation pumping, if it is arid land. The situation is critical. We have lumber operators and farmers in our State whose whole solvency is imperiled when we encounter a critical shortage of freight cars.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, will the Senator from Washington yield?

Mr. MAGNUSON. I yield to the senior Senator from Oregon.

Mr. MORSE. I send to the desk an amendment, and ask that it be taken to conference, with the understanding that the amendment has to do with the employment of more car service agents.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is the Senator from Oregon proposing to amend the amendment offered by the Senator from Washington?

Mr. MAGNUSON. It is a separate amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senate has not acted on the amendment offered by the Senator from Washington.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, the amendment which I have offered is an amendment to the amendment of the Senator from Washington. My amendment simply changes the figure on page 21, line 23, from "\$14,797,196" to "\$14,879,696", for the purpose of adding 10 additional car-service agents to the 20 already added by the committee.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE] to the amendment of the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON].

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, and I shall certainly not object, I should like to say that I do not concur in the sentiments uttered by my distinguished friend from Oregon with respect to the point of view of the personnel in the Interstate Commerce Commission. I think in the main they have served the country and the Government eminently well. I have served on the subcommittee on independent offices for years, indeed, I believe it is all of 18 years ago that I first encountered the appropriations and the requests for the Interstate Commerce Commission.

It should not be forgotten that, in connection with those requests, first they must go to the Budget Bureau. After the Budget Bureau makes its determination, the requests come to the Congress, and the figure so transmitted is the one on which Congress takes testimony. I have, in all of the 18 years, had no occasion to believe that the employees and the Commissioners of the Interstate Commerce Commission did not have a thoroughly public viewpoint, and that they did not undertake to do that which was in the interest of the public, and particularly in the interest of the shippers of the country.

They have a full understanding of the fact that in proportion as freight is moved, as commerce is generated, it is reflected in the tax receipts of the Treasury. They are not insensible of that fact. So I should not like to see them charged with an oblique view.

I remember, from earlier experiences, that they were practically starved in the appropriations for a good many items, and I think, as a matter of fact, the junior Senator from Illinois, who is now speaking, has on occasion used the surgeon's scalpel in order to cut back some of their appropriations. I still believe the Commission serves the country well, and that its viewpoint is one of essential public interest.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield.

Mr. MORSE. The important thing, in my judgment, is that the Senator from Illinois and I agree that we as Senators ought to do the best we can to supply a sufficient number of agents to service the business of the shippers. The Senator from Illinois and I may disagree on the kind of job the Interstate Commerce Commission is doing. I do not fully share his views with regard to that matter, but I am delighted to have the assistance and support of the Senator from Illinois in regard to the amendment. His assistance is always cherished.

In fairness to the RECORD, I think I should say the criticism I have made of the Interstate Commerce Commission in regard to boxcar policing is the result of information I have obtained from within the Commission itself, when members of the staff who have visited me have stated that the difficulty has arisen, at least in part, because of an attitude to see to it that the railroads get what they want rather than what the public ought to have.

Therefore it is important, when providing for personnel such as service agents, that those hired have not been previously in railroad employment. It does not follow that, in order to understand the problem of boxcar service, the agents must be persons who have formerly been employed by railroads.

Be that as it may, I daresay that if the Senator from Illinois will read the criticisms from shippers in my part of the country, and read the answers which the Interstate Commerce Commission has sent to them, his blood will boil when he interprets the replies as simply passing the buck to the Congress, and alibiing to the shippers that the reason why they do not get better boxcar service is that the Congress has not appropriated enough money for that purpose.

For these reasons the amendment ought to be taken to conference and there thoroughly discussed. I believe the 30 additional boxcar service agents will be less than the number needed to serve adequately the shippers of the country.

I respect the fact that the Senator from Illinois does not agree with my view of the Interstate Commerce Commission. Unfortunately I have not had too many happy experiences with the Interstate Commerce Commission affecting shippers in my part of the West.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Probably no Member of the Senate or of the House has not harassed—politely, of course—the members of the Commission in the peak shipping seasons, because of boxcar shortages. That statement applies to the Fruit Belt, the Potato Belt, the Cereal Grain Belt, the Corn Belt, and other areas. I know that over a long period of years I have contacted the Commission time and time again, in an attempt to get the necessary rolling stock so that perishables could be gotten to market. I think the Commission has done a good job under the circumstances. If the service can be improved by the addition of personnel, I am delighted to go along with the proposal.

I think the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES] stated the case well when he said he thought we were making a substantial start when we added 20 new service agents; but I say, let us agree to the additional 10 sought by the Senator from Oregon. Then the amendment can be taken to conference, additional data can be obtained from the Commission, and we shall then be able to determine what ought to be done.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE] to the amendment of the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON], on page 21, line 23.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question now is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Washington, as amended.

The amendment as amended was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, in view of the adoption of the amendment as amended, it will be necessary, on page 21, line 23, to strike out the numeral "\$1,049,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$1,085,000." That is the limitation on travel expenses. The amendment will not add to the cost of the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. Long in the chair). The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President—

Mr. MAGNUSON. I yield to the Senator from Illinois.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, I wish to call the attention of the Senate to some legislative language on page 26 of the bill. It relates to the Selective Service System. Even though the language is legislative in character, the committee included it in the bill because the committee sought to express to a very distinguished public servant its appreciation for the long and faithful service he has rendered in a highly sensitive position. I refer to General Hershey, who for 16 years has been Director of the Selective Service System.

The committee thought it should follow the precedent of a pattern which was established many years ago, and should make provision for General Hershey, so long as he is the incumbent, to receive some additional retirement benefits.

Since this provision was written into the bill, I understand that an announcement will soon be made, and probably will care for this matter without having this provision included in the bill.

I yield now to the distinguished Senator from New Hampshire, in order that he may make the announcement.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, let me say to the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] and the other Members of the Senate that I concur in the general objective of the provision. General Hershey has rendered long and distinguished service to the country in a very difficult role. I believe that service warrants his promotion as he reaches the retirement age and passes out of the active service.

As the Senator from Illinois has said, there is precedent for making a promotion in the way proposed, although it is not the usual way to make it.

On yesterday at the White House this matter was under discussion. This morning, at a conference in the Pentagon, the matter was also under discussion. I think I am at liberty to say that at the White House meeting the President authorized the statement I am making. This morning the Secretary of the Army, Mr. Brucker, authorized—although not in the specific words I shall use—a statement to the effect that it would be preferable to handle this matter in the manner in which promotions are usually handled.

I understand that if this provision is deleted from the bill, within the immediate future there will be forthcoming from the Department of the Army, to the White House, and from the White House to the Senate, a nomination. In fact, I understand that while I have been speaking the nomination from the

President has been received here. I now read it:

THE WHITE HOUSE.

Nomination sent to the Senate on June 6, 1956:

The following-named officer under the provisions of section 504 of the Officer Personnel Act of 1947 to be assigned to a position of importance and responsibility designated by the President under subsection (b) of section 504, in rank as follows:

Maj. Gen. Lewis Blaine Hershey, O6530, United States Army, in the rank of lieutenant general.

Therefore, Mr. President, there is no need for me to speak further about the matter; the nomination is an actual fact.

Consequently, I suggest to the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee that the language of the committee amendment on page 26 be eliminated, and that the nomination be handled in the usual manner.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I offer the following amendment: On page 26, strike out the language in lines 5 to 16, inclusive.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON].

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, I merely wish to say that I have known General Hershey for a long time. In the past 22 years I have known many administrators. I doubt that I have ever encountered any who knew his business so well and who knew so well the statutes under which he was operating, and who operated with such a firm and fair hand. I think it is only proper that we testify to the efficient services of General Hershey in one of the most sensitive spots in the Government. Mr. President, this advancement, with the additional retirement benefits, is a richly deserved honor for him.

I merely wished to make this additional statement.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I wish to say that personally, and in conjunction with the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES], the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN], and other Senators, I suggested this language. I am glad the nomination has now been made, and that the matter has been handled in that way. I could not say whether the nomination would not have been made if we had not suggested this language. However, we have now served our purpose, and I think the honor to General Hershey is a well-deserved one.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Washington.

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. President, I wish to use 30 seconds to add my voice in expressing appreciation of the service General Hershey has rendered his country.

When I first came to Washington, I took up with General Hershey a number of problems. I have never found anyone in the Federal Government more understanding, more sympathetic, or more anxious to be of service than General Hershey. So I am delighted that he has been given this recognition.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. BENDER. Mr. President—

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I yield to the Senator from Ohio, who has an amendment to submit.

Mr. BENDER. Mr. President, I offer the amendment, which I send to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 32, after line 8, it is proposed to insert: "Provided, That the construction of the hospital at the Wade Park site is to furnish not less than 800 G. M. and S. beds."

Mr. BENDER. Mr. President, I took up this matter with the chairman of the subcommittee and its ranking minority member. I believe the amendment is satisfactory to them.

As I understand, it was intended to have the bill provide for 800 beds. In fact, in the House of Representatives it was the feeling that certainly the Cleveland area needs this consideration more than does any other area in the country—as has been testified to amply by experts in the medical profession.

I believe we are, by means of this amendment, merely taking out a little insurance. I hope the amendment will be taken to conference. I shall appreciate it very much if the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee will accept the amendment.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I shall be glad to accept the amendment and take it to conference. As the Senator from Ohio has said, it relates to language already in the bill. So I think the matter can be worked out with the conferees on the part of the House of Representatives.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Ohio [Mr. BENDER].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. President—

Mr. MAGNUSON. I yield to the Senator from North Dakota, who wishes to submit an amendment.

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. President, I offer the following amendment: On page 15, line 3, strike out "\$100,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$200,000."

Mr. President, the amendment would restore the amount of the budget estimate.

Let me say that because of the conflict of committee work, it was not possible for me to be present at the meeting of the Appropriations Committee when this item was considered by it.

This amendment relates to the item for a survey of Government records, records management, and disposal practices, which constitute one of our major and most extensive problems. This work results in the compilation of documents and the saving of hundreds of millions of dollars. According to the Hoover report, in the first year this work would save up to \$15 for every dollar spent on it, and thereafter the ratio would be approximately 50 to 1.

I think such work should continue, and I was sorry to see a cut made in the amount of the budget estimate.

I hope the chairman of the subcommittee will take the amendment to conference.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I am not inclined to disagree with the amendment of the Senator from North Dakota. The committee held rather long discussions regarding the value of this work. It is true that the General Services Administration's representatives testified regarding the matter, and there is before us a record to the effect that they feel they will save approximately \$14 for every dollar that is spent on this work.

The increase called for by the amendment of the Senator from North Dakota is not a large one, when we consider the billions of dollars' worth of appropriations with which we are dealing.

I personally think this has been a good program. The House had some doubts about it. I do not know whether it included anything for this item; but I think the House struck it all out. So obviously we shall have a little trouble with our friends on the other side of the Capitol. I am perfectly willing to accept the figure of \$200,000, which is the budget estimate, and see if we cannot convince the House conferees that this work should continue. The General Services Administration feels that it is a fine work.

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point as a part of my remarks a statement which I have prepared in support of my amendment.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR YOUNG

Could I have been present as a member of the committee when the Independent Offices bill was considered, I would there have moved an amendment to increase from \$100,000 to \$200,000, line — on page — of the bill, the money available to GSA for its further promotion of the program to weed out more of the tremendous waste involved in the management of Government records, said by the Hoover Commission to be costing us \$4 billion a year. I respectfully ask the committee to accept such an amendment now. It would only restore the budget estimate.

Two years ago we appropriated \$300,000 for the initiation of this program to give GSA help in its program to fight these costs. The result of that expenditure is revealed by the printed hearings on the pending bill, from page 260 to 285. Included in these pages is a letter and papers submitted to the committee by our distinguished colleague, the Senator from Arkansas, chairman of the Senate Government Operations Committee, urging the continuation of the records management work. He has submitted with his letter a report on the subject by the staff director of his committee, along with a letter from the Administrator of GSA, which letter is found on page 278 of the hearings. A breakdown of the report on results of our earlier expenditure of \$300,000 on that page, reveals that the money bought actual and immediate savings of about \$15 for every dollar spent, and that once all the recommendations made were implemented the saving would be close to \$50 for every dollar spent. I am advised that much of this annual saving is recurring, a saving coming each year as a result of this single expenditure.

I trust my amendment may win the approval of the committee and that there will be insistence upon holding the item in conference and making the full budget estimate available to GSA for the effective work it

wishes to continue. Any thoughtful reading of the hearings on the subject seems to dictate enthusiastic approval of the full amount. Certainly the hearings constitute an overwhelming justification for continuation of these projects. Indeed, they would appear to justify larger appropriation and broadening of the approach by GSA with outside expert help.

This is a showing of accomplishment revealing that there are ways to spend money in Government to ends that actually save money.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. YOUNG].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. HUMPHREY] has an amendment to offer.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I offer the amendment which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 31, line 2, immediately before the period it is proposed to insert a colon and the following: "Provided, That payment received from Federal funds for a fellowship from the Atomic Energy Commission, the National Academy of Science, the National Institutes of Health, the United States Public Health Service, or any other agency of the Government shall not constitute duplication of benefits under section 232 (h) of the Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952 for persons whose graduate studies were interrupted by service in the Armed Forces during the period beginning June 27, 1950, and ending February 1, 1955."

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, I must reserve a point of order on this amendment. I think it is legislation, and clearly subject to a point of order.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I should like to have the Senator from Minnesota explain his amendment.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, this amendment is a proviso such as is incorporated in bills of this type time after time.

The amendment would permit those who, because of unusual talents, have been granted fellowships or scholarships for postgraduate study, to retain their privileges and rights under the GI benefit program. If a student goes to a college or university under the provisions of the GI bill of rights he is entitled to certain allowances as a matter of right and law. However, if the same veteran is given a scholarship for graduate study, a scholarship based upon the merit or quality of his basic background and intelligence, he is denied the opportunity to receive benefits under the existing veterans laws.

More succinctly, this amendment would have the effect of permitting graduate students whose graduate studies were interrupted by military service during the Korean conflict and who are entitled to education allowances under Public Law 550, 82d Congress, the Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952, to receive payment from Federal funds for a graduate fellowship in any of the several Federal fellowship pro-

grams. Among these programs are those of the Atomic Energy Commission, the National Academy of Science, the National Institutes of Health, and the United States Public Health Service.

I offer this amendment because the law, as it now reads, penalizes some of the most brilliant of our young scientists and engineers who are undergoing graduate training today.

The shortage of scientific and engineering personnel has now reached crucial proportions. There are many proposals before the Congress to deal with the problem, and I again want to express my deep interest in these proposals. By comparison with the Soviet Union's program of training such personnel, our own program is dangerously lagging.

This amendment, Mr. President, offers a small and partial, but nevertheless real and immediate, solution to the problem of this growing shortage of scientific personnel.

Furthermore, this amendment would remove a serious injustice to certain young men whose graduate studies were interrupted by military service during the Korean conflict.

For example, let me cite the case of a young man of my acquaintance, in Minnesota, who has been forced to relinquish his educational allowances under Public Law 550 because of his acceptance of a research fellowship from the Public Health Service. This young man, like so many other graduate students whose careers were interrupted by military service between 1950 and 1955, is married and has children—a burden which is exceedingly difficult to carry through graduate school.

This young man has won his fellowship because he is a brilliant student. He is a promising scientist. Yet because of his talent, because the Federal Government sees in him the possibility of important research on problems of public health, he and his family are forced to exist on a far smaller income than they would have had if he had taken other employment.

This young man could have chosen work as a shoe salesman or a ribbon clerk or any number of perfectly good jobs which carry no research responsibilities and contribute nothing to the advancement of science. In each case he could have retained his GI benefits.

Mr. President, I ask whether this is either just or intelligent. So far as I am concerned, to deprive a young man whose brilliance is first rewarded by a Federal research fellowship and then penalized by removal of his GI benefits, simply does not make sense.

How many other cases like this exist, I do not know. Presumably they are relatively few. The category is rather narrow—graduate students whose graduate studies were interrupted by military service between 1950 and 1955. Yet by this amendment we have the opportunity to correct a hardship and to right an injustice. We have an opportunity to encourage, rather than discourage, the development of at least one group of promising young scientists.

I am confident that there must be hundreds of such cases. The situation

boils down to this: If the Government of the United States sees in a man great qualities and promise in the field of research and science, and he is given a Federal research scholarship, he loses all his GI benefits. Yet he could take a job in private industry, as a research student or as a scientist, and still retain his GI benefits. I am sure there must be a sense of justice adequate to meet this situation. It seems to me that the place to meet it is in the pending bill. That is why I have offered the amendment.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, let me say to the Senator from Minnesota that I am thoroughly in sympathy with what he is trying to accomplish in this connection. However, I must say to him that the proposed amendment is legislation on an appropriation bill, and that it is subject, I believe, to a point of order.

I would be willing to take the amendment to conference. I am afraid that the House might insist on taking it out of the appropriation bill, but it would at least highlight the situation. No one is more interested in the subject than I am, because I was the author of the Science Foundation legislation. I know that in some cases men who are brilliant enough to receive scholarships become pinched.

If the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] has no objection, we might discuss the amendment in conference, and it might lead to a modification of the veterans legislation which would take care of the injustice.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I should greatly appreciate it if that were done, even if it were done only by way of highlighting what I consider to be a gross inequity in the law. Whether or not an agreement could be reached on the amendment in conference may be problematical. However, at least something should be done for the long-term future. I appreciate the statement of the Senator from Washington.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, I have no doubt that injustices such as those described by the distinguished Senator from Minnesota arise from time to time. I can clearly see the injustice in the case he cites. However, we have had no testimony on this subject. There is no way of determining how many persons may be involved. Hundreds of thousands of veterans have had the benefit of the GI Assistance Act. We have not the slightest information as to the number of persons who might be affected, or the degree to which they might be affected. Consequently the amendment enters an undefined field, which should be legislatively explored.

I quite agree that something should be done; but this is not the place to do it, because it involves a question of policy, which has no proper place in an appropriation bill.

Reluctant as I am, and distressed as I always am when I depart from the footsteps of the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee, the Senator from Washington, I must renew my point of order.

Mr. MAGNUSON. If the Senator from Illinois will yield while the Senator from Minnesota is present, let me say to the Senator from Minnesota that

as a result of discussing this question in the conference, we might, in the report, call attention to the situation and call upon the Veterans' Bureau to bring the facts before us. Then we could correct the situation legislatively.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. LONG in the chair). The present occupant of the Chair regrets that the amendment is not in order. He would personally favor it if the parliamentary situation were such that it could be considered. However, the amendment is clearly legislation. It would change the existing law. Under paragraph 4 of rule XVI, the Chair regrets that he must sustain the point of order.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, the Senator from Minnesota understands the ruling of the Chair, and he will subsequently offer the amendment in the form of new legislation, so that it may receive proper consideration. I hope that the committee in its report on the overall bill will allude to this injustice and thereby highlight it, so that we may get further consideration of the subject.

I should like to call to the attention of the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee language in the pending bill at page 10, lines 4, 5, and 6. At that place in the bill it is provided: "*Provided further*, That no part of the foregoing appropriation shall be available for a statistical analysis of the consumer's dollar."

That language relates to the appropriation for the Federal Trade Commission.

Is it not correct that this provision is legislation on an appropriation bill?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is correct that it is legislation. However, that language was placed in the bill by the House. Therefore it is not subject to a point of order in the Senate. If it had been inserted by the Senate committee, it would be subject to a point of order.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Then I offer an amendment to strike from the bill the language I have read on page 10, beginning on line 4.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment is in order.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I have just a word or two to say on the amendment. If anything is necessary today in terms of statistical analysis by the Federal Government, it is an objective and responsible statistical analysis of the consumer's dollar.

We heard a great deal about the consumer's dollar during the debate on the farm bill, and we heard a great deal about the problems the American farm producer faces. We heard the charge made that his problem was primarily due to labor costs. We heard rebuttal from labor to the effect that that was not true. Then we heard the statement from industry that industry was not responsible.

It is about time the Government of the United States discharged its responsibility by providing an economic analysis and showing what is happening to the consumer's dollar, and how the consumer's dollar is being divided.

It will be recalled that the Federal Trade Commission is authorized to make

such an analysis, provided that there is not a specific limitation placed on the appropriation for the Federal Trade Commission.

This subject was brought before us some years ago and was debated very vigorously in the Senate. By a very close vote, as I recall, the language contained in the bill was sustained. Since that time, however, there has been a considerable amount of rethinking about the subject. Certainly, in the light of what has been happening in terms of inflation and in terms of our agricultural problems, there is a great need for a study of the consumer's dollar.

If the language had been inserted by the Senate committee, it would be interpreted as legislation on an appropriation bill and as not germane. Merely because the language I have referred to was inserted in the bill by the House is no reason why we should let it stand. Therefore, I offer my amendment to strike that language from the bill, because it should not be a part of the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. HUMPHREY].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for some words of commendation?

Mr. MAGNUSON. I am always glad to yield for such a purpose. [Laughter.]

Mr. HUMPHREY. There are many words of commendation I could say to the chairman and to the other members of the subcommittee.

I went over the bill very carefully. I wish to say particularly that there are many provisions of the bill which deserve special credit, but special testimonial statements on the bill would take too much time today. Therefore, I will say that it is a source of great satisfaction to me to learn that the Subcommittee on the Independent Offices Appropriation Bill and the Committee on Appropriations have restored in H. R. 9739 the figure requested for the National Science Foundation in the President's budget, \$41,300,000. The amount approved by the House of Representatives was \$35,915,000, and was \$5 million less than the figure requested, and I am personally most happy that the Senate committee has restored the full amount.

The problem of the shortage of scientists and engineers has been a problem which I have frequently discussed on the Senate floor. It was my concern with that problem which originally led me to be particularly interested in the appropriations this year for the National Science Foundation. I ask unanimous consent that there be inserted at this point in my remarks a letter that I sent to Dr. Alan T. Waterman, the Director of the National Science Foundation, in which I requested the compilation of the accomplishments of that Foundation.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HUMPHREY. I yield.

Mr. MAGNUSON. On that point I wish to say that every member of the committee is concerned by the lack of scientists in this country. In the past

few months it has become apparent that Russia is moving far ahead of us in many fields. The National Science Foundation, as the Senator well knows, makes awards mainly of graduate fellowships in connection with projects which require men who have been trained for a long time and who are doing fine work.

The House reduction would not allow the Foundation to go ahead with some of the projects.

We also get down to the real problem of basic scientists and teachers. We feel that the National Science Foundation should award fellowships to help persons become teachers of science. I am almost of the opinion that in order to develop basic scientists we will first have to do something about getting them to go to school. I believe the best way to do that is to give parents who have children who are pursuing their education in these fields an exemption in their income taxes. I believe it would pay us in the long run to do so. I hope the House will accept our figures.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I thoroughly agree with the figures the committee has inserted. The Senator from Washington was the original sponsor of the National Science Foundation, and has had an abiding interest in it.

I have asked unanimous consent that my letter to Dr. Waterman, the Director of the National Science Foundation, be printed in the RECORD at this point in my remarks.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

JANUARY 6, 1956.

Dr. ALAN T. WATERMAN,
Director, National Science Foundation,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR DR. WATERMAN: The problem of the shortage of scientists and engineers concerns me as I am sure it does you. Its complexity is such—extending as it does all the way back to our secondary schools—that I think it really can be dealt with only in a large way. For that reason I suggested to the President a few months ago that the appointment of a Presidential Commission might be the best approach to the problem. However, I would like to do whatever can be done in a legislative way to alleviate the shortage. If you have any recommendations I would be most interested in learning of them.

There is one other matter which I have been thinking of for some time; I would like to place in the RECORD a compilation of all the accomplishments, so far, of the National Science Foundation. If this is agreeable, I wonder if you could have someone on your staff prepare such a report for me. There is no hurry, of course, though it might be helpful if I could have it before the time when appropriations for the Foundation are being considered. Use your best judgment on what should be included. I would like to bring to the attention of the Congress a full account of the fine work the National Science Foundation has been doing over the years.

Sincerely,

HUBERT H. HUMPHREY.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, Dr. Waterman replied to my letter on January 16, 1956. I ask unanimous consent that his reply be printed in the RECORD at this point in my remarks.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION,
OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR,
Washington, D. C., January 16, 1956.
The Honorable HUBERT H. HUMPHREY,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR HUMPHREY: Thank you for your letter of January 6 in which you refer to the shortage of scientists and engineers and indicate that you would like to place in the RECORD a compilation of the accomplishments of the National Science Foundation.

We shall develop a statement of the kind you suggest and send it to you shortly. If we have any recommendations with respect to legislation, we shall also certainly keep in mind your kind offer of assistance.

We are sincerely grateful for your understanding and continuing support of science and the National Science Foundation.

Sincerely yours,

ALAN T. WATERMAN,
Director.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, on April 11, 1956, Dr. Waterman wrote me again, enclosing a copy of a letter written by him to the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee in charge of the independent offices appropriation bill, the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON]. I ask unanimous consent that the copy of the letter be printed at this point in my remarks.

There being no objection, the copy of the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION,
OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR,
Washington D. C., March 16, 1956.
The Honorable WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
Chairman, Subcommittee in Charge of
the Independent Offices Appropriation Bill, 1957,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR MAGNUSON: In reply to your letter of March 2, 1956, the National Science Foundation requests the following changes to H. R. 9739 entitled, "Independent Offices Appropriation Bill, 1957":

Page 23, line 6, delete "\$35,915,000"; insert "\$41,300,000", the amount contained in the President's budget.

Lines 6-10, delete that portion which reads: "Provided, That of the foregoing amount not less than \$9,500,000 shall be available for tuition, grants, and allowances in connection with a program of supplementary training for high school science and mathematics teachers."

The total appropriation approved by the House is \$5,385,000 less than the amount recommended for the Foundation in the President's budget. As indicated by the Committee Report No. 1847, the House strongly endorsed the Foundation's program for the training of high school science teachers, which is one part of the education in the sciences program, and increased this item over the amount requested in the budget.

The net reduction in the appropriation was apparently accomplished by increasing that part of the education in the sciences program related to the training of high school science teachers by \$5,650,000; and by reducing the allowances for other programs of education in the sciences by \$1,025,000, the activity "National science policy studies" by \$50,000, the subactivity "Grants for research facilities" by \$3,500,000, and the subactivity "Grants for research projects" by \$6,460,000.

The amount, \$41,300,000, contained in the President's budget provided for a balanced program directed to the several problem areas in science now confronting the Nation. This should be noted in considering the House action, i. e., the programs of the Foundation are all closely related and are directed to the common objective of improving the

national position in science. Although some parts of the total problem may have become more urgent than others, we believe it is imperative to maintain a balanced program that will permit us to move forward in all essential areas to the maximum extent that our resources—both manpower and money—will permit.

Progress in science depends in the long run on the supply of trained scientists; on a strong national effort in basic research; and on the availability of necessary research facilities. The training of an adequate supply of competent scientists for the immediate future depends to a considerable extent upon the opportunities available to younger scientists to continue their studies through graduate school and by participation in research projects. In the long run, for the maintenance of an adequate level of research, and for the training of a sufficient number of skilled scientists to fill our technological needs, we must depend upon a full supply of competent science teachers in our high schools and colleges. More able college teachers are needed to train more able high school teachers. Together they provide the stimulation and the quality of instruction necessary not only to improve the scientific education of our students, but also to motivate more students of high ability to pursue careers in science.

SPECIFIC EFFECT OF HOUSE ACTION

Education in the sciences

The Foundation's program, "Education in the sciences," is directed to the long-range problem of increasing our scientific and technical manpower both in numbers and in competence. The program is divided into three principal subprograms:

1. Strengthening present science teachers (p. 94 of the budget justification): This program is directed to improving the quality of science teaching through providing year-long training for high school teachers at universities and through summer institutes for both school and college teachers. The House bill apparently limits such training to high school teachers.

2. The improvement of science curricula (p. 99 of the budget justification): The provision of improved courses of study which will contribute to better teaching is fundamental to the problem of securing more highly competent scientists and science teachers. The Foundation proposes to attain this objective through such means as the development of science curricula, subject matter syllabi, and supplementary teaching aids for science teachers.

3. Motivation of able students to consider careers in science and science teaching (p. 104 of the budget justification): This program is directed toward identifying young people with aptitudes for science and encouraging them to study science either for careers in research or in teaching. Included in this program are programs for the support of student participation in science activities and provision for distinguished scientists to serve as visiting lecturers at schools and colleges.

The limitation proposed in the House bill requires that \$9.5 million of the appropriation be expended for the supplemental training of high school science teachers only as compared with the \$3,850,000 contained in the President's budget for such training of high school and college teachers. Furthermore, the President's budget contained \$1,525,000 for the two other subprograms of education in the sciences; the House action would apparently allow only \$500,000, a reduction of \$1,025,000.

The Foundation concurs with the House committee that there is need for accelerating the high school science teacher training program. We believe, however, that if we are to be successful in attacking the serious scientific manpower problem now confronting the Nation, we must move ahead with

vigor in several areas simultaneously. If we are to assure that the Nation is adequately supplied with capable scientific personnel, efforts to improve the quality of science teachers at the high-school level alone are not sufficient. We must insure that the quality of science teaching in our colleges will be adequate to develop further the potentialities of the high-school students who will be the scientists and science teachers of tomorrow. We must develop and support programs which will give to the teachers better curricula, and more effective teaching aids. We must not only stimulate our present teachers to become better teachers of science, we must also increase the number of science teachers for the future. Therefore, we must encourage a larger number of our most capable youth to enter science as a career both in teaching and in research. Finally, we must insure that a young research scientist, on completing his academic work, is provided with the opportunity and the necessary tools to use his talents for the conduct of research.

The net effect of the limitation in the House bill is to concentrate our effort on the supplementary training of secondary school science teachers. Important as this is, it is strongly felt that the long-range problem of increasing our scientific manpower potential requires more attention also upon the other aspects just discussed.

Grants for support of research projects (p. 49 of the budget justification)

The programs carried on under this subactivity make two significant contributions to the scientific potential of our Nation through the support of individual research projects:

1. The support of basic research projects provides the means for increasing the fundamental knowledge which underlies our technology and, therefore, the national security, welfare, and economy.

2. It also provides advanced training in science for students who have already chosen science as a career, thereby providing prompt increase in our output of scientific manpower.

The reduction proposed by the House would eliminate the support of approximately 500 individual basic research projects and the advanced training of approximately 1,200 graduate students in science and engineering.

Grants for support of research facilities (p. 59 of the budget justification)

The President's budget requested \$7 million for the construction and support of research facilities, including the following: \$3,500,000 for the construction of a radio astronomy facility; \$1,900,000 to partially support the procurement by universities of nuclear reactors and electronic computers; \$600,000 for studies preliminary to the construction of a modern optical astronomical observatory; and \$1 million for the support of biological field research facilities. The House recommended that the amount be reduced to \$3,500,000 for all facilities. The report further stated that the committee "expects that the Foundation will not start a project unless it has all the funds available that are required for it to be completed."

Although the report stated that "the committee does not want to specify approval as to specific projects" the net effect of the language would, for example, prevent the Foundation from beginning construction of the radio astronomy facility. Restoration of the total amount of the appropriation request would permit the Foundation to proceed with the research facilities requested and urgently needed for the advancement of science and for the training of additional scientists.

National science policy studies (p. 10 of the budget justification)

The House report states "the budget estimate includes \$800,000 for making national science policy studies. The committee reduced the item by \$50,000, which is indeed a very small amount and it will expect the agency to greatly reduce this item next year."

While the reduction recommended by the House is small, the Foundation is seriously concerned that the House committee expects that these studies be greatly reduced in future years. The studies carried out under this activity provide necessary factual information and analyses for the determination of policies with respect to the role of the Federal Government in science.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The Foundation strongly recommends that—

(1) the appropriation be restored to the \$41,300,000 requested in the President's budget; and

(2) the limitation providing "that not less than \$9,500,000 shall be available for tuition, grants, and allowances in connection with a program of supplementary training for high school science and mathematics teachers" be eliminated.

In making these recommendations, the Foundation does not propose that each item discussed above be restored to the specific amount requested in the President's budget. Approval of these two recommendations will enable the Foundation to conform to the spirit of the House action and the committee recommendations and will provide the balance and flexibility necessary for the development and conduct of well-balanced programs in all areas important to the national scientific effort.

It is requested that the Foundation be granted a hearing before your subcommittee to discuss these matters in greater detail.

Sincerely yours,

ALAN T. WATERMAN,
Director.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Finally, Mr. President, the National Science Foundation in answer to my request has prepared an excellent summary of its record to date. This summary is so important and helpful to the growing number of people in the Senate and in the country who are interested in the activities of the Foundation, that I ask unanimous consent that it be printed at this point in my remarks, together with the accompanying letter from Dr. Waterman.

There being no objection, the letter and summary were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION,
OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR,
Washington, D. C., April 11, 1956.
The Honorable HUBERT M. HUMPHREY,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR HUMPHREY: Enclosed is a statement on the activities of the National Science Foundation which you suggested that we send you some weeks ago. You indicated that there was no hurry about it but that it might be helpful if you could have it before the time when our appropriations are being considered.

As you may know, the House increased our appropriation this year to \$35,915,000 from last year's figure of \$16 million. This is still \$5 million less, however, than the figure requested for the National Science Foundation in the President's budget—which we are asking the Senate to restore. Enclosed is a copy of our letter on the subject to Senator MAGNUSON.

I should like to say again that we are really grateful to you for your interest in the program of the Foundation.

Sincerely yours,

ALAN T. WATERMAN,
Director.

ACTIVITIES OF THE NATIONAL SCIENCE
FOUNDATION

INTRODUCTION

Dr. Vannevar Bush, wartime Director of the Office of Scientific Research and Development, recommended in 1945 the establishment of a National Science Foundation as the essential part of an action program to meet the crisis in scientific research existing at the end of World War II. He said, in part, in his report entitled "Science: The Endless Frontier":

"The Government should accept new responsibilities for promoting the flow of new scientific knowledge and the development of scientific talent in our youth. These responsibilities are the proper concern of the Government, for they vitally affect our health, our jobs, and our national security. It is in keeping also with basic United States policy that the Government should foster the opening of new frontiers, and this is the modern way to do it. For many years the Government has wisely supported research in the agricultural colleges, and the benefits have been great. The time has come when such support should be extended to other fields.

"The effective discharge of these new responsibilities will require the full attention of some overall agency devoted to that purpose. There is not now in the permanent governmental structure receiving its funds from Congress an agency adapted to supplementing the support of basic research in the colleges, universities, and research institutes, both in medicine and the natural sciences, adapted to supporting research on new weapons for both services, or adapted to administering a program of science scholarships and fellowships.

"Therefore, I recommend that a new agency for these purposes be established. Such an agency should be composed of persons of broad interest and experience, having an understanding of the peculiarities of scientific research and scientific education. It should have stability of funds so that long-range programs may be undertaken. It should recognize that freedom of inquiry must be preserved and should leave internal control of policy, personnel, and the method and scope of research to the institutions in which it is carried. It should be fully responsible to the President and through him to the Congress for its program."

The new agency recommended by Dr. Bush was established by the National Science Foundation Act of 1950.

During the 5-year period when legislation concerning the Foundation was being considered by Congress, support of basic research was undertaken by such agencies as the Office of Naval Research, the National Institutes of Health, and the Atomic Energy Commission. Outbreak of the Korean war in 1950 resulted in increased emphasis upon applied research and end-item development with a relative decrease in emphasis on basic research. Increased support for basic research now being provided by the National Science Foundation is tending to decrease this imbalance in the Nation's scientific effort. Other activities of the Foundation, described below, are proceeding in consonance with the objectives outlined by Dr. Bush and the functions outlined in the National Science Foundation Act of 1950.

Activities of the National Science Foundation

"To develop a national policy for the promotion of basic research and education in the sciences:"

1. From its inception, the Foundation has had the purpose of planning and administering its research-grant program in such a way as to stimulate the Nation's production of significant scientific knowledge and at the same time to expand the Nation's potential scientific resources. The scientific merit of proposed research projects is critically evaluated in each case by outstanding scientists in the appropriate field. On the basis of these evaluations and recommendations of the Foundation staff, final selection of those proposals to be supported within limits of available funds must be approved by the National Science Board—the Foundation's 24-member governing body. The primary concern of the Foundation is that granted funds be used in a manner which will make maximum contribution to the progress of science.

By this careful review process critical and impartial judgment is thus brought to bear on all proposals for research support—assurance that Foundation funds are directed toward support of the broad requirements of the Nation's economy, welfare, and defenses. Some promising areas of basic research which meet these requirements and which the Foundation has supported during fiscal years 1952–55 are: Radio astronomy, enabling scientists to observe and measure phenomena of outer space, to "see" by means of radio waves what has heretofore not been visible with optical telescopes; new sources of power, energy from the atom nucleus, supplementing the basic research of the Atomic Energy Commission, and from the sun, each of which, when probed more deeply by research in basic science, may yield better sources of heat and power; photosynthesis, basic research into the problem of how plants convert the energy of sunlight to food and fuel, out of which may derive vast benefits for mankind; solid-state research, the mechanical properties of solids, what holds the atoms together in a solid, and the electrical and magnetic properties of solids, high-speed computation, present-day advances in several science disciplines have outdistanced methods of calculation, calling urgently for wider accessibility of the modern, but costly, facilities in high-speed computation; geochemistry, with its promise of new methods of detecting ore deposits through research in the fluids and solutions of matter during geologic processes; geophysical research, using the world as an observing laboratory as in the international geophysical year program. Because none can predict where such promising areas of research may push into the advancing frontier of science, the Foundation supports a comprehensive program of grants for basic research across the science spectrum in the best interests of the Nation's economy, welfare, and defense.

2. Each year the Foundation sponsors scientific conferences in special areas of unusual interest. During the 1952–55 period the Foundation helped underwrite more than 50 such conferences. Proceedings and papers are usually published at the conclusion of the conference so that the value of the proceedings to scientists extends well beyond the limits of the conference itself.

A complete listing of all Foundation-sponsored conferences would be impractical, but the following titles indicate their scope: Astronomical Research and Photoelectric Techniques, High-Energy Physics, Methods of Determination of Steroids, Utilization of Solar Energy, Photosynthesis, Cosmic Rays, Low Temperature Physics and Chemistry, International Arid Lands Symposium, Man's Role in Changing the Face of the Earth, Mechanics in Engineering Education, Radio Astronomy, Mathematical Tables, Evolution of Behavior, Molecular Quantum Mechanics, Problems in Human Communication and Control.

Widely diversified subject matter is indicated by the foregoing titles, covering

many areas of physical and life sciences. Often attracted to the conferences were leading scientists of other countries who shared their knowledge with associates in the United States.

3. While vigorously supporting efforts of investigators to dig the known out of the unknown, the Foundation seeks more precise knowledge about the state of scientific activities as a whole in order to obtain intelligent data on the nature and amount of national resources expended in scientific pursuits. Such information is best acquired through the cooperation of panels and committees of experts representative of each field, and often subfield, of a scientific discipline. Four fields of science are currently more formally being surveyed with support by the Foundation—physiology, psychology, mathematics and demography. In physiology, the survey is analyzing data from 3,500 American physiologists with reference to their educational, social, economic and geographical background; their activities, division of time among research, teaching and administration; personal and motivational factors; in psychology, the survey seeks to evaluate the status of psychological knowledge and an analysis of occupations in psychology; in mathematics, the survey seeks data on research potential and training in the field as a whole; and in demography, the basic objective of the survey is to determine gaps and deficiencies in the fund of knowledge and demography, its theory and methodology, and in its resources and facilities for research and training. Similar comprehensive studies are being considered in other scientific disciplines, complementing and supplementing the above-described conferences in special areas of unusual interest.

4. Since its establishment, the Foundation has been concerned with problems of national science policy, especially the role of the Federal Government in support of science. In attempting to carry out this responsibility, it found that most basic data essential to sound planning were not available. The Foundation, therefore, began the painstaking task of accumulating necessary data concerning the national effort in scientific research and development. Industry, educational institutions, private foundations and laboratories, and Federal agencies supporting research all cooperate in these studies. The studies will provide a firm basis for policy recommendations to strengthen the national scientific effort and furnish guidance to define the responsibilities of Government in the conduct and support of research.

For example, Federal Funds for Science, published annually, provides detailed information on the extent of Government-sponsored scientific research and development, and shows important trends in the level and direction of Federal expenditures for science.

Recently published, the study on Science and Engineering in American Industry, shows that private industry's annual budget for research and development is close to \$4 billion (3.7), and enabled the Foundation, on the basis of accumulated data, to state clearly that total United States expenditure for research and development is more than \$5 billion—nearly half of which is supported by the Federal Government.

The Foundation's just-published study, Scientific Research Expenditures in the Larger Private Foundations, covering the 77 largest privately endowed foundations, removed guesswork from assumptions about the amount of support such foundations extend for scientific research. The study indicates that the percentage of support from this source for basic scientific research has declined steadily for the years studied—1939, 1946 and 1953. Medical sciences and social sciences are the fields of first interest to private foundations, at the present time.

Similar fact-finding studies, many nearing completion, will provide a solid base on which the Foundation can build recommendations for future action. These include (a) a report on organization of the Federal Government for scientific activities showing the structure of Federal units and functions performed in science; (b) a survey of Government-university relationships analyzing sources of support for research at colleges and universities and the nature of such research; (c) a survey of research by trade associations and similar organizations; (d) a survey of research at nonprofit institutes and commercial laboratories; (e) a survey of research supported by selected State governments; (f) a survey of the financial support of graduate students and Federal stipends to undergraduate and graduate students in the sciences; (g) a survey of Federal scientific manpower; and (h) a history of science in the Federal Government.

5. The Foundation was asked by the Bureau of the Budget to make a study of indirect costs practices among Federal agencies on research grants and contracts at universities and colleges and to recommend a uniform Government policy. The Foundation recommended to the Bureau of the Budget as follows:

"The National Science Foundation recommends that in supporting research in institutions of higher learning, agencies of the Federal Government, if requested, reimburse these institutions for those indirect costs of research supported."

6. The Foundation enunciated the principle that in making grants for unclassified basic research it will not pass judgment on the loyalty of an individual on the basis of unsupported charges but will make grants upon the judgment of scientists having a working knowledge of his experience, competence, and integrity. The Foundation, however, will not knowingly make a grant in support of the research of one who is an avowed Communist, or anyone established as being a Communist by a judicial proceeding, or anyone who avowedly advocates change in the United States Government by other than constitutional means, or one who has been convicted of sabotage, espionage, sedition, or a similar crime involving the Nation's security.

"To support basic scientific research and to appraise the impact of research upon industrial development and the general welfare":

7. All scientific advances are ultimately dependent on basic research. The Foundation awards grants to support the work of qualified scientists who desire to engage in such research. Grants are given only on the basis of recommendations by advisory panels of specialists in the various scientific fields.

During the period 1952 through 1955, the Foundation made 1,232 grants in the amount of \$14.3 million for the support of basic scientific research. These grants helped able scientists in over 250 American colleges and universities to explore new frontiers in the biological, medical, mathematical, physical, and engineering sciences. Requests for support of research submitted to the Foundation during this period totaled more than \$66 million. During fiscal year 1956, more than \$10 million will be granted in support of about 900 additional projects for basic research. The President's budget for 1957 included 22.8 million to support of this program by the Foundation in fiscal year 1957.

8. In keeping with the Foundation's responsibility for encouraging and stimulating development of the Nation's scientific resources it should be noted that funds in the average Foundation grant support 1 or 2 graduate student research assistants. This support enables young men and women, who might not otherwise have the opportunity, to make their own contribution to research.

to become trained in ways of research under direction of experienced research leaders, and to continue their formal academic training. This continuing and immediate contribution by the grants program to the Nation's pool of highly trained scientific talent is of utmost importance to the Nation's future scientific strength. Thus, in addition to contributing to the Nation's store of scientific knowledge, the grants program also provides opportunities to an estimated three to four thousand graduate science students to participate as assistants to mature research investigators and to further their academic training.

"At the request of the Secretary of Defense, to support specific defense research activities":

9. During the current fiscal year, the Office of Naval Research has transferred funds to the Foundation for support of basic research in areas of science in which the two agencies are mutually concerned.

"To award scholarships and graduate fellowships in the sciences":

10. To encourage gifted science students to pursue their studies on a full-time basis, the Foundation during its first 5 years of operation awarded 2,456 predoctoral fellowships and 249 postdoctoral fellowships in the sciences at a cost of approximately \$6.5 million. The Foundation awarded over 900 fellowships in fiscal year 1956. Every State in the Nation is represented among fellows of the Foundation, selected by rating panels of leading American scientists. Candidates are judged on the basis of (1) test scores on general ability, scientific aptitude, and competence in their science field, (2) previous scholastic record, and (3) confidential reports and evaluations from the applicant's faculty advisers. Fields of science represented among the fellows are the life sciences, chemistry, engineering, earth sciences, mathematics, and physics, and astronomy. Average annual costs to the Foundation for predoctoral fellows are about \$2,500 per fellow, and for postdoctorals, \$4,180. In addition to the stipend to the fellow, the award covers tuition costs and allowance for dependents. These fellowships permit the fellow to study for an academic year at the institution of his choice. In addition to these programs, the Foundation has instituted fellowship programs for senior postdoctoral scientists, and will institute fellowships for college science faculty members.

"To foster the exchange of scientific information":

11. Progress in science research is impeded to the extent that lines of communication among scientists are clogged. Investigators in a particular field of science must have access to the research of their associates. Meanwhile, published material in the sciences is reaching large proportions while publication costs are constantly climbing. As a remedial measure, the Foundation has for several years supported scientific publications needing emergency help over difficult periods as they attempted to increase reserves and become self-supporting. It also supports worthwhile research which promises improved methods for processing, storing, retrieving, and providing scientific information.

In addition, the Foundation has sought to open communication channels among scientists by giving support (1) to the improvement of bibliographic tools, (2) to the Library of Congress for preparation and publication of comprehensive lists of United States and Russian scientific serial publications, (3) to the American Institute of Physics for translating and publishing an English edition of the Russian Journal of Experimental and Theoretical Physics, and (4) to investigators working on the mechanization of information searching and machine translations.

12. In cooperation with the National Academy of Sciences-National Research Council,

the Foundation published in 1955 Nicholas DeWitt's definitive study, *Soviet Professional Manpower*. The book pointed up the fact that the Soviet Union is graduating almost twice as many technical specialists in certain fields as the United States—682,000 professionals in the engineering field between 1928 and 1954 as against 480,000 in the United States during roughly the same period. While serving to focus nationwide attention on the capabilities of other nations in science and technology, the book drew attention as well to domestic problems concerned with identifying and training persons with special aptitudes for careers in science and technology.

"To maintain a register of scientific and technical personnel and to serve as a central clearinghouse for information covering such personnel":

13. Current information about the supply of scientists in the United States is quickly available through the National Register of Scientific and Professional Personnel maintained by the Foundation. The register, which now contains manpower data on all major fields of science, has been compiled with the cooperation of scientific societies in the several fields of science and engineering. Each society collects basic registration information on professionally trained individuals in its field of specialization, whether or not they are members of the society. Societies also maintain individual registers on a current basis. Duplicate copies are sent to the Foundation for the national register. Thus, the Foundation can quickly provide data concerning professional qualifications, training and employment of scientists by field, and can follow trends in the utilization of trained scientists and engineers.

As such manpower data become available and are analyzed, the Foundation from time to time issues reports and bulletins on the supply and characteristics of the manpower in a particular scientific field. These are released under such typical titles as "Manpower Resources in Chemistry," "Manpower Resources in Physics," and cover the several major disciplines in science. In particular demand has been the bulletin on shortages of scientists and engineers in industrial research, and such special reports as highlights of a survey of June 1951 college graduates and highlights of a survey of graduate student enrollments, fellowships and assistantships.

"To evaluate scientific research undertaken by Federal agencies and to correlate the Foundation's research programs with other such programs":

In support of this directive from Congress, underscored by the President's Executive order of March 1954, the Foundation has undertaken to study and evaluate the scientific research programs and activities of the Federal Government, with special reference to the role of the Federal Government in the support of basic research.

14. In conformance with a recommendation of the Rubber Producing Facilities Disposal Commission, a study was made by a Special Commission for Rubber Research appointed by the National Science Board concerning the support by the Government of basic research on synthetic rubber. This now completed study recommended that the Federal Government withdraw further support for research in synthetic rubber, thereby saving the Government an annual expenditure of more than a million dollars.

15. At the request of the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, a Special Committee on Medical Research, appointed by the National Science Board, undertook a review and evaluation of the medical research programs of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. The report of this committee has just been released.

16. The worldwide program of special observations of various earth sciences phenomena planned between mid-1957 and the

end of 1958—the International Geophysical Year (IGY) is of special interest. Scientists of at least 55 nations will cooperate in making simultaneous observations from a vast network of stations extending over the surface of the earth. The Foundation has responsibility on the part of the Government for obtaining appropriations from Congress and for administering these funds, including coordination of Federal agencies' interest in the undertaking. Federal appropriations to the Foundation to support the United States program may be made available by grant or transfer of funds to other Government agencies and private institutions engaged in the work. Planning and technical direction of the United States program are in the hands of the United States National Committee for the IGY, which exists under the aegis of the National Academy of Sciences—National Research Council. The world program is coordinated by an international committee, Comité Spécial Année Géophysique Internationale (CSAGI). Estimates of total world cost of the IGY vary from \$200 million to \$300 million. The Congress has appropriated \$12 million for the United States program and the Foundation is requesting \$28 million supplemental appropriation for fiscal year 1956, the bulk of the latter to be used for the earth-satellite program undertaken by the United States.

Although lay interest may center on the drama that will surround launching of earth-bound satellites and expeditions to the Antarctica, scientific interest will focus on measured data which will come from worldwide cooperative efforts of scientists who will collect and coordinate geophysical data on meteorology, upper atmosphere physics including the ionosphere, aurora, geomagnetism, oceanography, glaciology, seismology and as a special additional program, redetermination of latitudes.

17. In accordance with recommendations of the President's Materials Policy Commission, the Foundation established an Advisory Committee on Minerals Research which is now making recommendations on a program of minerals research in the United States.

"To cooperate in international scientific research activities":

18. During the 5-year period of operation, the Foundation provided grants for partial payment of travel expenses to enable American scientists of outstanding ability to participate in selected international and scientific meetings. A total of 314 scientists received such grants permitting them to attend 68 different international scientific meetings. Grants average about \$580, indicating that recipients must make substantial personal contributions to attend the meetings. Foundation policy stipulates that recipients shall participate if possible in the actual work of the conference. International meetings supported by travel grants are carefully selected, and scientists who receive Foundation grants are chosen with equal care by panels of consultants or by appropriate committees of national scientific organizations.

19. The Foundation concerns itself with other aspects of international science as follows: (a) preparation and publication of reports concerned with international scientific activities including a quarterly List of International and Foreign Scientific and Technical Meetings"; (b) certain conferences on important aspects of science which the Foundation helps support are international in character and are attended by scientists from abroad; (c) since successful candidates for Foundation fellowships are permitted to select institutions they desire to attend, a small percentage attend institutions in other countries; (d) a few grants in support of basic research have been awarded to principal investigators, part or all of whose work is conducted outside the United States—ex-

ample, a grant of \$5,000 for 1 year to Dr. A. C. Smith of the Smithsonian Institution, supported his work in descriptive flora of the Fiji Islands; (e) support of translations of foreign scientific papers. In all its relationships with international science, the Foundation works closely with the National Academy of Sciences, National Research Council and with the approval of the Department of State, supporting those programs and projects which relate significantly to the economy, welfare, and defense of the United States.

20. The Foundation is currently undertaking a study of the kinds of activities in which the several departments and agencies engage with reference to international science. The study takes cognizance of the contribution science can make toward lifting the domestic and external prestige of nations, facilitating economic development, easing international tensions, and contributing to a larger world reservoir of scientific knowledge and trained science manpower.

CONCLUSION

The foregoing review of several programs of the National Science Foundation indicates methods by which the Foundation attempts constantly to improve the environment of science and the quality of scientists through support of basic research in the sciences, providing opportunities to improve the training of scientists and engineers, gathering factual data necessary to recommend sound science policies for the Federal Government, maintaining a running account of United States scientific manpower resources, and encouraging a more complete and speedier exchange of information among scientists. However, these identifiable activities represent only part of the story—the very existence of the Foundation and the opportunity it provides for leadership in support of science in the Federal Government may well outweigh specific and tangible items. The position of trust which the Foundation has achieved in the university community is one which rests in part on the confidence built up during the comparatively short period of its existence.

In carrying out its assignment, the Foundation believes strongly that its responsibilities are leadership and guidance, not direction. Only in a free environment are scientists able to do their most creative work. In working out its program of activities, the Foundation has followed the wise admonition of Dr. Bush that "it should recognize that freedom of inquiry must be preserved and should leave internal control of policy, personnel, and the method and scope of research to the institutions in which it is carried on."

Mr. HUMPHREY. I wish to call to the attention of my colleagues this splendid report. It is one of the most detailed compilations of the work of the National Science Foundation I have seen to date. It is a report of encouragement and of progress, and one that fully justifies the appropriations which have gone into this very worthwhile and all-important project of our Government.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, I offer an amendment on page 27, line 13, to strike the word "fifteen" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-two."

Mr. President, this relates to the number of people the Veterans' Administration can employ in public relations work. In 1947, Congress set a limit of 100 for this purpose, and year after year the number has been going down, until finally, in the full committee, on motion of one of the members of the committee, the number carried in the bill was reduced to 15. Obviously, this is too small

a number to provide information to the country and to the veterans.

There are 21 million living veterans, and I understand from the so-called Bradley report that there are nearly 1½ million veterans of World War II who are service-connected disability cases who do not receive disability pay today.

There are only two ways in which information relative to the veterans' program can get to the public. One is through contact offices, and the other is through information offices.

In 1947, there were more than 900 offices to which a veteran could go and get the last word on veterans' benefits. Progressively, as a result of diminution in appropriations, the number of contact offices has been reduced from 900 to 300, and the number of officers has been reduced from a ceiling of 100 to a low of 15.

Obviously, Mr. President, if the veterans are going to get some advisory information as to what their rights are and what benefits they can properly enjoy under the law, we must have a few persons who can provide information, in a compact, understandable package, on what the law and the regulations are.

Certainly, Mr. President, as against a potential of 21 million living veterans, 15 public-relations officers are far below the ratio of any service agency in the Government. I think the number ought to be restored in accordance with the request which has been made.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, will the Senator from Illinois yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield.

Mr. MORSE. I think the Senator is completely correct. I wish to raise a question as to whether the Senator has made the figure sufficiently large. There is a difficulty of semantics in this problem. I think it is unfortunate that the phrase "public-relations officers" should be used, because there seems to be a rather negative connotation in connection with that phrase in the minds of many persons. They look upon it as some sort of propaganda or publicity or advertising service. As the Senator from Illinois has stated, it is not that at all.

For what do we primarily need these men? We need them as contact men to be of advisory service to the veterans who are going to lose many of their rights and who are not going to be able to take advantage of the services available to them if someones does not tell them about those services. It is very easy for us to find these things out for ourselves, but we should keep constantly in mind that there are not only the 21 million veterans to whom the Senator from Illinois has referred, but there are a great many fellow citizens who have performed patriotic service for all of us who are not educated men and do not have the advantages of persons who are well educated. They need this kind of a special service.

We should be calling it, I think, an advisory service instead of a public relations service. I do not believe that for want of a better name we should do the injustice which will be done to the veterans if we fail to provide them with an adequate number of advisers. I like to think of it as an advisory service.

I congratulate the Senator on the amendment he is presenting. I heartily endorse it, and I hope it will go to conference.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I appreciate the remarks of my distinguished friend from Oregon.

Mr. President, I hope the amendment will prevail, and I hope we shall be able to persuade the distinguished conferees of the House of Representatives of the rightness of our cause.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I have one last amendment which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment offered by the Senator from Washington will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. It is proposed, on page 28, line 9, in lieu of "\$16,453,000" to insert "\$20,773,800, of which \$10 million shall be available for medical research."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Washington.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, because the amendment involves a considerable amount of money, I think I should briefly advise the Senate of its purpose.

We discussed in the committee at some length the question of medical research by the Veterans' Administration. The Veterans' Administration had submitted its request to the Budget Bureau many, many months ago. I do not know whether the amount requested was cut by the Budget Bureau, but the amount was cut a great deal. It was suggested that they should spend so much money of their vast appropriations—it is quite a large one—for medical research, on the ground that it would be economy, in the long run. We did not, however, add any specific amount to the bill.

Since that time I have discussed the matter with some of the representatives of the Veterans' Administration, who tell me that they might be somewhat handicapped in doing the research they wish to do unless we specify the amount. So I have submitted the amendment.

During the current fiscal year the VA is spending \$662 million for the inpatient care of veterans. Over and above this it is spending an additional \$82 million for outpatient treatment for veterans. As against this total expenditure of approximately \$740 million for medical care—it is spending only \$5,679,000 for research.

Mr. President, it is not good sense to spend less than 1 percent of a total medical budget to discover the research answers to the great killers of our day. Unless we find new treatments for these major diseases—America is faced with an annual tax bill of billions of dollars a year just for the care of its veterans.

Let me document this point. The total medical bill of the VA for fiscal 1956 has reached the staggering sum of \$3,717,000,000. This sum includes hospital and clinic care, compensation and pensions, and new hospital construction.

Mr. President, this tax load is going up astronomically each year. Let me give you an example. In 1945 the Veterans' Administration spent approximately \$38 million for the hospital care of mentally ill veterans. In 1955—only a decade later—the hospital bill for mentally ill veterans had soared more than 500 percent, to an excess of \$220 million. And this is not all. Over and above this the Congress is now appropriating more than \$400 million annually in compensation costs for service-connected psychiatric disabilities. A Hoover Commission medical task force report recently estimated that our bill for mentally ill veterans would soon reach a billion dollars a year. The three big diseases which afflict veterans are cancer, heart disease, and mental illness. With our veteran population growing older every year, these diseases are taking an increasing toll of our veterans. There is only one way out of the dilemma—to spend money for research to find cures for these diseases. The committee has proposed that the Veterans' Administration submit a plan to the Appropriations Committee for next year outlining their accelerated program against these major causes of death and disability among our veterans in order that hospital costs might be cut, and that the veterans might be returned to normal life—able to work and be self-supporting.

Mr. President, the Veterans' Administration should be spending at least 10 percent of its total budget upon research and upon the training of skilled medical personnel. I use the figure 10 percent because the National Governors Conference on Mental Health in 1954 adopted a statement that research and training should comprise 10 percent of the budget of any public medical facility. If we were to use this yardstick with relation to the Veterans' Administration program, we would find that the Veterans' Administration should currently be spending approximately \$66 million this year on research and training.

I propose a gradual pointing up to the 10 percent figure. For next year, I believe the VA could wisely spend a total of \$10 million in the major killers and cripples—heart disease, cancer, and mental illness, which is what this will be for. There are an enormous number of research leads in these fields, and the VA has a magnificent hospital system in which to test new therapies and drugs. In other words some of the best hospitals we have are the VA hospitals. This was proven several years ago when the VA undertook an evaluation of the new drugs against tuberculosis. The magnificent work of the VA in that research project helped to extend the clinical application of these drugs throughout the world and to cut the death rate in the United States from tuberculosis by 75 percent. Several thousand beds in the VA hospital system were released with the advent of these new drugs. More important, several thousand veterans who suffered from tuberculosis are now back at work and are supporting their families. We cannot place any price on the happiness which the re-

search effort against tuberculosis has brought to so many of our veterans and their families.

We must do the same type of research with the remaining big killers. There are thousands of compounds currently being studied against cancer. The VA should engage in a large scale evaluation of these important compounds. There are important leads in heart disease. There are new treatments for arteriosclerosis, including anticoagulance, special diets, and hormones. The VA must pursue the existing research leads in this field. In mental illness there are new drugs which offer great promise. I am happy to note that the VA has started an evaluation of two of these drugs. However, this work should be expanded tremendously, because more than 50 percent of VA hospital beds are occupied by the mentally ill.

Mr. President, there are sound economic justifications for these expenditures. I have documentation to show that every dollar in Federal research expenditure has brought back \$7 in economic productivity and tax returns. If we do not accelerate our expenditure we will, within the next decade, face a total Veterans' Administration bill in the neighborhood of \$10 billion a year.

We must act, and we must act now. That is why I ask that the amendment be adopted.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, I certainly concur in the objective sought by my friend, the Senator from Washington. I wish, of course, it could have been achieved within the money limitations which were in the bill as it came from the full committee. I think, however, we can take the amendment to conference. Certain it is that there are a good many fields of research which are not covered by the National Institutes of Health. Only yesterday the Senate passed the appropriation bill for the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, and in that bill a great many additional millions of dollars were provided over and above the budget estimates. But that money is to be used for research in the fields of cancer, heart disease, and all the other diseases which are commonly known to the people.

I think a special field is involved here. Military personnel serving abroad are subject to tropical diseases and diseases which are incident to other countries and other areas of the world. If the increase were not justified for any other reason, that would be a justification in itself.

So while the whole amount may not be retained in conference, I shall be glad, indeed, to go along with it. Then probably we shall be able to secure some additional assistance with respect to this item.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I appreciate the statement made by the Senator from Illinois.

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, I support the amendment of the Senator from Washington and agree wholeheartedly with what he has said regarding the ever-increasing need for research in the activities covered by his amendment. I agree also that in the past Congress has been very niggardly in providing necessary funds for this purpose.

Our colleagues may remember that only yesterday the Senate passed an appropriation bill providing funds for the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. I expressed great gratification over the appropriations which were recommended for the various activities carried on by the National Institutes of Health. They mark a very great step forward.

During the debate the distinguished Senator from Washington pointed out the gains which had been made during the past 2 or 3 years because of the increased appropriations which had been made, particularly for research. He cited figures showing that there had been an improvement of, I believe, 19 percent in the discharges of cured patients from mental hospitals because of the use of the new drugs which have been developed and are now in general use.

The Senator from Washington also gave extremely interesting figures with respect to the hopeful progress which had been made in cancer research and in research in the case of respiratory diseases, and circulatory diseases.

I think that if we do nothing else, we will have taken a long step forward if we continue in Congress to provide as generous appropriations for research work as are possible. We have shown a disposition to increase the appropriations for many activities dealing with the health of the people, but the funds for such work are still insufficient and still inadequate. I hope the amendment will be agreed to.

While I am on my feet, I congratulate the distinguished Senator from Washington upon his superb work in formulating this appropriation bill. Not only has he been active in this particular department, but he has also worked vigorously in the preparation of the budget for the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, which the Senate approved yesterday. I congratulate him and the members of his subcommittee upon their excellent work. It has been work well done.

ORDER FOR RECESS

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate concludes its business today it stand in recess until 12 o'clock noon tomorrow.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATIONS, 1957

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 9739) making appropriations for sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I commend my delightful friend, the very able senior Senator from Washington, upon his thorough, statesman-like work in presenting the two appropriation bills to the Senate today.

I have served on committees of Congress with the senior Senator from Washington for almost 20 years. I know of no person who is more expert in the fields in which he has chosen to operate than Warren Magnuson. I know of no one who is more capable of carrying a bill through either the Senate or the House than the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. He is a very valued colleague, and has done outstanding work not only on the Independent Offices appropriation bill, but also on the other appropriation bill for which he is responsible.

I commend him for offering the pending amendment, and assure him of my whole-hearted concurrence in the objective he seeks to achieve.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, if I may have the attention of the Senator from Washington for a moment, I wish to say I find myself so enthusiastically in support of his amendment that it would be a high honor if he would list me as a cosponsor of it.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senator from Oregon may be listed as a cosponsor of the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I have listened with great amazement to the figures on the Veterans' Administration's medical program presented so ably by the subcommittee chairman, the distinguished Senator from Washington.

I think it is about time the people of this country were let in on what is going on in the Veterans' Administration. Many of us sitting here today voted appropriations 11 years ago to create a medical-care program for our veterans second to none in the world. It is my impression that under the first two medical directors of that program—Drs. Paul Hawley and Paul Magnuson—we were well on our way to achieving the goal set by the Congress.

I am therefore disturbed when I hear that the Veterans' Administration is spending only about \$5 million a year in medical research, as against a total VA medical bill in excess of \$3 billion a year.

I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in my remarks an explanation of the listing of the Veterans' Administration total medical bill as \$3,717,000,000.

There being no objection, the explanation was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

EXPLANATION OF LISTING OF THE VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION TOTAL MEDICAL BILL AS \$3,717,000,000	
Direct hospital cost.....	\$663, 000, 000
Outpatient care.....	82, 000, 000
Hospital construction.....	48, 000, 000
Compensation for service-connected disabilities.....	1, 416, 000, 000
Compensation for nonservice disabilities.....	468, 000, 000

The remaining sum is composed of dependents receiving compensation on account of service-connected death of the veteran, pensions to living veterans physically unable to support themselves, and some miscellaneous

items. I think all these costs can be attributed to the medical-care program of the VA.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, yesterday we voted greatly increased medical-research appropriations for the National Institutes of Mental Health because we were presented with incontrovertible evidence that for every dollar the Federal Government invests in research it receives a return of \$7 in reduced costs for medical care and in increased economic productivity. I do not understand why in each of its annual reports over the past few years the VA has pointed up the vital necessity of greatly expanded medical research, but, on the other hand, has not yet developed a decently financed medical-research program.

Let me quote a section on medical research from the 1955 annual report of the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs:

The Department of Medicine and Surgery must conduct research activities in order to provide better patient care. The research program in a hospital serves both as a stimulus to the medical staff and provides an incentive for recruitment. The results of medical research improve the health and medical care of the veteran patient and secondarily supply new and important scientific information. The best patient care is usually provided in those hospitals wherein research and education activities are an integral part of the patient-care program.

I ask you to particularly note, Mr. President, the last sentence in that quotation, emphasizing the fact that the best patient care is provided only in those hospitals where research is an integral part of the program. By that yardstick, then, I seriously question whether the VA is today giving the best medical care to the 118,000 veterans now hospitalized in its institutions.

Further along in the 1955 report I came across the admission by the VA that it has a "serious responsibility" in medical research. Let me quote that section:

It should be recognized that the Veterans' Administration has a serious responsibility in medical research due to the problems associated with:

1. The large numbers of hospitalized veterans with a variety of diseases that are not well understood and for which there is no effective treatment.
2. The large number of veterans receiving compensation or pension for medical disabilities.
3. Disabilities and diseases of an aging veteran population.

I wonder how many of us realize how serious a problem medical care for our veterans really is. Speaking as past chairman of the Subcommittee on Veterans' Affairs of the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, I am proud of the record I made during my term in that office in seeking passage and accomplishing the passage in the Senate of a considerable amount of veterans legislation which sought to protect the welfare of the veterans of the United States.

I point out that there are 21 million veterans in this country at the present time. Of these, 118,000 are hospitalized, and several million are receiving compensation for service-connected disabilities.

Furthermore, the problem is seriously aggravated by the increasing age of veterans, with a consequent increase in chronic and disabling illnesses. The

average age of the hospitalized veteran is now 48. More than 13,000 hospitalized veterans are over 65 years of age.

My study of the VA reports indicates that we are approaching the danger of having the VA hospital system turn into a series of homes for the chronic and disabled. The VA itself has admitted that more than one-half of all hospitalized patients have been in a veterans' hospital for more than 1 year, and that almost one-third of all patients have been hospitalized for more than 5 years.

Yesterday afternoon the Senator from Washington and I engaged in a colloquy in which we discussed the question of domiciliary care for our veterans. I am all for that. I have voted, and shall continue to vote, for any domiciliary hospital the Veterans' Administration requests of the Congress of the United States. But that is not the major obligation of the Veterans' Administration when it comes to medical care. Its major obligation, I may say most respectfully, is to provide such care as will help veterans to recover from a curable disease. In order to insure that, we need to enlarge our appropriations for medical research, because, as the Veterans' Administration's own report shows, it can do a good job of medical care of its patients only to the extent that, through research, there are discovered new ways to treat some of the death-dealing illnesses from which so many veterans suffer.

The Senator from Washington pointed out what we are doing in the field of medical research in connection with cardiac disease, cancer, and the other great death-dealing diseases; but I submit that it is important to build up the medical research services for the veterans' hospitals.

Now the VA has some fine words to say about the aging population of veterans, and I quote again from the 1955 report:

The Veterans' Administration has a responsibility to investigate these chronic and other diseases in order to be able to develop and provide for effective methods of diagnosis and treatment. These methods in turn should and do effect significant economics. A better understanding of patients with long-term illnesses will undoubtedly result only if this opportunity is capitalized.

Mr. President, the VA hospital system is the largest in the world. Medical scientists have testified before congressional committees that it is a superb closed system in which to study disease. Dr. George M. Lyon, Assistant Chief Medical Director for Research of the VA, corroborated the statements of these scientists when he reported in January 1955 that—

Because of the large number of patients hospitalized, because of the wide variety of diseases and disabilities encountered in VA hospitals, and because of the fact that these are observed within a single hospital system—the largest in the world—there exists the greatest opportunity imaginable for the clinical study of disease in man. The close association of 91 VA hospitals having research facilities with 72 medical schools in which active research programs are also underway makes it possible to pursue the study of disease in the hospitalized patient in a way, and to an extent, never before envisaged.

What is the VA doing with this magnificent opportunity? I cannot find that it is doing very much at all. Each year the Congress appropriates large sums for new VA hospitals; each year the cost to the taxpayers rises astronomically. As my distinguished colleague from Washington has pointed out, the cost of hospitalizing mentally ill veterans alone has gone up more than 500 percent in less than a decade—from approximately \$38 million in 1945 to \$223 million in 1955.

Look at the figures on heart disease, Mr. President. We are spending more than \$200 million annually in compensation payments to veterans afflicted with heart disease. By contrast, the VA is spending only a few hundred thousand dollars for research on heart disease, the Nation's No. 1 killer.

Mr. President, my record shows that I would never economize at the expense of the veteran. However, I want to see that our veterans get the best medical care, which the Congress is duty bound to provide them. It is not good economy, nor is it humanitarian, to spend pennies on medical research and millions and millions of dollars on mere custody. I join my colleague from Washington in supporting a \$10 million amendment as a minimum appropriation for the medical-research activities of the VA during the coming fiscal year. Furthermore, I join him in insisting that the VA present to the Congress next year a long-range medical-research program leading to a major attack on the diseases which now disable thousands upon thousands of our veterans.

Last of all, Mr. President, I wish to answer one of the fear arguments which I find has crept into the thinking of some veterans' organizations, in regard to the appropriation of funds for research purposes. Apparently there is a fear that the funds for research will be used to turn the veterans who are hospitalized into guinea pigs; that experimentation will be practiced upon them for no good end except for experimentation.

Mr. President, I wish to make it clear that that is not a part of the medical-research program. There is no ground for a fear among the veterans that a medical-research program in a veterans' hospital will be any different from such a program in any other hospital. Such a program does not constitute a guinea-pig approach, but only puts into practice the findings of medical researchers that will aid in the patient-care of the veteran himself. Therefore, if we vote today for this \$10 million amendment, we shall do much to improve the patient-care of a veteran who goes to a hospital in an endeavor to recover from the disease which put him in the hospital in the first place.

I wish to congratulate the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON], the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN], and the other members of the subcommittee for what I consider to be the excellent job they have done for the Senate in submitting the bill in such fine form to it.

Mr. NEUBERGER. Mr. President, I wish to ask the distinguished Senator from Washington whether he will allow

me to be listed with him as a cosponsor of this amendment, which has such an enlightened and worthy a purpose, namely, by increasing the appropriation to do away with the inadequacy of the present medical-research expenditures on the part of the Veterans' Administration. I understand that the senior Senator from New York [Mr. LEHMAN] also wishes to have his name listed as a cosponsor, if that is agreeable to the distinguished Senator from Washington.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Yes.

Mr. NEUBERGER. Mr. President, I join my distinguished colleague from Washington in his grave concern about the inadequacy of the medical research expenditures of the Veterans' Administration.

I have been interested for a considerable length of time in the problem of cancer and its cruel effects. Figures recently released by the American Cancer Society in its April 1956 campaign indicate that if we do not achieve any major research breakthroughs against cancer in the next few years, approximately 40 million people now alive in the United States will have some form of cancer during their lifetime, and an estimated 24 million of these will die from cancer.

During World War II, cancer took a greater toll than enemy bullets. Almost 2½ times as many people died of cancer during World War II as were killed in action in all our far-flung battles over the face of the world. Furthermore, in 1 year cancer killed nearly 10 times the number of Americans who were killed in action during 3 years of war in Korea.

We learned a little of the ravages of cancer as we drafted our young men, the healthiest group in the Nation, into service in World War II. Of this group of men between the ages of 18 and 37, the so-called prime of life, 32,000 were rejected for cancer, a number sufficient to man at least 2 Army Infantry divisions.

On the basis of reliable current statistics, 1 out of every 4 veterans now living will have cancer unless medical research discovers some new cures and preventive measures. Since there are now 21 million veterans in the United States, about 5 million veterans will be hospitalized, or will be entitled to hospitalization, for cancer.

If 80 percent of the veterans developing cancer receive full hospitalization from the VA, they will cost the taxpayers a total of \$5 billion. If only 50 percent receive full hospitalization, they will cost the taxpayers \$3 billion.

Even now the cost of cancer to the Veterans' Administration is mounting astronomically. Hospital care for veterans suffering from cancer now costs about \$25 million. In addition, more than \$10 million was spent last year in compensation payments to 11,000 veterans disabled by cancer.

In the face of these rising costs, what is the Veterans' Administration doing in research upon cancer? Currently, it is spending less than \$1 million a year against a disease whose cost runs into the hundreds of millions of dollars. Even

that small expenditure of funds has produced several vital research discoveries. A talented research scientist of the Veterans' Administration has discovered that cancer and leukemia are caused by a virus, and that the virus may be transmitted from parent to children, in whom cancer later develops. This discovery is of fundamental importance because it opens up a whole new avenue of approach. Yet I am convinced that the Veterans' Administration is doing far too little in exploiting that magnificent discovery.

On June 5 we heard the distinguished senior Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL], in discussing this Nation's medical research program, point out that "recent advances in virus research have opened up the possibility of exploring with unprecedented thoroughness earlier suggestions that some forms of cancer may be caused by, and others may be susceptible to, cure by viruses."

On the basis of this evidence, the Senate Appropriations Committee allocated several million dollars to a pursuit of this exciting lead. But the Veterans' Administration, with the finest hospital system in the world, drags along on a cancer-research budget far less than that of a single cancer institute in this country—the Sloan-Kettering Institute, in New York City.

Mr. President, we heard our colleagues from Washington and Oregon and other Senators refer to the aging of our veteran population. The average age of the hospitalized veteran is now 48. In another 10 years it will be 58. With increasing age, there is increasing susceptibility to cancer.

Mr. President, are we to face a sorry and tragic future in which, for want of research knowledge, we allow 5 million of our veterans to die from cancer? I say this need not be. I join my colleagues from Washington and Oregon in proposing an increase of \$5 million for the coming fiscal year for the medical research programs of the Veterans' Administration, and also in insisting that the Veterans' Administration submit to this Congress a long-range medical research program leading to the conquest of the major killers of millions of Americans.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the names of the Senator from New York [Mr. LEHMAN], the Senator from Oregon [Mr. NEUBERGER], and the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. HUMPHREY] be added as cosponsors of the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. LAIRD in the chair). Without objection, it is so ordered.

The question is on agreeing to the amendment submitted by the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON], on behalf of himself and other Senators.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment.

If there be no further amendment to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment of the amendments and the third reading of the bill.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill having been read the third time, the question is, Shall it pass?

The bill (H. R. 9739) was passed.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I move that the Senate insist upon its amendments, request a conference thereon with the House of Representatives, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. MAGNUSON, Mr. HILL, Mr. ELLENDER, Mr. ROBERTSON, Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. McCLELLAN, Mr. DIRKSEN, Mr. SALTONSTALL, Mr. KNOWLAND, Mr. MCCARTHY, and Mr. POTTER the conferees on the part of the Senate.

FREE OR REDUCED AIR TRANSPORTATION RATES FOR MINISTERS OF RELIGION

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 2030, Senate bill 3149.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title, for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (S. 3149) to amend the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 in order to permit certain air carriers to grant free or reduced rate transportation to ministers of religion.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Washington.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce with amendments, on page 1, line 3, after the word "That", to insert "the last sentence of", and after line 4, to strike out before the period at the end thereof a semicolon and the following: "and, in the case of foreign air carriers, and air carriers not receiving payments made by the Board under the provisions of section 406 of this act and Reorganization Plan No. 10 of 1953, to ministers or religion" and insert after "such persons" a semicolon and the following: "ministers of religion on a space available basis", so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the last sentence of subsection (b) of section 403 of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 is amended by inserting after "such persons" a semicolon and the following: "ministers of religion on a space available basis."

USE OF BOXCARS FOR SHIPMENT OF LUMBER AND OTHER PRODUCTS IN TRANSIT

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I have several documents dealing with a common subject which I should like to introduce into the RECORD.

We have a problem in the Pacific Northwest over a service order of the Interstate Commerce Commission known as Service Order 910. It deals with the question of the use of boxcars for the shipment in transit of lumber, particularly, although it may apply to other

commodities as well. A small lumber mill may load a boxcar and start it in transit for Chicago, and the lumber may be sold en route. One of the controversies is over the question whether or not this practice results in so delaying shipments that it has the effect of creating, to some extent, an additional factor in the boxcar shortage problem.

The lumbermen themselves are in dispute over the question. For the most part, the big lumber operators seem to be in favor of Service Order 910. The small mills are against Service Order 910. Some of the small mill operators, testifying before the committee of the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON], claimed that the cancellation of Service Order 910 would result in more time being taken in shipment, because what would be done would be to take the longest route around rather than the shortest route.

Be that as it may, the position I have taken is that the question should be the subject of a public hearing. The shippers should be given an opportunity to present to the Interstate Commerce Commission their points of view on both sides in a public hearing.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MORSE. I yield.

Mr. MAGNUSON. The Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, of which I am chairman, will make, or is in the process today of making, such a suggestion to the Interstate Commerce Commission. This is too important a subject to be dealt with arbitrarily.

Mr. MORSE. I appreciate very much the statement of the Senator from Washington. It will be very helpful.

My position is that there should be a public hearing on the question. The service order is not a sudden decision on the part of the Interstate Commerce Commission. The record is replete with proof that the Interstate Commerce Commission has been planning Service Order 910 for a long time past. Even the court, in a decision which I shall insert in the RECORD, had that thought clearly in mind, as will be seen from the language of the court.

I have been very frank on this subject. I have stated in my correspondence with both big and small lumber operators that such an order issued by an administrative tribunal should be based on a full record. One group wants the order. The other wants it canceled. I have said, "This is an administrative tribunal, which, under the law, has the legal duty and right to issue such an order, but it ought to issue it on the basis of a full record made by the parties in interest."

This question became such a hot issue among the lumber industry in my State that it got into court. A few days ago the court handed down a decision. This decision is by a three-man Federal court.

I ask unanimous consent that the decision be printed in the RECORD at this point as a part of my remarks.

There being no objection, the decision was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF OREGON, CIVIL No. 8541

DAUGHERTY LUMBER CO., ET AL., PLAINTIFFS, V. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION, DEFENDANTS; ATLAS LUMBER COMPANY, ET AL, INTERVENORS PRO-PLAINTIFF; STAR LUMBER COMPANY, A CO-PARTNERSHIP, ET AL, INTERVENORS PRO-PLAINTIFF; THE NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL TRAFFIC LEAGUE, INTERVENOR PRO-DEFENDANT; WEST COAST LUMBERMEN'S ASSOCIATION, WESTERN PINE ASSOCIATION AND CALIFORNIA REDWOOD ASSOCIATION, INTERVENORS PRO-DEFENDANT

MEMORANDUM OPINION

Before: Stephens, circuit judge, and Solomon and East, district judges.

East, district judge.

Acting Chief Judge Albert Lee Stephens, circuit judge, Ninth Judicial Circuit, established this court by order entered on April 16, 1956.

Parties

The plaintiffs, Daugherty Lumber Co., et al., consist of some five business organizations engaged in the business of buying and selling lumber on a wholesale basis and as such utilize railway transportation for the movement of such lumber products from the Pacific Northwest to other portions of the United States. One of the plaintiffs is a manufacturer of lumber products and disposes of its products to the mentioned wholesale lumber brokers.

The intervenors, Atlas Lumber Co., et al., pro-plaintiff, consist of some 63 business organizations engaged in the sale and transport of lumber products through interstate commerce throughout the United States.

The intervenors, Star Lumber Co., et al., pro-plaintiff, consist of some six business organizations engaged in the manufacture and distribution of lumber products through interstate commerce originating from the State of Oregon.

The intervenor, the National Industrial Traffic League, pro-defendant, is a voluntary national association composed of and representing business organizations engaged in the shipment and receipt of commodities transported by railroads in every State of the United States.

The intervenors, West Coast Lumbermen's Association, et al., pro-defendant, are associations representing business organizations engaged in the manufacture, sale, and distribution of lumber products throughout the Pacific Northwest.

The defendants are the United States of America and its administrative agency, the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Commission's order

On March 19, 1956, the Commission issued service order No. 910, to be effective 12:01 a. m., April 9, 1956.

The plaintiffs complained and by order, per East, D. J., dated April 7, 1956, the Commission was temporarily restrained in the execution of said order.

On April 13, 1956, the Commission made a corrected service order No. 910, to be dated as of March 19, 1956. The order, as corrected, to our concern, reads:

"It appearing that an acute shortage of freight cars exists in all sections of the country; that the movement of loaded freight cars is being delayed solely for the purpose of gaining additional time; that present rules, regulations, and practices with respect to the use, supply, control, movement, distribution, exchange, interchange, and return of freight cars are insufficient to promote the most efficient utilization of cars; it is the opinion of the Commission that an emergency exists requiring immediate action to promote car service in the interest of the public and the commerce of the people. Accordingly, the Commission finds that notice and public procedure are

84TH CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. R. 9739

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 6, 1956

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the Senate numbered

AN ACT

Making appropriations for sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for sundry inde-
5 pendent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corpora-
6 tions, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June
7 30, 1957, namely:

TITLE I—INDEPENDENT OFFICES

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, including not to exceed ~~(1)\$10,000~~ \$29,000 for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; not to exceed \$10,000 for medical examinations performed for veterans by private physicians on a fee basis; not to exceed \$100 for the purchase of newspapers and periodicals (excluding scientific, technical, trade or traffic periodicals, for official use) ; payment in advance for library membership in societies whose publications are available to members only or to members at a price lower than to the general public; not to exceed \$70,000 for performing the duties imposed upon the Commission by the Act of July 19, 1940 (54 Stat. 767) ; reimbursement of the General Services Administration for security guard services for protection of confidential files; not to exceed \$508,000 for expenses of travel; and not to exceed \$5,000 for actuarial services by contract, without regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes, as amended; ~~(2)\$17,282,500~~ \$17,532,500.

No part of the appropriations herein made to the Civil Service Commission shall be available for the salaries and expenses of the Legal Examining Unit in the Examining and Personnel Utilization Division of the Commission, established pursuant to Executive Order 9358 of July 1, 1943~~(3), or~~

1 for the compensation or expenses of any member of a board
2 of examiners ~~(1)~~ who has not made affidavit that he has not
3 appeared in any agency proceeding within the preceding
4 two years, and will not thereafter while a board member
5 appear in any agency proceeding, as a party, or in behalf
6 of a party to the proceeding, before an agency in which an
7 applicant is employed who has been rated or will be rated by
8 such member; or ~~(2)~~ who, after making such affidavit, has
9 rated an applicant who at the time of the rating is employed
10 by an agency before which the board member has appeared
11 as a party, or in behalf of a party, within the preceding two
12 years: *Provided*, That the definitions of "agency", "agency
13 proceeding", and "party" in section 2 of the Administrative
14 Procedure Act shall apply to these terms as used herein.

15 (4) No part of appropriations herein shall be used to pay
16 the compensation of officers and employees of the Civil
17 Service Commission who allocate or reallocate supervisory
18 positions in the classified civil service solely on the size of
19 the group, section, bureau, or other organization unit, or on
20 the number of subordinates supervised. References to size
21 of the group, section, bureau, or other organization unit or
22 the number of subordinates supervised may be given effect
23 only to the extent warranted by the workload of such organi-
24 zation unit and then only in combination with other factors
25 such as the kind, difficulty, and complexity of work super-

1 vised, the degree and scope of responsibility delegated to the
2 supervisor, and the kind, degree, and value of the supervision
3 actually exercised.

4 Investigations of United States citizens for employment
5 by international organizations: For expenses necessary to
6 carry out the provisions of Executive Order No. 10422 of
7 January 9, 1953, as amended, prescribing procedures for
8 making available to the Secretary General of the United
9 Nations, and the executive heads of other international organ-
10 izations, certain information concerning United States citizens
11 employed, or being considered for employment by such or-
12 ganizations, ~~(5)\$450,000~~ \$525,000: *Provided*, That this
13 appropriation shall be available for advances or reimburse-
14 ments to the applicable appropriations or funds of the Civil
15 Service Commission and the Federal Bureau of Investigation
16 for expenses incurred by such agencies under said Executive
17 order: *Provided further*, That members of the International
18 Organizations Employees Loyalty Board may be paid actual
19 transportation expenses, and per diem in lieu of subsistence
20 authorized by the Travel Expense Act of 1949, as amended,
21 while traveling on official business away from their homes
22 or regular places of business, including periods while en
23 route to and from and at the place where their services are
24 to be performed: *Provided further*, That nothing in sections

1 281 or 283 of title 18, United States Code, or in section
 2 190 of the Revised Statutes (5 U. S. C. 99) shall be
 3 deemed to apply to any person because of appointment
 4 for part-time or intermittent service as a member of the
 5 International Organizations Employees Loyalty Board in the
 6 Civil Service Commission as established by Executive Order
 7 10422, dated January 9, 1953, as amended.

8 Annuities, Panama Canal construction employees and
 9 Lighthouse Service widows: For payment of annuities au-
 10 thorized by the Act of May 29, 1944, as amended (48
 11 U. S. C. 1373a), and the Act of August 19, 1950 (64 Stat.
 12 465), \$2,024,000.

13 Payment to civil-service retirement and disability fund:
 14 For financing the liability of the United States, created by
 15 the Act approved May 22, 1920, and Acts amendatory there-
 16 of (5 U. S. C., ch. 14), ~~(6)\$600,000,000~~ \$440,438,000,
 17 which amount shall be placed to the credit of the "civil-
 18 service retirement and disability fund."

19 Not to exceed ~~(7)\$100,000~~ \$186,700 of the funds in the
 20 "Employees' Life Insurance Fund" shall be available for
 21 reimbursement to the Civil Service Commission for admin-
 22 istrative expenses incurred by the Commission during the
 23 current fiscal year in the administration of the Federal Em-
 24 ployees' Group Life Insurance Act.

1 FEDERAL CIVIL DEFENSE ADMINISTRATION

2 Operations: For necessary expenses, not otherwise pro-
3 vided for, in carrying out the provisions of the Federal Civil
4 Defense Act of 1950, as amended (50 U. S. C., App. 2251-
5 2297), including services as authorized by section 15 of the
6 Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); reimbursement
7 of the Civil Service Commission for full field investigations
8 of employees occupying positions of critical importance from
9 the standpoint of national security; expenses of attendance
10 at meetings concerned with civil defense functions; reim-
11 bursement of the General Services Administration for security
12 guard services; not to exceed ~~(8)\$5,000~~ \$10,000 for the pur-
13 chase of newspapers, periodicals, and teletype news services;
14 and not to exceed \$6,000 for emergency and extraordinary
15 expenses to be expended under the direction of the Adminis-
16 trator for such purposes as he deems proper, and his deter-
17 mination thereon shall be final and conclusive; ~~(9)\$15,-~~
18 ~~560,000~~ \$21,700,000.

19 Federal contributions: For financial contributions to the
20 States, not otherwise provided for, pursuant to subsection
21 (i) of section 201 of the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950,
22 as amended, to be equally matched with State funds,
23 \$17,000,000, to remain available until June 30, 1958.

24 Emergency supplies and equipment: For procurement

1 of reserve stocks of emergency civil defense materials as
 2 authorized by subsection (h) of section 201 of the Federal
 3 Civil Defense Act of 1950, as amended, and for procure-
 4 ment of radiological instruments and detection devices by
 5 the Federal Civil Defense Administrator and for distribu-
 6 tion of such instruments and devices to the several States,
 7 the District of Columbia, and the Territories and possessions
 8 of the United States, by loan or grant, for training and edu-
 9 cational purposes, under such terms and conditions as the
 10 Administrator shall prescribe, ~~(10)\$42,000,000~~ \$64,-
 11 000,000.

12 Surveys, plans, and research: For expenses, not other-
 13 wise provided for, necessary for studies and research to
 14 develop measures and plans for evacuation, shelter, and the
 15 protection of life and property, as authorized by section 201
 16 (d) of the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, as amended,
 17 including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of
 18 August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), ~~(11)\$10,000,000~~ \$14,-
 19 500,000, to remain available until expended.

20 Salaries and expenses, Civil defense functions of Federal
 21 agencies: For necessary expenses to enable departments and
 22 agencies to discharge civil defense responsibilities delegated
 23 under the authority of section 201 (b) of the Federal Civil
 24 Defense Act of 1950, as amended, including expenses of

1 attendance at meetings concerned with the purposes of this
 2 appropriation, and the purchase of materials and supplies
 3 necessary thereto, ~~(12)~~\$1,540,000 \$6,000,000.

4 ~~(13)~~No part of any appropriation in this Act shall be avail-
 5 able for the construction of warehouses or for the lease of
 6 warehouse space in any building which is to be constructed
 7 specifically for the use of the Federal Civil Defense Admin-
 8 istration.

9 FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

10 DISASTER RELIEF

11 For expenses necessary to carry out the purposes of the
 12 Act of September 30, 1950 (Public Law 875), as amended,
 13 authorizing assistance to States and local governments in
 14 major disasters, ~~(14)~~\$5,386,030 \$6,000,000, to remain
 15 available until expended ~~(15)~~: *Provided, That not to exceed*
 16 *\$6,000,000 shall be expended in any one State.*

17 FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

18 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses in per-
 19 forming the duties of the Commission as authorized by law,
 20 including newspapers (not to exceed \$175), land and struc-
 21 tures (not to exceed \$4,200), special counsel fees, improve-
 22 ment and care of grounds and repairs to buildings (not to
 23 exceed \$15,000), services as authorized by section 15 of
 24 the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), purchase of
 25 not to exceed five passenger motor vehicles, for replacement

1 only, in the event adequate vehicles cannot be obtained by
 2 transfer from other departments or agencies, and not to exceed
 3 \$118,000 for expenses of travel, ~~(16)\$7,800,000~~ \$7,828,-
 4 000, of which \$141,000 shall be available for such expenses
 5 as are necessary to make a study of radio and television
 6 network broadcasting.

7 FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

8 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
 9 work of the Commission, as authorized by law, including
 10 not to exceed \$300,000 for expenses of travel;
 11 purchase (one for replacement only) and hire of passenger
 12 motor vehicles; and not to exceed \$500 for newspapers;
 13 ~~(17)\$5,200,000~~ \$5,250,000, of which not to exceed \$10,000
 14 shall be available for special counsel and services as author-
 15 ized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C.
 16 55a), but at rates not exceeding \$50 per diem for individ-
 17 uals: *Provided*, That not to exceed ~~(18)\$200,000~~ \$325,000
 18 shall be available for investigations relating to Federal river
 19 development projects.

20 FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

21 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the
 22 Federal Trade Commission, including uniforms or allow-
 23 ances therefor, as authorized by law, not to exceed \$700
 24 for newspapers, services as authorized by section 15 of the

1 Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), and not to exceed
 2 ~~(19)\$227,000~~ \$237,000 for expenses of travel, ~~(20)\$5,-~~
 3 ~~400,000~~ \$5,550,000: *Provided*, That no part of the forego-
 4 ing appropriation shall be expended upon any investigation
 5 hereafter provided by concurrent resolution of the Congress
 6 until funds are appropriated subsequently to the enactment
 7 of such resolution to finance the cost of such investiga-
 8 tion~~(21):~~ *Provided further*, That no part of the foregoing
 9 appropriation shall be available for a statistical analysis of
 10 the consumer's dollar.

11 GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

12 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the
 13 General Accounting Office, including newspapers and peri-
 14 odicals (not exceeding \$500) ; uniforms or allowances there-
 15 for, as authorized by law; purchase of one passenger motor
 16 vehicle, for replacement only; and services as authorized by
 17 section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ;
 18 \$34,000,000.

19 GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

20 Operating expenses, Public Buildings Service: For nec-
 21 essary expenses of real property management and related
 22 activities as provided by law; repair and improvement of
 23 public buildings and grounds, including those occupied pur-
 24 suant to the Public Buildings Purchase Contract Act of 1954
 25 (68 Stat. 518), in the District of Columbia and area adja-

1 cent thereto, under the control of the General Services
 2 Administration; repair and improvement of buildings oper-
 3 ated by the Treasury and Post Office Departments in the
 4 District of Columbia; furnishings and equipment; rental of
 5 buildings in the District of Columbia; restoration of leased
 6 premises; moving Government agencies (including space
 7 adjustments) in connection with the assignment, allocation,
 8 and transfer of building space; demolition of buildings; acqui-
 9 sition by purchase or otherwise and disposal by sale or other-
 10 wise of real estate and interests therein; and not to exceed
 11 \$205,300 for expenses of travel; ~~(22)\$122,694,200~~ \$128,-
 12 084,500: *Provided*, That of the foregoing amount \$8,100,000
 13 shall be available for repair and improvement and \$4,500,-
 14 000 for air conditioning of buildings in the District of Colum-
 15 bia and area adjacent thereto: *Provided further*, That this
 16 appropriation shall be available, without regard to section 322
 17 of the Act of June 30, 1932, as amended (40 U. S. C.
 18 278a), for the rental, repair, alteration, and improvement of
 19 buildings or parts thereof, heretofore leased under the appro-
 20 priation for "Emergency operating expenses".

21 Repair, improvement, and equipment of federally owned
 22 buildings outside the District of Columbia: For expenses
 23 necessary for the repair, alteration, preservation, renovation,
 24 improvement, extension, equipment, and demolition of fed-
 25 erally owned buildings and buildings occupied pursuant to

1 the Public Buildings Purchase Contract Act of 1954 (68
 2 Stat. 518) outside the District of Columbia, not otherwise
 3 provided for, including grounds, approaches and appur-
 4 tenances, wharves and piers, together with the necessary
 5 dredging adjacent thereto; acquisition of land as authorized
 6 by title III of the Act of June 16, 1949 (40 U. S. C. 297) ;
 7 not to exceed \$250,000 for expenses of travel; and care
 8 and safeguarding of sites acquired for Federal buildings;
 9 ~~(23)\$42,565,550~~ \$42,638,000, to remain available until
 10 expended.

11 Sites and planning, purchase contract, and public
 12 buildings projects: For an additional amount for expenses
 13 necessary in carrying out the provisions of the Public Build-
 14 ings Purchase Contract Act of 1954 (68 Stat. 518), includ-
 15 ing preparation of drawings and specifications, by contract
 16 or otherwise; acquisition of sites, where not otherwise pro-
 17 vided for, including soil investigations and tests; and admin-
 18 istrative expenses; \$5,000,000, to remain available until
 19 expended.

20 Payments, public buildings purchase contracts: For pay-
 21 ments of principal, interest, taxes, and any other obligations
 22 under contracts entered into pursuant to the Public Build-
 23 ings Purchase Contract Act of 1954 (68 Stat. 518),
 24 \$237,000: *Provided*, That the Administrator of General
 25 Services may enter into contracts during the fiscal year

1 1957 for which the aggregate of annual payments for amor-
 2 tization of principal and interest thereon shall not
 3 exceed \$7,000,000, in addition to the unused portion of the
 4 \$5,000,000 limitation applicable prior to July 1, 1956,
 5 under the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1956
 6 (69 Stat. 205).

7 Hospital facilities in the District of Columbia (liquida-
 8 tion of contract authorization): For payment of obligations
 9 incurred pursuant to authority provided under the head "Hos-
 10 pital Center, District of Columbia", in the Independent
 11 Offices Appropriation Act, 1949, to enter into contracts for
 12 construction, \$5,300,000, to remain available until ex-
 13 pended: *Provided*, That this amount may be disbursed
 14 through the appropriation "Hospital facilities in the District
 15 of Columbia", but shall be accounted for separately therein.

16 Operating expenses, Federal Supply Service: For neces-
 17 sary expenses of personal property management and related
 18 activities as provided by law; including not to exceed \$300
 19 for the purchase of newspapers and periodicals; and not
 20 to exceed ~~(24)\$81,000~~ \$160,000 for expenses of travel;
 21 ~~(25)\$2,809,400~~ \$2,959,400: *Provided*, That not to exceed
 22 \$1,935,600 of any funds received for deposit under section
 23 204 (a) of the Federal Property and Administrative Serv-
 24 ices Act of 1949, as amended, and not otherwise disposed of
 25 by law, shall be deposited to the credit of this appropriation

1 and shall be available for expenditure for necessary expenses
2 in carrying out the functions of the General Services Admin-
3 istration under the said 1949 Act, as amended, with respect
4 to the utilization and disposal of excess and surplus personal
5 property.

6 Expenses, general supply fund: For expenses necessary
7 for operation of the general supply fund (except those
8 authorized by law to be charged to said fund), including con-
9 tractual services incident to receiving, handling, and shipping
10 warehouse items; not to exceed \$250 for purchase of news-
11 papers and periodicals; and not to exceed \$110,000 for ex-
12 penses of travel; ~~(26)\$14,270,000~~ \$14,770,000: *Provided,*
13 That funds available to the General Services Administration
14 for the current fiscal year shall be available for the hire of
15 passenger motor vehicles.

16 General supply fund: To increase the general supply
17 fund established by the Federal Property and Administrative
18 Services Act of 1949, as amended (5 U. S. C. 630g),
19 \$10,000,000.

20 Operating expenses, National Archives and Records
21 Service: For necessary expenses in connection with Federal
22 records management and related activities as provided by
23 law; and not to exceed \$44,750 for expenses of travel;
24 ~~(27)\$6,818,650~~ \$6,893,650.

1 (28) *Survey of Government records, records management,*
 2 *and disposal practices: For necessary expenses in connection*
 3 *with conducting surveys of the records of Federal agencies and*
 4 *of records management and records disposal practices in Fed-*
 5 *eral agencies, pursuant to section 505 (c) of the Federal*
 6 *Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as*
 7 *amended, \$200,000.*

8 Operating expenses, Transportation and Public Utilities
 9 Service: For necessary expenses of transportation and pub-
 10 lic utilities management and related activities, as provided by
 11 law, including not to exceed \$25,000 for expenses of travel;
 12 \$1,251,100.

13 Strategic and critical materials: Funds available for
 14 carrying out the provisions of the Strategic and Critical Mate-
 15 rials Stock Piling Act of July 23, 1946, during the current
 16 fiscal year shall be available for services as authorized by
 17 section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a),
 18 not to exceed (29) ~~\$3,000,000~~ \$3,351,000 for operating ex-
 19 penses, not to exceed \$86,000 for expenses of travel, and neces-
 20 sary expenses for transportation and handling, within the Uni-
 21 ted States (including charges at United States ports), storage,
 22 security, and maintenance of strategic and critical materials
 23 acquired for the supplemental stockpile pursuant to section
 24 104 (b) of the Agricultural Trade Development and

1 Assistance Act of 1954 (7 U. S. C. 1704 (b)) : *Provided*,
2 position of materials on account of the rotation of stocks under
3 said Act shall be deposited to the credit, and be available for
4 expenditure for the ~~(30)~~purposes *purposes*, of this appro-
5 priation: *Provided further*, That during the current fiscal
6 year, there shall be no limitation on the value of surplus
7 strategic and critical materials which, in accordance with
8 subsection 6 (a) of the Act of July 23, 1946 (50 U. S. C.
9 98e (a)), may be transferred to stockpiles established in
10 accordance with said Act: *Provided further*, That no part
11 of funds available shall be used for construction of ware-
12 houses or tank storage facilities: *Provided further*, That the
13 sum of \$199,349,000 of funds heretofore appropriated
14 under this head is hereby rescinded, and such amount shall
15 be covered into the Treasury promptly upon enactment of
16 this Act.

17 ~~17~~ Abaca fiber program: Not to exceed \$100,000 of funds
18 available to the General Services Administration for the
19 abaca fiber program shall be available for administrative
20 expenses incident to the abaca fiber program, to be com-
21 puted on an accrual basis, and to be exclusive of the interest
22 paid, depreciation, capitalized expenditures, expenses in
23 connection with the acquisition, protection, operation, main-
24 tenance, improvement, or disposition of real or personal
25 property relating to the abaca fiber program, and expenses

1 of services performed on a contract or fee basis in connection
2 with the performance of legal services.

3 Salaries and expenses, Office of Administrator: For
4 expenses of executive direction for activities under the con-
5 trol of the General Services Administration, including not
6 to exceed \$11,300 for expenses of travel, and not to
7 exceed \$250 for purchase of newspapers and periodicals;
8 \$395,000.

9 Administrative operations fund: Funds available to Gen-
10 eral Services Administration for administrative operations,
11 in support of program activities, shall be expended and ac-
12 counted for, as a whole, through a single fund, which is
13 hereby authorized: *Provided*, That costs and obligations for
14 such administrative operations for the respective program
15 activities shall be accounted for in accordance with systems
16 approved by the General Accounting Office: *Provided fur-*
17 *ther*, That the total amount deposited into said account for
18 the fiscal year 1957 from funds made available to General
19 Services Administration in this Act shall not exceed
20 (31)\$9,278,200 \$9,802,550, of which not to exceed \$137,700
21 may be used for travel expenses: *Provided further*, That
22 amounts deposited into said account for administrative opera-
23 tions for each program shall not exceed the amounts included
24 in the respective program appropriations for such purposes.

1 The appropriate appropriation or fund available to the
2 General Services Administration shall be credited with (1)
3 cost of operation, protection, maintenance, upkeep, repair,
4 and improvement, included as part of rentals received from
5 Government corporations pursuant to law (40 U. S. C.
6 129) ; (2) reimbursements for services performed in re-
7 spect to bonds and other obligations under the jurisdic-
8 tion of the General Services Administration, issued by
9 public authorities, States, or other public bodies, and such
10 services in respect to such bonds or obligations as the Admin-
11 istrator deems necessary and in the public interest may, upon
12 the request and at the expense of the issuing agencies, be
13 provided from the appropriate foregoing appropriation; and
14 (3) appropriations or funds available to other agencies, and
15 transferred to the General Services Administration, in con-
16 nection with property transferred to the General Services
17 Administration pursuant to the Act of July 2, 1948 (50
18 U. S. C. 451ff) , and such appropriations or funds may, with
19 the approval of the Bureau of the Budget, be so transferred.

20 (32) During the current fiscal year, no part of any money
21 appropriated in this or any other Act shall be used during
22 any quarter of such fiscal year to purchase within the conti-
23 nental limits of the United States typewriting machines (ex-
24 cept bookkeeping and billing machines) at a price which
25 exceeds 90 per centum of the lowest net cash price, plus

1 applicable Federal excise taxes, accorded the most-favored
2 customer (other than the Government, the American Na-
3 tional Red Cross, and the purchasers of typewriting machines
4 for educational purposes only) of the manufacturer of such
5 machines during the six-month period immediately preceding
6 such quarter: *Provided*, That the purchase, utilization, and
7 disposal of typewriting machines shall be performed in ac-
8 cordance with the provisions of the Federal Property and
9 Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended.

10 (33) The Administrator is authorized, without regard to the
11 Classification Act of 1949, as amended, to place ten posi-
12 tions, in addition to those otherwise authorized, in grade
13 GS-16 in the General Schedule established by said Act,
14 and the salary of the Comptroller shall be at the salary
15 rate of grade GS-18 so long as such position is occupied
16 by the present incumbent.

17 HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

18 OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

19 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the
20 Office of the Administrator, including rent in the District
21 of Columbia; purchase of one passenger motor vehicle, for
22 replacement only; services as authorized by section 15 of
23 the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; not to exceed
24 \$340,000 for expenses of travel; and expenses of attendance
25 at meetings of organizations concerned with the work of the

1 Agency; ~~(34)\$6,000,000~~ \$6,450,000: *Provided*, That nec-
 2 essary expenses of inspections and of providing representa-
 3 tives at the site of projects being planned or undertaken by
 4 local public agencies pursuant to title I of the Housing Act of
 5 1949, as amended, projects financed through loans to educa-
 6 tional institutions authorized by title IV of the Housing Act
 7 of 1950, as amended, and projects and facilities financed by
 8 loans to public agencies pursuant to title II of the Housing
 9 Amendments of 1955, as amended, shall be compensated
 10 by such agencies or institutions by the payment of fixed
 11 fees which in the aggregate will cover the costs of rendering
 12 such services, and expenses for such purpose shall be con-
 13 sidered nonadministrative; and for the purpose of providing
 14 such inspections, the Administrator may utilize any agency
 15 and such agency may accept reimbursement or payment for
 16 such services from such institutions or the Administrator,
 17 and shall credit such amounts to the appropriations or funds
 18 against which such charges have been made, but such non-
 19 administrative expenses shall not exceed \$1,100,000.

20 Urban planning grants: For an additional amount for
 21 grants to State, regional, and metropolitan area planning
 22 bodies in accordance with the provisions of section 701 of
 23 the Housing Act of 1954, as amended ~~(35)\$1,000,000~~
 24 \$2,000,000.

25 Reserve of planned public works (payment to revolving

1 fund) : For an additional amount for payment to the revolv-
 2 ing fund established pursuant to section 702 of the Housing
 3 Act of 1954, as amended (40 U. S. C. 462), ~~(36)\$6,000,-~~
 4 ~~000~~ \$9,000,000.

5 Capital grants for slum clearance and urban renewal:
 6 For an additional amount for payment of capital grants as
 7 authorized by title I of the Housing Act of 1949, as amended
 8 (42 U. S. C. 1453, 1456), \$40,000,000.

9 PUBLIC HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

10 Administrative expenses: For administrative expenses of
 11 the Public Housing Administration, ~~(37)\$9,700,000~~ \$10,-
 12 700,000, to be merged with and expended under the author-
 13 ization for such expenses contained in title II of this Act.

14 Annual contributions: For the payment of annual con-
 15 tributions to public housing agencies in accordance with sec-
 16 tion 10 of the United States Housing Act of 1937,
 17 as amended (42 U. S. C. 1410), ~~(38)\$90,000,000~~
 18 \$96,000,000.

19 INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

20 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the
 21 Interstate Commerce Commission, including not to exceed
 22 \$5,000 for the employment of special counsel; services as
 23 authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5
 24 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not to exceed \$50 per diem for in-
 25 dividuals; newspapers (not to exceed \$200) ; purchase of not

1 to exceed ~~(39)forty-five~~ *sixty* passenger motor vehicles, of
 2 which nineteen shall be for replacement only; and ~~(40)not~~
 3 *to exceed \$1,085,000 for expenses of travel; (41)\$13,-*
 4 ~~900,000~~ *\$14,879,696* of which (a) ~~(42)not~~ less than
 5 ~~\$1,939,000~~ shall be available for expenses necessary to
 6 ~~carry out railroad safety and locomotive inspection activities,~~
 7 ~~and not less than \$1,230,178 shall be available for expenses~~
 8 *necessary to carry out railroad safety activities and not less*
 9 *than \$849,500 shall be available for expenses necessary to*
 10 *carry out locomotive inspection activities, (b) \$100,000*
 11 *shall be available for expenses necessary to carry out such*
 12 *defense mobilization functions as may be delegated pursuant*
 13 *to law (43)and (c) \$187,088 shall be available for salaries*
 14 *and travel and other expenses for twenty-two additional in-*
 15 *spectors for the Bureau of Motor Carriers: Provided, That*
 16 *Joint Board members and cooperating State commissioners*
 17 *may use Government transportation requests when traveling*
 18 *in connection with their duties as such.*

19 NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR

20 AERONAUTICS

21 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the
 22 Committee, including one Director at not to exceed \$17,500
 23 per annum so long as the position is held by the present
 24 incumbent; contracts for the making of special investigations
 25 and reports and for engineering, drafting and computing

1 services; equipment; not to exceed \$380,000 for ex-
 2 penses of travel; maintenance and operation of air-
 3 craft; purchase of seven passenger motor vehicles for
 4 replacement only; not to exceed \$100 for newspapers and
 5 periodicals; uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by
 6 the Act of September 1, 1954 (68 Stat. 1114), as amended;
 7 and services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of
 8 August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); ~~(44)\$61,475,000~~
 9 ~~\$63,200,000~~, together with not to exceed ~~(45)\$600,000~~
 10 ~~\$1,500,000~~ of the unobligated balance of funds appropriated
 11 for this purpose in the "Independent Offices Appropriation
 12 Act, 1956".

13 Construction and equipment: For construction and
 14 equipment at laboratories and research stations of the Com-
 15 mittee, ~~(46)\$13,000,000~~ \$15,000,000, to remain available
 16 until expended.

17 NATIONAL CAPITAL HOUSING AUTHORITY

18 Maintenance and operation of properties: For the
 19 maintenance and operation of properties under title I of
 20 the District of Columbia Alley Dwelling Authority Act,
 21 ~~(47)\$37,000~~ \$39,000: *Provided*, That all receipts derived
 22 from sales, leases, or other sources shall be covered into the
 23 Treasury of the United States monthly: *Provided further*,
 24 That so long as funds are available from appropriations for
 25 the foregoing purposes, the provisions of section 507 of the

1 Housing Act of 1950 (Public Law 475, Eighty-first Con-
2 gress) shall not be effective.

3 NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

4 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary to carry
5 out the purposes of the National Science Foundation Act
6 of 1950, as amended (42 U. S. C. 1861-1875), including
7 award of graduate fellowships; services as authorized by
8 section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a),
9 at rates not to exceed \$50 per diem for individuals; hire of
10 passenger motor vehicles; not to exceed \$150,000 for ex-
11 penses of travel; not to exceed \$300 for the purchase of
12 newspapers and periodicals; and reimbursement of the Gen-
13 eral Services Administration for security guard services;
14 ~~(48)\$35,915,000~~ \$41,300,000, to remain available until
15 expended~~(49)~~: *Provided*, That of the foregoing amount not
16 less than \$9,500,000 shall be available for tuition, grants,
17 and allowances in connection with a program of supple-
18 mentary training for high school science and mathematics
19 teachers.

20 (50) NATIONAL SECURITY TRAINING COMMISSION

21 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the
22 National Security Training Commission, including services
23 as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
24 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates for individuals not in excess of

1 \$50 per diem; and expenses of attendance at meetings con-
 2 cerned with the purposes of this appropriation; \$75,000.

3 RENEGOTIATION BOARD

4 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the
 5 Renegotiation Board, including expenses of attendance at
 6 meetings concerned with the purposes of this appropriation;
 7 hire of passenger motor vehicles; not to exceed \$65,000 for
 8 expenses of travel; and services as authorized by section 15
 9 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates
 10 not to exceed \$50 per diem for individuals; \$3,675,000.

11 SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

12 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, includ-
 13 ing not to exceed ~~(51)\$750~~ \$1,500 for the purchase of news-
 14 papers; not to exceed \$197,500 for expenses of travel;
 15 uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by law;
 16 ~~(52)~~ purchase of one passenger motor vehicle; and services as
 17 authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
 18 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; ~~(53)\$5,700,000~~ \$5,749,000.

19 SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

20 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
 21 operation and maintenance of the Selective Service System,
 22 as authorized by title I of the Universal Military Training
 23 and Service Act (62 Stat. 604), as amended, including serv-
 24 ices as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946

1 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; travel expenses; purchase of ~~(54)~~nineteen
 2 *thirty-eight* motor vehicles for replacement only; not to
 3 exceed \$250 for the purchase of newspapers and periodicals;
 4 not to exceed \$75,800 for the National Selective Service Appeal
 5 Board, and \$180,000 for the National Advisory Committee
 6 on the Selection of Physicians, Dentists, and Allied Special-
 7 ists; ~~(55)\$28,442,000~~ \$29,050,000: *Provided*, ~~(56)~~That
 8 of the foregoing amount ~~\$20,586,050~~ shall be available for
 9 registration, classification, and induction activities of local
 10 boards: *Provided further*, That during the current fiscal year,
 11 the President may exempt this appropriation from the pro-
 12 visions of subsection (c) of section 3679 of the Revised
 13 Statutes, as amended, whenever he deems such action to be
 14 necessary in the interest of national defense.

15 Appropriations for the Selective Service System may
 16 be used for the destruction of records accumulated under the
 17 Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended,
 18 by the Director of Selective Service after compliance with
 19 the procedures for the destruction of records prescribed
 20 pursuant to the Records Disposal Act of 1943, as amended
 21 (44 U. S. C. 366-380) : *Provided*, That no records may be
 22 transferred to any other agency without the approval of
 23 the Director of Selective Service.

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

General operating expenses: For necessary operating expenses of the Veterans Administration, not otherwise provided for, including expenses incidental to securing employment for war veterans; uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by law; purchase of twenty-two passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; not to exceed \$3,500 for newspapers and periodicals; and not to exceed \$3,019,950 for expenses of travel of employees; ~~(57)~~\$162,118,260 \$163,936,000(58),—of which not less than \$17,640,042 shall be available for such expenses as are necessary for the loan guaranty program: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used to pay in excess of ~~(59)~~twenty twenty-two persons engaged in public relations work: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used to pay educational institutions for reports and certifications of attendance at such institutions an allowance at a rate in excess of \$1 per month for each eligible veteran enrolled in and attending such institution.

Medical administration and miscellaneous operating expenses: For expenses necessary for administration of the medical, hospital, domiciliary, special service, construction and supply, research, and employee education and training

1 activities; expenses necessary for carrying out programs of
 2 medical research and of education and training of employees,
 3 as authorized by law; not to exceed \$992,200 for
 4 expenses of travel of employees paid from this appropri-
 5 ation, and those engaged in training programs; not to exceed
 6 \$2,700 for newspapers and periodicals; and not to exceed
 7 \$43,700 for preparation, shipment, installation, and display
 8 of exhibits, photographic displays, moving pictures, and
 9 other visual educational information and descriptive mate-
 10 rial, including purchase or rental of equipment; ~~(\$60)\$16,-~~
 11 ~~099,600~~ \$20,773,800 ~~(61)~~, of which \$10,000,000 shall be
 12 available for medical research.

13 Inpatient care: For expenses necessary for the main-
 14 tenance and operation of hospitals and domiciliary facilities
 15 and for the care and treatment of beneficiaries of the Vet-
 16 erans Administration in facilities not under the jurisdiction
 17 of the Veterans Administration as authorized by law, in-
 18 cluding the furnishing of recreational articles and facilities;
 19 maintenance and operation of farms; repairing, altering,
 20 improving or providing facilities in the several hospitals and
 21 homes under the jurisdiction of the Veterans Administration,
 22 not otherwise provided for, either by contract, or by the hire
 23 of temporary employees and purchase of materials; purchase
 24 of ninety-six passenger motor vehicles for replacement only;
 25 not to exceed \$366,500 for expenses of travel of employees;

1 uniforms or allowances therefor as authorized by the Act of
2 September 1, 1954 (68 Stat. 1114), as amended; and aid to
3 State or Territorial homes in conformity with the Act ap-
4 proved August 27, 1888, as amended (24 U. S. C. 134)
5 for the support of veterans eligible for admission to Veterans
6 Administration facilities for hospital or domiciliary care;
7 \$670,116,900, including the sum of \$7,216,900 for
8 reimbursable services performed for other Govern-
9 ment agencies and individuals: *Provided*, That allot-
10 ments and transfers may be made from this appropriation
11 to the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (Pub-
12 lic Health Service), the Army, Navy, and Air Force
13 Departments, for disbursement by them under the
14 various headings of their applicable appropriations, of
15 such amounts as are necessary for the care and treatment of
16 beneficiaries of the Veterans Administration: *Provided fur-*
17 *ther*, That the foregoing appropriation is predicated on
18 furnishing inpatient care and treatment to an average of
19 141,100 beneficiaries during the fiscal year 1957 including
20 members in State or Territorial homes, and if a lesser num-
21 ber is experienced such appropriation shall be expended only
22 in proportion to the average number of beneficiaries fur-
23 nished such care and treatment.

24 Outpatient care: For expenses necessary for furnishing
25 outpatient care to beneficiaries of the Veterans Adminis-

1 tration, as authorized by law; uniforms or allowances there-
2 for, as authorized by law; and not to exceed \$206,400 for
3 expenses of travel of employees; \$82,638,000.

4 Maintenance and operation of supply depots: For ex-
5 penses necessary for maintenance and operation of supply
6 depots, including uniforms or allowances therefor, as author-
7 ized by law, and not to exceed \$5,400 for expenses of travel
8 of employees, \$1,628,000.

9 Compensation and pensions: For the payment of com-
10 pensation, pensions, gratuities, and allowances (including
11 burial awards authorized by Veterans Regulation Numbered
12 9 (a), as amended, and subsistence allowances authorized
13 by part VII of Veterans Regulation 1 (a) as amended),
14 authorized under any Act of Congress, or regulation of the
15 President based thereon, including emergency officers' re-
16 tirement pay and annuities, the administration of which is
17 now or may hereafter be placed in the Veterans' Adminis-
18 tration, and for the payment of adjusted-service credits as
19 provided in sections 401 and 601 of the Act of May 19,
20 1924, as amended (38 U. S. C. 631 and 661), \$2,907,-
21 000,000, to remain available until expended.

22 Readjustment benefits: For the payment of benefits to
23 or on behalf of veterans as authorized by titles II, III, and V,
24 of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended,
25 and title II of the Veterans Readjustment Assistance Act

1 of 1952, as amended, and for supplies, equipment, and tuition
2 authorized by part VII and payments authorized by part IX
3 of Veterans Regulation Numbered 1 (a), as amended,
4 \$775,000,000, to remain available until expended.

5 Military and naval insurance: For military and naval
6 insurance, \$5,000,000, to remain available until expended.

7 National service life insurance: For the payment of
8 benefits and for transfer to the national service life insurance
9 fund, in accordance with the National Service Life Insurance
10 Act of 1940, as amended, \$23,200,000, to remain available
11 until expended: *Provided*, That certain premiums shall be
12 credited to this appropriation as provided by the Act.

13 Servicemen's indemnities: For payment of liabilities
14 under the Servicemen's Indemnity Act of 1951, \$26,750,-
15 000, to remain available until expended.

16 Grants to the Republic of the Philippines: For payment
17 to the Republic of the Philippines of grants in accordance
18 with the Act of July 1, 1948, as amended (50 U. S. C.
19 App. 1991-1996), for expenses incident to medical care
20 and treatment of veterans, \$2,000,000.

21 Hospital and domiciliary facilities: For hospital and
22 domiciliary facilities, for planning and for extending any of
23 the facilities under the jurisdiction of the Veterans' Adminis-
24 tration or for any of the purposes set forth in sections 1 and
25 2 of the Act approved March 4, 1931 (38 U. S. C. 438j-k)

1 or in section 101 of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of
 2 1944 (38 U. S. C. 693a), to remain available until ex-
 3 pended, ~~(62)\$50,935,000~~ \$51,635,000~~(63)~~, of which
 4 \$2,000,000 shall be used for technical services for the major
 5 alteration, rehabilitation, and modernization for the continued
 6 operation of the hospital at McKinney, Texas, and \$1,500,000
 7 shall be available for technical services for rehabilitation of
 8 the general medical and surgical hospital at Nashville, Ten-
 9 nessee~~(64)~~: *Provided*, That the construction of the hospital at
 10 the Wade Park site is to furnish not less than eight hundred
 11 general, medical, and surgical beds~~(65)~~, of which \$2,000,-
 12 000, shall be used for technical services for the major altera-
 13 tion, rehabilitation, and modernization for the continued
 14 operation of the hospital at McKinney, Texas, and \$1,500,-
 15 000 shall be available for technical services for rehabilita-
 16 tion of the general medical and surgical hospital at Nash-
 17 ville, Tennessee.

18 Major alterations, improvements, and repairs: For all
 19 necessary expenses of major alterations, improvements, and
 20 repairs to regional offices, supply depots, and hospital and
 21 domiciliary facilities, ~~(66)\$4,447,000~~ \$4,533,000, to remain
 22 available until expended: *Provided*, That no part of the fore-
 23 going appropriation shall be used to commence any major
 24 alteration, improvement, or repair unless funds are available
 25 for the completion of such work; and no funds shall be used

1 for such work at any facility if the Veterans Administration
2 is reasonably certain that the installation will be abandoned
3 in the near future.

4 Service-disabled veterans insurance fund: To increase
5 the capital of the fund established in accordance with sec-
6 tion 620 of the National Service Life Insurance Act of
7 1940, as amended (38 U. S. C. 821), \$1,000,000.

8 Not to exceed 5 per centum of any appropriation for
9 the current fiscal year for "Compensation and pensions",
10 "Readjustment benefits", "Military and naval insurance",
11 "National service life insurance", and "Servicemen's indem-
12 nities"; may be transferred, to any other of the mentioned
13 appropriations, but not to exceed 10 per centum of the
14 appropriation so augmented.

15 Appropriations available to the Veterans Administra-
16 tion for the current fiscal year for salaries and expenses shall
17 be available for services as authorized by section 15 of the
18 Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a).

19 Appropriations available to the Veterans Administra-
20 tion for the current fiscal year for "Inpatient care" and
21 "Outpatient care" shall be available for funeral, burial, and
22 other expenses incidental thereto (except burial awards au-
23 thorized by Veterans Regulation Numbered 9 (a), as
24 amended), for beneficiaries of the Veterans Administration
25 receiving care under such appropriations.

1 No part of the appropriations in this Act for the Vet-
2 erans Administration (except the appropriation for "Hos-
3 pital and domiciliary facilities") shall be available for the
4 purchase of any site for or toward the construction of any
5 new hospital or home.

6 No part of the foregoing appropriations shall be avail-
7 able for hospitalization or examination of any persons except
8 beneficiaries entitled under the laws bestowing such ben-
9 efits to veterans, unless reimbursement of cost is made to the
10 appropriation at such rates as may be fixed by the Admin-
11 istrator of Veterans Affairs.

12 INDEPENDENT OFFICES—GENERAL PROVISIONS

13 SEC. 102. Where appropriations in this title are expend-
14 able for travel expenses of employees and no specific limita-
15 tion has been placed thereon, the expenditures for such travel
16 expenses may not exceed the amount set forth therefor in
17 the budget estimates submitted for the appropriations: *Pro-*
18 *vided*, That this section shall not apply to travel performed
19 by uncompensated officials of local boards and appeal boards
20 of the Selective Service System.

21 SEC. 103. Where appropriations in this title are expend-
22 able for the purchase of newspapers and periodicals and no
23 specific limitation has been placed thereon, the expenditures
24 therefor under each such appropriation may not exceed the
25 amount of \$50: *Provided*, That this limitation shall not

1 apply to the purchase of scientific, technical, trade, or traffic
2 periodicals necessary in connection with the performance of
3 the authorized functions of the agencies for which funds are
4 herein provided.

5 SEC. 104. No part of any appropriation contained in
6 this title shall be available to pay the salary of any person
7 filling a position, other than a temporary position, formerly
8 held by an employee who has left to enter the Armed Forces
9 of the United States and has satisfactorily completed his
10 period of active military or naval service and has within
11 ninety days after his release from such service or from hos-
12 pitalization continuing after discharge for a period of not
13 more than one year made application for restoration to his
14 former position and has been certified by the Civil Service
15 Commission as still qualified to perform the duties of
16 his former position and has not been restored thereto.

17 SEC. 105. Appropriations contained in this title, avail-
18 able for expenses of travel shall be available, when specifically
19 authorized by the head of the activity or establishment con-
20 cerned, for expenses of attendance at meetings of organiza-
21 tions concerned with the function or activity for which the
22 appropriation concerned is made.

23 SEC. 106. No part of any appropriations made available
24 by the provisions of this title shall be used for the purchase
25 or sale of real estate or for the purpose of establishing new

1 offices outside the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That this
2 limitation shall not apply to programs which have been
3 approved by the Congress and appropriations made therefor.

4 SEC. 107. No part of any appropriation contained in
5 this title shall be used to pay the compensation of any em-
6 ployee engaged in personnel work in excess of the number
7 that would be provided by a ratio of one such employee
8 to one hundred and thirty-five, or a part thereof, full-time,
9 part-time, and intermittent employees of the agency con-
10 cerned: *Provided*, That for purposes of this section employees
11 shall be considered as engaged in personnel work if they
12 spend half time or more in personnel administration consist-
13 ing of direction and administration of the personnel program;
14 employment, placement, and separation; job evaluation and
15 classification; employee relations and services; training; wage
16 administration; and processing, recording, and reporting.

17 SEC. 108. None of the sections under the head "Inde-
18 pendent Offices, General Provisions" in this title shall apply
19 to the Housing and Home Finance Agency.

20 TITLE II—CORPORATIONS

21 The following corporations and agencies, respectively,
22 are hereby authorized to make such expenditures, within the
23 limits of funds and borrowing authority available to each such
24 corporation or agency and in accord with law, and to make
25 such contracts and commitments without regard to fiscal year

1 limitations as provided by section 104 of the Government
2 Corporation Control Act, as amended, as may be necessary
3 in carrying out the programs set forth in the Budget for the
4 fiscal year 1957 for each such corporation or agency, except
5 as hereinafter provided:

6 FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK BOARD

7 Federal Home Loan Bank Board: Not to exceed a total
8 of ~~(67)\$978,400~~ \$1,095,000 shall be available for adminis-
9 trative expenses of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, and
10 shall be derived from funds available to the Federal Home
11 Loan Bank Board, including those in the Federal Home Loan
12 Bank Board revolving fund and receipts of the Federal
13 Home Loan Bank Administration, the Federal Home Loan
14 Bank Board, or the Home Loan Bank Board for the cur-
15 rent fiscal year and prior fiscal years, and the Board
16 may utilize and may make payment for services and facili-
17 ties of the Federal home-loan banks, the Federal Re-
18 serve banks, the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Cor-
19 poration, and other agencies of the Government: *Provided,*
20 That all necessary expenses in connection with the con-
21 servatorship of institutions insured by the Federal Savings
22 and Loan Insurance Corporation and all necessary expenses
23 (including services performed on a contract or fee basis,
24 but not including other personal services) in connection with
25 the handling, including the purchase, sale, and exchange, of

1 securities on behalf of Federal home-loan banks, and the
2 sale, issuance, and retirement of, or payment of interest on,
3 debentures or bonds, under the Federal Home Loan Bank
4 Act, as amended, shall be considered as nonadministrative
5 expenses for the purposes hereof: *Provided further*, That not
6 to exceed ~~(68)\$42,400~~ \$51,500 shall be available for ex-
7 penses of travel: *Provided further*, That members and
8 alternates of the Federal Savings and Loan Advisory Council
9 shall be entitled to reimbursement from the Board as ap-
10 proved by the Board for transportation expenses incurred in
11 attendance at meetings of or concerned with the work of such
12 Council and may be paid not to exceed \$25 per diem
13 in lieu of subsistence: *Provided further*, That notwithstand-
14 ing any other provisions of this Act, except for the limitation
15 in amount hereinbefore specified, the administrative expenses
16 and other obligations of the Board shall be incurred, allowed,
17 and paid in accordance with the provisions of the Federal
18 Home Loan Bank Act of July 22, 1932, as amended (12
19 U. S. C. 1421-1449): *Provided further*, That the non-
20 administrative expenses for the examination of Federal and
21 State chartered institutions shall not exceed \$4,289,000.

22 Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation: Not
23 to exceed ~~(69)\$532,000~~ \$596,000 shall be available for ad-
24 ministrative expenses, which shall be on an accrual basis and
25 shall be exclusive of interest paid, depreciation, properly

1 capitalized expenditures, expenses in connection with liquida-
2 tion of insured institutions, liquidation or handling of assets of
3 or derived from insured institutions, payment of insurance,
4 and action for or toward the avoidance, termination, or mini-
5 mizing of losses in the case of insured institutions, legal fees
6 and expenses, and payments for administrative expenses
7 of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board determined by said
8 Board to be properly allocable to said Corporation, and said
9 Corporation may utilize and may make payment for
10 services and facilities of the Federal home-loan banks,
11 the Federal Reserve banks, the Federal Home Loan
12 Bank Board, and other agencies of the Government:
13 *Provided*, That not to exceed \$15,400 shall be available
14 for expenses of travel: *Provided further*, That notwith-
15 standing any other provisions of this Act, except for the
16 limitation in amount hereinbefore specified, the administra-
17 tive expenses and other obligations of said Corporation shall
18 be incurred, allowed and paid in accordance with title IV
19 of the Act of June 27, 1934, as amended (12 U. S. C.
20 1724-1730).

21 HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

22 Office of the Administrator, college housing loans:
23 Not to exceed \$1,100,000 shall be available for all ad-
24 ministrative expenses, which shall be on an accrual basis,
25 of carrying out the functions of the Office of the Admin-

1 istrator under the program of housing loans to educational
 2 institutions (title IV of the Housing Act of 1950, as
 3 amended, 12 U. S. C. 1749-1749d), but this amount shall
 4 be exclusive of payment for services and facilities of the
 5 Federal Reserve banks or any member thereof, the Federal
 6 home-loan banks, and any insured bank within the mean-
 7 ing of the Act creating the Federal Deposit Insurance
 8 Corporation (Act of August 23, 1935, as amended, 12
 9 U. S. C. 264) which has been designated by the Secre-
 10 tary of the Treasury as a depository of public money of the
 11 United States: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$42,000 shall
 12 be available for expenses of travel.

13 Office of the Administrator, public facility loans: Not to
 14 exceed ~~(70)\$318,000~~ \$418,000 of funds in the revolving
 15 fund established pursuant to title II of the Housing Amend-
 16 ments of 1955, as amended, shall be available for administra-
 17 tive expenses, but this amount shall be exclusive of payment
 18 for services and facilities of the Federal Reserve banks or any
 19 member thereof, the Federal home-loan banks, and any in-
 20 sured bank within the meaning of the Act creating the Fed-
 21 eral Deposit Insurance Corporation (Act of August 23, 1935,
 22 as amended, 12 U. S. C. 264) which has been designated by
 23 the Secretary of the Treasury as a depository of public
 24 money of the United States: *Provided*, That (1) the author-
 25 ization for appropriations contained in section 108 of the

1 Reconstruction Finance Corporation Liquidation Act (67
2 Stat. 232) is hereby canceled, (2) the unobligated balance
3 of the revolving fund authorized by said section is rescinded
4 and shall be covered into the Treasury upon approval of this
5 Act, and (3) the obligation of the Administrator of the
6 Housing and Home Finance Agency to repay the Treasury
7 for advances from said fund, together with interest thereon,
8 is hereby canceled.

9 Office of the Administrator, revolving fund (liquidating
10 programs) : During the current fiscal year not to exceed
11 (71)~~\$2,000,000~~ \$2,310,000 shall be available for admin-
12 istrative expenses (including not to exceed \$150,000 for
13 travel), but this amount shall be exclusive of costs of serv-
14 ices performed on a contract or fee basis in con-
15 nection with termination of contracts and legal services on
16 a contract or fee basis and of payment for services and
17 facilities of the Federal Reserve banks or any member
18 thereof, any servicer approved by the Federal National
19 Mortgage Association, the Federal home-loan banks, and
20 any insured bank within the meaning of the Act of August
21 23, 1935, as amended, creating the Federal Deposit Insur-
22 ance Corporation (12 U. S. C. 264) which has been desig-
23 nated by the Secretary of the Treasury as a depository of
24 public money of the United States: *Provided*, That all ex-
25 penses, not otherwise specifically limited in connection with

1 the programs provided for under this head shall not exceed
2 ~~(72)\$7,900,000~~ \$8,400,000, but this limitation shall not
3 apply to expenses (other than for personal services) in con-
4 nection with disposition of federally owned projects.

5 Federal National Mortgage Association: Not to exceed
6 ~~(73)\$3,700,000~~ \$3,850,000 shall be available for admin-
7 istrative expenses, which shall be on an accrual basis, and
8 shall be exclusive of interest paid, expenses (including ex-
9 penses for fiscal agency services performed on a contract or
10 fee basis) in connection with the issuance and servicing of
11 obligations, depreciation, properly capitalized expenditures,
12 fees for servicing mortgages, expenses (including services
13 performed on a force account, contract, or fee basis, but not
14 including other personal services) in connection with the
15 acquisition, protection, operation, maintenance, improve-
16 ment, or disposition of real or personal property belonging
17 to said Association or in which it has an interest, cost of
18 salaries, wages, travel, and other expenses of persons em-
19 ployed outside of the continental United States, expenses of
20 services performed on a contract or fee basis in connection
21 with the performance of legal services, and all administrative
22 expenses reimbursable from other Government agencies; and
23 said Association may utilize and may make payment for serv-
24 ices and facilities of the Federal Reserve banks and other
25 agencies of the Government: *Provided*, That the distribution

1 of administrative expenses to the accounts of the Association
2 shall be made in accordance with generally recognized
3 accounting principles and practices: *Provided further*, That
4 not to exceed \$150,000 shall be available for expenses of
5 travel.

6 Federal Housing Administration: In addition to the
7 amounts available by or pursuant to law (which shall be
8 transferred to this authorization) for the administrative
9 expenses in carrying out duties imposed by or pursuant
10 to law, not to exceed \$6,900,000 of the various funds
11 of the Federal Housing Administration shall be available for
12 expenditure, in accordance with the National Housing Act,
13 as amended (12 U. S. C. 1701): *Provided*, That, except
14 as herein otherwise provided, all expenses and obligations
15 of said Administration shall be incurred, allowed, and paid
16 in accordance with the provisions of said Act: *Provided*
17 *further*, That not to exceed \$445,000 shall be available
18 for expenses of travel: *Provided further*, That funds avail-
19 able for expenditure shall be available for contract actuarial
20 services (not to exceed \$1,500) ; and purchase of periodicals
21 and newspapers (not to exceed \$750): *Provided further*,
22 That expenditures for nonadministrative expenses classified
23 by section 2 of Public Law 387, approved October 25,
24 1949, shall not exceed \$36,700,000.

25 Public Housing Administration: Of the amounts avail-

1 able by or pursuant to law for the administrative expenses of
2 the Public Housing Administration in carrying out duties
3 imposed by or pursuant to law, including funds appropriated
4 by title I of this Act, not to exceed ~~(74)\$11,550,000~~ \$12,-
5 800,000 shall be available for such expenses, including not to
6 exceed \$950,000 for expenses of travel; ~~(75)~~*purchase of*
7 *uniforms, or allowances therefor, as authorized by the Act*
8 *of September 1, 1954, as amended (5 U. S. C. 2131)*; and
9 expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations con-
10 cerned with the work of the Administration: *Provided*,
11 That necessary expenses of providing representatives
12 of the Administration at the sites of non-Federal
13 projects in connection with the construction of such
14 non-Federal projects by public housing agencies with
15 the aid of the Administration, shall be compensated by such
16 agencies by the payment of fixed fees which in the aggregate
17 in relation to the development costs of such projects will
18 cover the costs of rendering such services, and expenditures
19 by the Administration for such purpose shall be considered
20 nonadministrative expenses, and funds received from such
21 payments may be used only for the payment of necessary
22 expenses of providing representatives of the Administration
23 at the sites of non-Federal projects: *Provided further*, That
24 all expenses of the Public Housing Administration not spe-

1 cifically limited in this Act, in carrying out its duties imposed
2 by law, shall not exceed \$2,900,000.

3 CORPORATIONS—GENERAL PROVISIONS

4 SEC. 202. No part of the funds of, or available for ex-
5 penditure by, any corporation or agency included in this
6 title shall be used to pay the compensation of any employee
7 engaged in personnel work in excess of the number that
8 would be provided by a ratio of one such employee to one
9 hundred and thirty-five, or a part thereof, full-time, part-
10 time, and intermittent employees of the agency concerned:
11 *Provided*, That for purposes of this section employees shall
12 be considered as engaged in personnel work if they spend
13 half-time or more in personnel administration consisting of
14 direction and administration of the personnel program; em-
15 ployment, placement, and separation; job evaluation and
16 classification; employee relations and services; training;
17 committees of expert examiners and boards of civil-service
18 examiners; wage administration; and processing, recording,
19 and reporting.

20 TITLE III—GENERAL PROVISIONS

21 SEC. 301. No part of any appropriation contained
22 in this Act, or of the funds available for expenditure
23 by any corporation or agency included in this Act, shall
24 be used for publicity or propaganda purposes designed to

1 support or defeat legislation pending before the Congress.

2 SEC. 302. No part of any appropriation hereafter con-
3 tained in this or any other Act shall be used to pay the compen-
4 sation of any officers or employees who establish a requirement
5 of maximum age for entrance into positions in the competitive
6 civil service: *Provided*, That no person who has reached his
7 seventieth birthday shall be appointed in the competitive
8 civil service on other than a temporary basis.

9 SEC. 303. This Act may be cited as the "Independent
10 Offices Appropriation Act, 1957".

Passed the House of Representatives March 7, 1956.

Attest: RALPH R. ROBERTS,
Clerk.

Passed the Senate with amendments June 6 (legislative
day, June 4), 1956.

Attest: FELTON M. JOHNSTON,
Secretary.

AN ACT

Making appropriations for sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 6, 1956

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the
Senate numbered

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued
For actions of

June 11, 1956
June 8, 1956
84th-2nd, No. 95

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HIGHLIGHTS: House debated foreign aid bill. House passed bill authorizing additional land purchases in Superior National Forest. Ready for President. House received conference report on State-Justice appropriation bill. Senate committee ordered reported public works appropriation bill. Rep. Cooley introduced bill to authorize certain point-of-order items.

SENATE

1. APPROPRIATIONS. The Appropriations Committee ordered reported with amendments H. R. 11319, the public works appropriation bill for 1957. p. D593
2. FOREIGN TRADE. The Banking and Currency Subcommittee on International Finance ordered reported to the full committee without amendment S. 3868, to extend the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945 for 5 years. p. D593
3. SOCIAL SECURITY. As reported (see Digest 92), H. R. 7225 includes provisions as follows: Provides that certain income derived by a farm owner or tenant that is now treated as excluded rental income shall be covered earnings if the owner or tenant, by agreement with the individual operating the farm, materially participates in farm production. Modifies the present optional method which certain farm operators reporting their income on a cash basis may use to compute their income for social security purposes, and makes the method available to farm operators reporting their income on an accrual basis and to members of farm partnerships. Revises the basic coverage requirement for farm workers and in some instances extends coverage to farm workers not now covered.

June 8, 1956

HOUSE

4. FOREIGN AID. Continued debate on H. R. 11356, the mutual security authorization bill (p. 8870).
Agreed to an amendment by Rep. Kelley (by a vote of 183 to 3) as modified by an amendment by Rep. Williams, N.J., to prohibit aid to Yugoslavia unless the President determines otherwise (p. 8878). Agreed to an amendment by Rep. Smith, Wis., requesting an Executive Branch study of the technical cooperation program on a long-term basis as a separate activity (p. 8887). (For additional provisions of interest to this Department, see Digest 89.)
5. APPROPRIATIONS. Received the conference report on H. R. 10721, the State-Justice appropriation bill for 1957 (H. Rept. 2288). pp. 8867, 8922
Conferees were appointed on H. R. 9739, the independent offices appropriation bill for 1957. p. 8868 (Senate conferees were appointed June 6.)
6. FORESTRY. Passed without amendment S. 2967, authorizing the purchase of additional land and improvements in the Superior National Forest. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 8911
7. POSTAL RATES. Received the report of the minority views on H. R. 11380, to readjust postal rates and to establish a congressional policy for the determination of postal rates (H. Rept. 2237). pp. 8914, 8922
8. MONOPOLIES. Rep. Roosevelt spoke in favor of H. R. 1840, to strengthen the Robinson-Patman Act and amend the antitrust law prohibiting price discrimination, and inserted a list of reference relating to this Act. p. 8920
9. FISHERIES. Received from the Interior Department a proposed bill to encourage the development, marketing, and distribution of domestic fishery resources of the U. S.; to Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee. p. 8922
10. COPYRIGHTS. A Judiciary Committee subcommittee ordered reported to the full Committee H. R. 10263, to amend title 17 of the U. S. Code, entitled "Copyrights" with respect to certain fees. p. D596
11. PERSONNEL. The Chairman of the Post Office and Civil Service Committee announced that hearings would begin on June 19 on S. 2875, to increase retirement benefits for Federal employees. p. D597
12. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Rep. McCormack announced the following program for this week: Mon.; Private Calendar; H. R. 1840, to amend the antitrust law prohibiting price discrimination; and the conference report on the State-Justice appropriation bill; later in the week: H. R. 5881, conference report relative to reclamation laws; and H. R. 9540, to strengthen the Water Pollution Control Act. p. 8869
13. ADJOURNED until Mon., June 11. p. 8922

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

14. FOREIGN AID. Extension of remarks of Rep. Alger discussing total expenditures under foreign aid programs and stating that "examples of waste, questionable economic practices, and glaring human errors are numerous." p. A4583
Speeches in the House of Reps. Bentley and Jackson during debate on H. R. 11356, the foreign aid bill. pp. A4585, A4587

gress and was beloved by all who served with him. New Hampshire and the country have suffered a great loss by his untimely death.

Mr. RICHARDS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MERROW. I yield to the gentleman from South Carolina.

Mr. RICHARDS. Mr. Speaker, I also was deeply saddened by the news of the death of our former colleague, Foster Stearns. I served with him as a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee for a number of years. Mr. Stearns was a great legislator, a true friend—and he had many friends—and a great American. This country has lost an outstanding citizen.

Mr. MERROW. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have permission to extend their remarks at this point in the RECORD on the life and character of the late Foster Stearns.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Hampshire?

There was no objection.

Mr. BASS of New Hampshire. Mr. Speaker, we were all shocked to learn this week that Foster Stearns, who served so ably in this House for three terms, died last Monday. This was a particular loss to me, for I have known and respected Foster Stearns for many years. I live but a few miles from his former home at Hancock, N. H., and am privileged to represent the Second New Hampshire District which he served so ably.

Foster Stearns was a dedicated Christian gentleman whose loss will be felt by his church, his State, and his Nation which he served so well. Following is an article which appeared in the Keene, N. H., Evening Sentinel on Tuesday, June 5, which outlines Foster Stearns' distinguished career:

FOSTER STEARNS, EX-LEGISLATOR, DEAD AT 74

EXETER, N. H.—Former United States Representative Foster Stearns, Republican, New Hampshire, 74, died yesterday. He served three terms in Congress and was defeated in 1945 by the late Senator Tobey, Republican, of New Hampshire, in a bid for the United States Senate.

A native of Hull, Mass., he was one of the foremost Roman Catholic laymen in the State. Stearns served as chairman of the sixth annual New Hampshire Catholic charities drive in 1951.

After his graduation from Amherst College in 1903, he received a master of science degree from Harvard.

He served as librarian of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts from 1913 to 1917 and was Massachusetts State librarian in 1917.

Stearns served in the Army during World War I and received the Silver Star and a Purple Heart.

In 1920, he was appointed to the staff of the State Department by President Wilson and went as diplomatic secretary to Paris and Constantinople before his appointment as librarian of Holy Cross College in Worcester, a job he held from 1925 to 1930.

Stearns' New Hampshire political career began in 1937 when he served one term in the State legislature. He went to Congress in 1939 and served three consecutive terms.

He leaves his widow, Mrs. Martha Stearns, and his mother, Mrs. Emily C. Stearns, of Amherst, Mass.

Funeral services will be held here Wednesday.

DEPARTMENTS OF STATE AND JUSTICE, THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1957

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the managers on the part of the House may have until midnight tonight to file a conference report on the bill (H. R. 10721) making appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice, the judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, and I shall not object, I wonder if the gentleman can tell me whether the million dollars for so-called entertainment is in the State Department appropriation or was some compromise reached on that item?

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, in view of the fact that all of the conferees have not as yet signed the conference report, I do not believe that I am at liberty at this time to disclose the action of the conferees. I take it that until all of the conferees have signed the conference report, the conference between the House and Senate, it is not yet concluded. I will tell the gentleman from Iowa privately, however, as soon as all have signed.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

The conference report and statement follow:

CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. No. 2288)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 10721) "making appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes," having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 1, 6, 16, 18, 24, 27.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 2, 4, 7, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 17, 22, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 3: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 3, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$90,500,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 5: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 5, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$800,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 15: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 15, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$3,593,650"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 20: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 20, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$16,475,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 21: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 21, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$2,721,800"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 23: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 23, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$575,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 25: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 25, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$113,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 8, 11, 19, and 26.

JOHN J. ROONEY,
PRINCE H. PRESTON
DON MAGNUSON,
CLARENCE CANNON,
FREDERIC R. COUDERT, Jr.
FRANK T. BOW,
CLIFF CLEVINGER,
JOHN TABER,

Managers on the Part of the House.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON,
ALLEN J. ELLENDER,
JOHN L. MCCLELLAN,
WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
CARL HAYDEN,
SPESSARD L. HOLLAND,
EARLE C. CLEMENTS,
THEODORE FRANCIS GREEN,
MIKE MANSFIELD,
STYLES BRIDGES,
LEVERETT SALTONSTALL,
JOE MCCARTHY,
KARL E. MUNDT,
MARGARET SMITH,
EVERETT M. DIRKSEN,
BOURKE B. HICKENLOOPER,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 10721) making appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Administration of foreign affairs

Salaries and Expenses

Amendment No. 1: Deletes Senate proposal to insert language.

Amendment No. 2: Permits purchase of 7 passenger motor vehicles as proposed by the Senate instead of 6 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 3: Appropriates \$90,500,000 instead of \$90 million as proposed by the House and \$91,210,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 4: Provides a limitation of \$5,000 each on the purchase of 11 passenger motor vehicles as proposed by the Senate instead of \$3,600 as proposed by the House.

Representation Allowances

Amendment No. 5: Appropriates \$800,000 instead of \$700,000 as proposed by the House and \$1 million as proposed by the Senate.

Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service

Amendment No. 6: Appropriates \$1 million as proposed by the House instead of \$1,150,000 as proposed by the Senate.

International organizations and conferences Contributions to International Organizations

Amendment No. 7: Appropriates \$33,859,285 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$33,830,875 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 8: Reported in disagreement.

International commissions

International Boundary and Water Commissions, United States and Canada

Amendment No. 9: Deletes the words "fence or" as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 10: Appropriates \$1,463,000 for "Operation and maintenance" as proposed by the Senate instead of \$1,400,000 as proposed by the House.

Passamaquoddy Tidal Power Survey

Amendment No. 11: Reported in disagreement.

International Fisheries Commissions

Amendment No. 12: Appropriates \$645,587 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$542,862 as proposed by the House.

Educational exchange

International Educational Exchange Activities

Amendment No. 13: Appropriates \$20,000,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$18,170,000 as proposed by the House.

TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Legal activities and general administration

Salaries and Expenses, General Legal Activities

Amendment No. 14: Appropriates \$10,320,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$10,020,000 as proposed by the House.

Salaries and Expenses, Antitrust Division

Amendment No. 15: Appropriates \$3,593,650 instead of \$4,265,000 as proposed by the House and \$3,526,910 as proposed by the Senate.

Salaries and Expenses, United States Attorneys and Marshals

Amendment No. 16: Appropriates \$19,000,000 as proposed by the House instead of \$19,225,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Special Temporary Attorneys and Assistants

Amendment No. 17: Appropriates \$300,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$100,000 as proposed by the House.

Immigration and Naturalization Service

Salaries and Expenses

Amendment No. 18: Restores House language relating to the compensation of assistant commissioners and district director.

Federal Prison System

Buildings and Facilities

Amendment No. 19: Reported in disagreement.

TITLE III—THE JUDICIARY

Courts of appeals, district courts, and other judicial services

Salaries of Supporting Personnel

Amendment No. 20: Appropriates \$16,475,500 instead of \$16,250,000 as proposed by the House and \$16,701,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Travel and Miscellaneous Expenses

Amendment No. 21: Appropriates \$2,721,800 instead of \$2,650,000 as proposed by the House and \$2,793,600 as proposed by the Senate.

Administrative Office of the United States Courts

Amendment No. 22: Appropriates \$753,500 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$700,000 as proposed by the House.

Airconditioning Courtrooms, Etc.

Amendment No. 23: Appropriates \$575,000 instead of \$1,150,000 as proposed by the Senate.

TITLE IV—UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY

Salaries and expenses

Amendment No. 24: Restores House language providing caps for personnel employed abroad.

Amendment No. 25: Appropriates \$113,000,000 instead of \$110,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$115,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 26: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 27: Provides not to exceed \$50,000 for representation abroad as proposed by the House instead of \$100,000 as proposed by the Senate.

JOHN J. ROONEY,
PRINCE H. PRESTON,
DON MAGNUSON,
CLARENCE CANNON,
FREDERIC R. COUDERT, Jr.,
FRANK T. BOW,
CLIFF CLEVINGER,
JOHN TABER.

Managers on the Part of the House.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1957

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 9739) making appropriations for sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes, with the Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the amendments of the Senate, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. THOMAS, YATES, EVINS, BOLLING, CANNON, PHILLIPS, VURSELL, OSTERTAG, and TABER.

COMMITTEE ON BANKING AND CURRENCY

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Banking and Currency may have permission to sit during general debate in the House on Monday and Tuesday of next week.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky?

There was no objection.

CIVIL RIGHTS LEGISLATION

(Mr. PELLY asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. PELLY. Mr. Speaker, when we are debating mutual security and this vast program to sustain and strengthen certain of the free nations of the world, it might be appropriate to call Members' attention to the discharge petition which is on the Clerk's desk in connection with H. R. 627 which contains three administration requests involving civil rights.

It is to be hoped the Rules Committee will act promptly on this measure,

but lest H. R. 627 languish too long in the Rules Committee and thus a blemish is placed on the 84th Congress' legislative record, I urge our colleagues to recollect that foreign aid must be accompanied by our actions and examples in our domestic program.

The white race is a minority one and when it comes to making friends abroad, our dollars in our outstretched hands are only as valuable as the spirit in our hearts that motivates our gift.

The pen is mightier than the sword. Again, I urge—sign the discharge petition on H. R. 627.

CORRECTION OF THE RECORD

Mr. PHILBIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to correct a typographical error that appeared in my remarks in the House yesterday, which is set forth on page 8855, fifth paragraph of the RECORD of June 7, 1956. I ask that the word "billion" be stricken and "million" substituted in the permanent RECORD at that point.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

FLAG DAY COMMEMORATION

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that it may be in order at any time on Thursday, June 14, for the Speaker to declare a recess for the purpose of observing and commemorating Flag Day in such manner as the Speaker may deem appropriate and proper.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. ADAIR. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 60]

Alexander	Gamble	Mack, Wash.
Andersen,	Garmatz	Madden
H. Carl	George	Miller, Calif.
Ayres	Gubser	Mollohan
Barrett	Gwinn	Moulder
Bass, Tenn.	Hale	Mumma
Bell	Healey	Nelson
Bush	Henderson	O'Hara, Minn.
Cannon	Herlong	Patman
Carnahan	Hill	Patterson
Cederberg	Hoffman, Ill.	Pillion
Celler	Holtzman	Polk
Chudoff	James	Powell
Corbett	Jones, Mo.	Preston
Coudert	Kelley, Pa.	Priest
Curtis, Mo.	Kilburn	Prouty
Davidson	King, Pa.	Scherer
Dawson, Ill.	Kirwan	Selden
Deane	Klein	Shelley
Dollinger	Kluczynski	Sieminski
Dowdy	Knutson	Sikes
Eberharter	Lane	Springer
Edmondson	McConnell	Taylor
Fallon	McDowell	Thompson, La.
Forand	McIntire	Thompson, Tex.

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Issued

June 20, 1956

For actions of

June 19, 1956

84th-2nd, No. 101

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

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HIGHLIGHTS: House received conference report on independent offices appropriation bill. House subcommittee ordered reported bills to authorize crop insurance for Puerto Rico and provide employee exchange between USDA and States. Senate committee reported bill to improve government budgeting and accounting methods and procedures; and Senate made bill unfinished business for consideration today. Senate committee reported mutual security bill. Senate passed bill for exchange of lands between USDA and Defense Dept. Sen. Symington urged emergency drought relief for Mo. Reps. Cooley and Hope introduced bills to provide Great Plains program. Rep. Rees introduced and discussed bill to prevent employment of disloyal persons. Rep. Hull criticized this Department's drought relief program in Mo.

HOUSE

1. APPROPRIATIONS. Received the conference report on H. R. 9739, the independent offices appropriation bill for 1957 (H. Rept. 2396) The conferees agreed to \$4,000,000 for civil defense functions of Federal agencies, including USDA (House figure, \$1,540,000; Senate, \$6,000,000). The \$200,000 item for a survey of Government records, records management, and disposal practices was deleted. The conferees eliminated the House language relating to the purchase of typewriters but inserted language requiring that they be purchased in accordance with regulations issued pursuant to the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act. Regarding this provision, the House conferees stated: "The deletion of the typewriter price restriction language is not intended to alter the present prohibition against purchases of typewriting machines by agencies in the executive branch of the Government unless the General Services Administration certifies that suitable typewriting machines are not available from excess." The conferees agreed to the authorization of 11 supergrades in GSA. Various other items, regarding Civil Service Commission, General Services Administration, etc., were compromised. p. 9557

Received from the President supplemental estimates to pay claims for damages, audited claims, and judgments against the U. S. (H. Doc. 426); to the Appropriations Committee. p. 9561

2. CROP INSURANCE; PERSONNEL; LAND TRANSFER. A subcommittee of the Agriculture Committee ordered reported to the full committee H. R. 5275, to extend certain crop reinsurance activities of FCIC to Puerto Rico; H. R. 4987, to permit the exchange of employees of the USDA and employees of State political subdivisions or educational institutions for assignments not to exceed two years in duration; and H. R. 8817, to provide for the conveyance of certain land to the city of Corbin, Ky. p. D646
3. PLANTS. The Judiciary Committee reported without amendment H. R. 11636, to amend Chapter 3 of Title 18, U. S. Code, to provide penalties for the transportation, sale of, or advertising for sale, in interstate commerce, of water hyacinth plants, water chestnut plants, or alligator grass (H. Rept. 2386). p. 9561
4. WATER RESOURCES. Both Houses received from the Budget Bureau reports on the land and water resources of the New England-New York region, prepared by the New England-New York Inter-Agency Committee; and the conservation and development of the water and land resources of the Arkansas-White-Red River Basins, prepared by the Arkansas-White-Red River Basins Inter-Agency Committee; to the Public Works Committee. pp. 9561, 9497
5. PERSONNEL. Received from the Justice Department the report on the administration of the Subversive Activities Control Act of 1950; to the Un-American Activities Committee.
6. LABOR STANDARDS. The Education and Labor Committee ordered reported H. R. 11799, amending the Fair Labor Standards Act relative to minimum wage in the Samoa, Wake, and Guam islands. p. D646
7. PUBLIC DEBT. The Ways and Means Committee ordered reported H. R. 11740, providing for a temporary increase of \$3 billion in the statutory debt limit for the fiscal year 1957. p. D648
8. FOREIGN TRADE. Rep. Bailey criticized the further reduction in tariffs and the State Department's program of tariff negotiation, and inserted a letter expressing concern at the increase of clothing and textile imports from Japan. p. 9559
9. ADVISORY COMMITTEES. The House Committee on Government Operations has issued a committee print, "Replies from Executive Departments and Federal Agencies to Inquiry Regarding Use of Advisory Committees," Part 1, Department of Agriculture. A few copies are available in this office for reference or lending purposes (Ext. 4654, Room 105A).

SENATE

10. ACCOUNTING; BUDGETING. The Government Operations Committee reported without amendment S. 3897, to improve governmental budgeting and accounting methods and procedures (S. Rept. 2265). Sen. Kennedy discussed the bill and inserted a letter from the Comptroller General. The bill was made the unfinished business for consideration today. pp. 9502, 9540.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1957

JUNE 19, 1956.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. THOMAS, from the committee of conference, submitted the following

CONFERENCE REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 9739]

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 9739) making appropriations for sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 3, 9, 11, 13, 15, 23, 28, 33, 43, 49, 56, and 72.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 4, 14, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 26, 27, 30, 39, 40, 41, 42, 45, 52, 53, 55, 59, 60, 61, 62, 65, 66, 69, and 75, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$12,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 2:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 2, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$17,407,500; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 5:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 5, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$487,500; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 6:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 6, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$525,000,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 7:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 7, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$117,500; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 8:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 8, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$6,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 10:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 10, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$47,000,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 12:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 12, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$4,000,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 17:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 17, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$5,225,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 22:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 22, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$125,000,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 24:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 24, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$120,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 25:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 25, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$2,884,400; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 29:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 29, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$3,175,500; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 31:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 31, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$9,540,375; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 32:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 32, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

Restore the matter stricken by said amendment, amended to read as follows:

No part of any money appropriated by this or any other Act for any agency of the executive branch of the Government shall be used during the current fiscal year for the purchase within the continental limits of the United States of any typewriting machines except in accordance with regulations issued pursuant to the provisions of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended.

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 34:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 34, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$6,225,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 35:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 35, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$1,500,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 36:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 36, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$7,500,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 37:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 37, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$10,500,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 38:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 38, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$93,000,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 44:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 44, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$61,887,500; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 46:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 46, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$14,000,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 47:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 47, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$38,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 48:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 48, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$40,000,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 51:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 51, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$1,125; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 54:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 54, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment insert *twenty-eight*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 57:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 57, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$163,027,130; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 58:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 58, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

Restore the matter stricken by said amendment, amended to read as follows: , *of which \$17,640,042 shall be available for such expenses as are necessary for the loan guaranty program*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 63:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 63, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert , *of which \$2,000,000 shall be used for the major alteration, rehabilitation, and modernization for the continued operation of the hospital at McKinney, Texas, and \$1,500,000 shall be available for technical services for replacement of the general medical and surgical hospital at Nashville, Tennessee*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 67:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 67, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$1,036,700; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 68:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 68, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$46,950; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 70:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 70, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$368,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 71:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 71, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$2,165,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 73:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 73, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$3,775,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 74:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 74, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$12,475,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 50 and 64.

ALBERT THOMAS,
SIDNEY R. YATES,
JOE L. EVINS,
EDWARD P. BOLAND,
CLARENCE CANNON,
JOHN PHILLIPS,
C. W. VURSELL,
HAROLD C. OSTERTAG,
JOHN TABER,

Managers on the Part of the House.

WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
LISTER HILL,
ALLEN J. ELLENDER,
A. WILLIS ROBERTSON,
JOHN L. MCCLELLAN,
EVERETT M. DIRKSEN,
LEVERETT SALTONSTALL,
W. F. KNOWLAND,
By J. P. G.

JOSEPH R. MCCARTHY,
CHARLES POTTER,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT OF THE MANAGERS ON THE PART OF THE HOUSE

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 9739) making appropriations for sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

TITLE I—INDEPENDENT OFFICES

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

Amendments Nos. 1 and 2—*Salaries and expenses*: Authorize \$12,000 for consultant services instead of \$10,000 as proposed by the House and \$29,000 as proposed by the Senate; and appropriate \$17,407,500 for salaries and expenses instead of \$17,282,500 as proposed by the House and \$17,532,500 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 3: Restores House language relating to compensation or expenses of members of boards of examiners.

Amendment No. 4: Deletes House language relating to employees who allocate or reallocate supervisory positions in the classified civil service as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 5—*Investigations of United States citizens for employment by international organizations*: Appropriates \$487,500 instead of \$450,000 as proposed by the House and \$525,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 6—*Payment to civil-service retirement and disability fund*: Appropriates \$525,000,000 instead of \$600,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$440,438,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 7: Authorizes \$117,500 for administrative expenses of the Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance Act instead of \$100,000 as proposed by the House and \$186,700 as proposed by the Senate.

FEDERAL CIVIL DEFENSE ADMINISTRATION

Amendments Nos. 8 and 9—*Operations*: Authorize \$6,000 for the purchase of newspapers, periodicals, and teletype news services instead of \$5,000 as proposed by the House and \$10,000 as proposed by the Senate; and appropriate \$15,560,000 as proposed by the House instead of \$21,700,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 10—*Emergency supplies and equipment*: Appropriates \$47,000,000 instead of \$42,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$64,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 11—*Surveys, plans, and research*: Appropriates \$10,000,000 as proposed by the House instead of \$14,500,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 12—*Salaries and expenses, civil defense functions of Federal agencies*: Appropriates \$4,000,000 instead of \$1,540,000 as proposed by the House and \$6,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 13: Restores House language relating to the construction or lease of warehouse space.

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

DISASTER RELIEF

Amendments Nos. 14 and 15: Appropriate \$6,000,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$5,386,030 as proposed by the House; and delete Senate language limiting the amount of expenditures in any one State.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

Amendment No. 16—*Salaries and expenses*: Appropriates \$7,828,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$7,800,000 as proposed by the House.

FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

Amendments Nos. 17 and 18—*Salaries and expenses*: Appropriate \$5,225,000 instead of \$5,200,000 as proposed by the House and \$5,250,000 as proposed by the Senate; and authorize \$325,000 for investigations relating to Federal river development projects as proposed by the Senate instead of \$200,000 as proposed by the House.

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

Amendments Nos. 19, 20, and 21—*Salaries and expenses*: Authorize \$237,000 for expenses of travel as proposed by the Senate instead of \$227,000 as proposed by the House; appropriate \$5,550,000 for salaries and expenses as proposed by the Senate instead of \$5,400,000 as proposed by the House; and delete House language relating to a statistical analysis of the consumer's dollar as proposed by the Senate.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Amendment No. 22—*Operating expenses, Public Buildings Service*: Appropriates \$125,000,000 instead of \$122,694,200 as proposed by the House and \$128,084,500 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 23—*Repair, improvement, and equipment of federally owned buildings outside the District of Columbia*: Appropriates \$42,565,550 as proposed by the House instead of \$42,638,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 24 and 25—*Operating expenses, Federal Supply Service*: Authorize \$120,000 for expenses of travel instead of \$81,000 as proposed by the House and \$160,000 as proposed by the Senate; and appropriate \$2,884,400 instead of \$2,809,400 as proposed by the House and \$2,959,400 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 26—*Expenses, general supply fund*: Appropriates \$14,770,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$14,270,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 27—*Operating expenses, National Archives and Records Service*: Appropriates \$6,893,650 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$6,818,650 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 28—*Survey of Government records, records management, and disposal practices*: Deletes Senate language to appropriate \$200,000.

Amendments Nos. 29 and 30—*Strategic and critical materials*: Authorize \$3,175,500 for operating expenses instead of \$3,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$3,351,000 as proposed by the Senate; and insert a comma as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 31—*Administrative operations fund*: Authorizes \$9,540,375 instead of \$9,278,200 as proposed by the House and \$9,802,550 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 32: Strikes out House language relating to the purchase of typewriters but inserts language requiring that they be purchased in accordance with regulations issued pursuant to the provisions of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended. The deletion of the typewriter price restriction language is not intended to alter the present prohibition against purchases of typewriting machines by agencies in the executive branch of the Government unless the General Services Administration certifies that suitable typewriting machines are not available from excess.

Amendment No. 33: Restores House language authorizing 10 positions in grade GS-16 and 1 position in grade GS-18 of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended.

HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

Amendment No. 34—*Salaries and expenses*: Appropriates \$6,225,000 instead of \$6,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$6,450,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 35—*Urban planning grants*: Appropriates \$1,500,000 instead of \$1,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$2,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 36—*Reserve of planned public works (payment to revolving fund)*: Appropriates \$7,500,000 instead of \$6,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$9,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

PUBLIC HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

Amendment No. 37—*Administrative expenses*: Appropriates \$10,500,000 instead of \$9,700,000 as proposed by the House and \$10,700,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 38—*Annual contributions*: Appropriates \$93,000,000 instead of \$90,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$96,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

Amendments Nos. 39, 40, 41, 42, and 43—*Salaries and expenses*: Authorize the purchase of 60 passenger motor vehicles as proposed by the Senate instead of 45 as proposed by the House; insert language as proposed by the Senate authorizing not to exceed \$1,085,000 for expenses of travel; appropriate \$14,879,696 for the Interstate Commerce Commission as proposed by the Senate instead of \$13,900,000 as proposed by the House; authorize not less than \$1,230,178 for

expenses necessary to carry out railroad safety activities and not less than \$849,500 for expenses necessary to carry out locomotive inspection activities as proposed by the Senate instead of not less than \$1,939,000 for railroad safety and locomotive inspection activities as proposed by the House; and strike out language proposed by the Senate earmarking \$187,088 for 22 inspectors for the Bureau of Motor Carriers. In deleting language proposed by the Senate earmarking funds for motor-carrier inspectors, the conferees intend that the additional funds provided shall be used for such safety inspectors as intended in the language.

NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS

Amendments Nos. 44 and 45—*Salaries and expenses*: Provide \$63,387,500 instead of \$62,075,000 as proposed by the House and \$64,700,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 46—*Construction and equipment*: Appropriates \$14,000,000 instead of \$13,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$15,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

NATIONAL CAPITAL HOUSING AUTHORITY

Amendment No. 47—*Maintenance and operation of properties*: Appropriates \$38,000 instead of \$37,000 as proposed by the House and \$39,000 as proposed by the Senate.

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

Amendments Nos. 48 and 49—*Salaries and expenses*: Appropriate \$40,000,000 instead of \$35,915,000 as proposed by the House and \$41,300,000 as proposed by the Senate; and restore House language earmarking \$9,500,000 for the supplementary training of high school science and mathematics teachers. The amount appropriated includes \$3,500,000 proposed for a radio astronomy facility.

NATIONAL SECURITY TRAINING COMMISSION

Amendment No. 50—*Salaries and expenses*: Reported in disagreement. The conferees are agreed that the amount provided for this agency in fiscal year 1957 should be to close out its activities during the fiscal year.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Amendments Nos. 51, 52, and 53—*Salaries and expenses*: Authorize \$1,125 for the purchase of newspapers instead of \$750 as proposed by the House and \$1,500 as proposed by the Senate; authorize purchase of one passenger motor vehicle as proposed by the Senate; and appropriate \$5,749,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$5,700,000 as proposed by the House.

SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

Amendments Nos. 54, 55, and 56—*Salaries and expenses*: Authorize purchase of 28 motor vehicles for replacement only instead of 19 as proposed by the House and 38 as proposed by the Senate; appropriate

\$29,050,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$28,442,000 as proposed by the House; and restore House language earmarking \$20,586,050 for activities of local boards.

VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

Amendments Nos. 57, 58, and 59—*General operating expenses*: Appropriate \$163,027,130 instead of \$162,118,260 as proposed by the House and \$163,936,000 as proposed by the Senate; insert language earmarking \$17,640,042 for the loan guaranty program proposed by the House; and authorize 22 persons in public relations work as proposed by the Senate instead of 20 persons as proposed by the House.

Amendments Nos. 60 and 61—*Medical administration and miscellaneous operating expenses*: Appropriate \$20,773,800 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$16,099,600 as proposed by the House; and earmark \$10,000,000 for medical research as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 62, 63, and 65—*Hospital and domiciliary facilities*: Appropriate \$51,635,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$50,935,000 as proposed by the House. The appropriation, in addition to the budget program, includes \$1,500,000 for the major alteration and rehabilitation of the hospital at McKinney, Tex., for permanent use; \$2,000,000 for replacement of the hospital at Nashville, Tenn.; and chapel facilities for the hospitals at Northampton, Mass., Wilkes-Barre, Pa., and Brooklyn, N. Y., as proposed by the House; and \$700,000 for a therapeutic exercise clinic for the hospital at Battle Creek, Mich., as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 64: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 66—*Major alterations, improvements, and repairs*: Appropriates \$4,533,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$4,447,000 as proposed by the House.

TITLE II—CORPORATIONS

FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK BOARD

Amendments Nos. 67 and 68: Authorize \$1,036,700 for administrative expenses of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board instead of \$978,400 as proposed by the House and \$1,095,000 as proposed by the Senate; and authorize \$46,950 for expenses of travel instead of \$42,400 as proposed by the House and \$51,500 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 69—*Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation*: Authorizes \$596,000 for administrative expenses as proposed by the Senate instead of \$532,000 as proposed by the House.

HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

Amendment No. 70—*Office of the Administrator, public facility loans*: Authorizes \$368,000 for administrative expenses instead of \$318,000 as proposed by the House and \$418,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 71 and 72—*Office of the Administrator, revolving fund (liquidating programs)*: Authorize \$2,165,000 for administrative expenses instead of \$2,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$2,310,000

as proposed by the Senate; and authorize \$7,900,000 for nonadministrative expenses as proposed by the House instead of \$8,400,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 73—*Federal National Mortgage Association*: Authorizes \$3,775,000 for administrative expenses instead of \$3,700,000 as proposed by the House and \$3,850,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 74 and 75—*Public Housing Administration*: Authorize \$12,475,000 for administrative expenses instead of \$11,550,000 as proposed by the House and \$12,800,000 as proposed by the Senate; and insert language authorizing purchase of uniforms and allowances therefor as proposed by the Senate.

ALBERT THOMAS,
SIDNEY R. YATES,
JOE L. EVINS,
EDWARD P. BOLAND,
CLARENCE CANNON,
JOHN PHILLIPS,
C. W. VURSELL,
HAROLD C. OSTERTAG,
JOHN TABER,

Managers on the Part of the House.

○

June 20, 1956

H. R. 11708, a similar bill". H. R. 11708 contains provisions for assistance to U. S. information and educational exchange activities, and to prevent U. S. agricultural commodities sold to result in the increase in availability of like commodities to unfriendly nations. p. D652

10. SURPLUS PROPERTY. Passed as reported H. R. 7227, to amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to authorize the disposal of surplus property for civil defense purposes. p. 9598

HOUSE

11. FARM LOANS. Passed as reported H. R. 11544, to improve and simplify the credit facilities available to farmers, and to amend the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act. pp. 9627, 9637 (For provisions of the bill, see Digest No. 91)

12. APPROPRIATIONS. Both Houses agreed to the conference report on H. R. 9739, the independent offices appropriation bill for 1957. The House concurred in one Senate amendment in disagreement, and amended another Senate amendment which was in disagreement, to which the Senate later agreed. pp. 9584, 9617 This bill is now ready for the President.

Concurred in the Senate amendments to H. R. 11473, the legislative branch appropriation bill for 1957. p. 9618 This bill is now ready for the President.

13. FOREIGN AFFAIRS. Received from the President the report of the National Advisory Council on International Monetary and Financial Problems (H. Doc. 430); to the Foreign Affairs Committee.

Rep. McCormack discussed the problem of competition between Russian and American foreign aid programs, and suggested that an analysis should be made of the situation. p. 9636

The Foreign Affairs Committee ordered reported S. 3116, to strengthen international relations through cultural and athletic exchanges and participation in international fairs and festivals. p. D655

14. PERSONNEL. Passed as reported H. R. 11040, to advance the scientific and professional research and development programs of the Departments of Defense, Interior and Commerce by authorizing additional supergrade positions in certain skills. p. 9629

Rep. Lesinski spoke in favor of his bill H. R. 11790, to increase the salaries of those Federal employees who are paid in accordance with the Classification Act of 1949. p. 9651

Rep. Sikes criticized the Bradley Commission's report on Veterans' Benefits as denying just recognition to the veterans of all the wars. p. 9653

Received from the Commission on Government Security a proposed bill to extend the time for the Commission to file its final report; to the Judiciary Committee. p. 9656

15. AREA ASSISTANCE. Rep. Flood spoke in favor of the purposes of his bill H. R. 7857, which he has amended, to relieve chronic unemployment in certain depressed areas. p. 9647

16. PUBLIC DEBT. The Ways and Means Committee reported without amendment H. R. 11740, providing for a temporary increase of \$3 billion in the statutory debt limit for the fiscal year 1957 (H. Rept. 2407). p. 9656

17. FORESTRY; MINING. The Government Operations Committee issued a report on the Al Sarenamining case (H. Rept. 2408). p. 9656

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

18. CIVIL DEFENSE. Rep. Holifield inserted two articles by Hanson Baldwin analyzing some of the essential problems confronting our civil defense programs. p. A4896
19. ROADS. Rep. Boggs inserted a series of articles analyzing the implications of the proposed road bill. p. A4900
Rep. Curtis, Mass., inserted an editorial, "Highways or Handouts?" and stated that "it gives strong support to the House plan for the distribution of Federal aid for the 40,000-mile Interstate System in preference to the Senate plan." p. A 4904
20. REA. Extension of remarks of Rep. Jackson stating that in the Congressional Record for May 22 there is an article written by Clyde T. Ellis, Rural Electric Cooperative Ass'n, and one by Claude R. Wickard, that "the last 4 paragraphs are identical, word for word..." and that "it seems rather unusual for two people to use the same ghost writer." p. A4911
21. FOREIGN AID. Extension of remarks of Rep. Sheehan stating that "it is most interesting to note that we have spent over \$50 billion in foreign aid, while at the same time foreign investments in this country now exceed half of that amount," and inserting an editorial on this subject. p. A4916
22. VETERANS' BENEFITS. Rep. Multer inserted Geo. C. Johnson's pres., of the Dime Savings Bank of Brooklyn, statement urging that home loans for veterans be extended for a minimum of one year. p. A4917
Rep. Griffiths inserted a Disabled American Veterans of Michigan resolution opposing the recommendations of the Bradley Commission on veterans benefits. p. A4921
23. CHEMICALS IN FOOD. Rep. Miller, Neb., inserted his speech before the Institute of Food Technologists' 16th annual meeting discussing the progress made through research in the field of nutrition and other practical applications of chemicals and that there is no question but what chemicals are needed in the preparation, preservation and use of food. p. A 4918

BILLS INTRODUCED

24. DEPRESSED AREAS. H. R. 11860, by Rep. Ashley, to alleviate conditions of excessive unemployment and underemployment in depressed industrial and rural areas; to Banking and Currency Committee.
25. PROPERTY. H. R. 11863, by Rep. Fascell, to amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to permit the donation and other disposal of property to State welfare agencies and nonprofit welfare institutions; to Government Operations Committee.
26. PERSONNEL. H. R. 11864, by Rep. Fascell, a bill relating to the computation of the retirement income credit in the case of joint income-tax returns; to Ways and Means Committee.
27. AUTOMATION. H. R. 11865, by Rep. Hayworth, to amend the Employment Act of 1946 to provide for studies of the social and economic effects of automation; to Government Operations Committee.
28. INSPECTION SERVICE. H. R. 11871, by Rep. Murray (by request) to provide a uniform premium pay system for Federal employees engaged in inspectional service,

District of Columbia so as to try to reduce the number of fatalities and injuries that are occurring on the streets of the District of Columbia. We want drivers to know that we are somewhat intolerant of the growing evidence that there is too much driving in the District of Columbia by people who have taken a cocktail or two, who cannot handle a cocktail for two. Since Congress still maintains its city council functions—and we ought to get rid of them by passing a District of Columbia home-rule bill—the time has come to get tough with alcoholic drivers.

This section of the bill, which I urged in committee and with regard to which I accepted some amendments, is a section which in my judgment will cause people who go to cocktail parties believing they can handle 3 or 4 cocktails and then demonstrate they cannot handle even 1 cocktail, to think twice before they drive under such circumstances, for they will know they will be found guilty if an accident occurs as a result of their having had too much alcohol, as shown by weight in either their blood or urine. I urge the passage of the bill as a long-needed safety measure in the District of Columbia to protect the innocent from alcoholic drivers.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill (S. 313) was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to prescribe the weight to be given to evidence of tests of alcohol in the blood or urine of persons tried in the District of Columbia for operating vehicles while under the influence of intoxicating liquor."

CONTROL OF NARCOTICS, BARBITURATES, AND DANGEROUS DRUGS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar 2275, H. R. 11320.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title, for the information of the Senate.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (H. R. 11320) to effect the control of narcotics, barbiturates, and dangerous drugs in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Oregon.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on the District of Columbia with amendments, on page 1, line 3, after the word "the", to strike out "Narcotic" and insert "Dangerous Drug"; on page 9, line 22, after the word "or", where it appears the first time, to strike out "hynotic" and insert "hypnotic"; on page 17, line 3, after the word "other", to insert "drug or"; in line 10, after the word "and", where it occurs the first time to insert "(1)"; in line 21, after the word "drugs", to strike out "including barbiturates or amphetamines";

on page 19, line 23, after the word "to", to insert "Federal and"; at the beginning of line 25, to strike out "or of the United States" and insert "and the laws of the United States applicable within the District of Columbia"; on page 25, line 17, after the word "the", to strike out "provision" and insert "provisions"; on page 34, line 14, after the word "the", to strike out "provisions" and insert "provisions"; on page 35, line 16, after the word "this", to strike out "Act" and insert "section"; on page 36, line 3, after the numeral "(1)", to insert "if committed prior to July 1, 1958; (2)"; and in line 6, after the word "and", to strike out "(2)" and insert "(3)."

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, before I read my prepared statement on the bill I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a statement prepared by the Senator from Maryland [Mr. BEALL], in which he discusses the use of the phrase "in the course of his professional practice," which is included in the definition of "practitioner" appearing in title II of the bill.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR BEALL

A question has been raised over the use of the phrase "in the course of his professional practice," which is included in the definition of "practitioner" appearing in title 2 of the proposed Dangerous Drug Control Act for the District of Columbia. It is thought that such such definition might conflict with the use of the term practitioner appearing in section 503 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U. S. C. 353).

The definition of the term "practitioner" in the District bill is as follows:

"The term 'practitioner' means any person duly licensed by appropriate authority and, in conformance with the law, licensed to prescribe dangerous drugs, and to administer and use dangerous drugs in the course of his professional practice."

The term "practitioner" is not defined in the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act as such but appears in section 503 defining a prescription drug which reads in part as follows: "shall be dispensed only (1) upon a written prescription of a practitioner licensed by law."

The selection of the definition of the term practitioner in the proposed District bill was deliberate, having in mind the objectives of the legislation which differ fundamentally from those of the Federal act.

The Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act is designed primarily to regulate and control the introduction and flow in interstate commerce of certain items; including drugs, to insure that the ultimate consumer shall not be harmed or injured by any impure, adulterated, or inherently dangerous substance, or one which has not been properly labeled or branded. Therefore, the Federal act is not directly concerned with individual conduct on the local level of those who handle and use these items which are not adulterated, impure or inherently dangerous, or which have not been misbranded.

To fill the gap between the introduction in interstate commerce of pure and unadulterated drugs, as provided by the Federal act, and the handling and use of such drugs on the local level, over two-thirds of the States have already adopted legislation to police the conduct of those who deal in or use these drugs.

Under the provision of this new Dangerous Drug Control Act for the District of Columbia it is intended that the conduct of those who handle, distribute, and use these

dangerous drugs shall be regulated and controlled in order to minimize the chances and opportunities for abuse and misuse. By including the phrase "in the course of his professional practice" in the term "practitioner" the District act does nothing more than recognize and acknowledge the high type of professional conduct which governs the practice of local physicians who dispense and prescribe these drugs. Yet it must be recognized that there are unscrupulous persons who may be tempted to make indiscriminate use of their licensed authority to dispense these drugs to individuals who do not share the bona fide doctor-patient relationship. To strike the phrase "in the course of his professional practice" from the definition of practitioner in the bill would leave the door open to unethical doctors and illicit users.

The phrase itself is not new and can be found in identical usage in our Federal narcotic laws, in the Uniform Drug Act for the District of Columbia and in many of the State acts. With such precedents to follow, and with full understanding the purposes of the Federal act and the proposed new legislation for the District of Columbia, I feel any effort to change or alter the language of the definition of the term "practitioner," as the bill is presently written, would seriously weaken the more important enforcement and regulatory features of the act.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, the purpose of the bill is to improve existing programs for the treatment and rehabilitation of narcotic drug addicts, to provide controls over the distribution and use of barbiturates, amphetamines, and other dangerous drugs, and to strengthen present law enforcement procedures to combat the illicit drug traffic in the District of Columbia.

The first title corrects the manifold weaknesses in the present addict law and insures swift and certain commitment of drug addicts who show promise of benefiting from hospital treatment and rehabilitation in the community. Juveniles are specifically included among those subject to the provisions of the bill.

Title II regulates and controls the sale and use of amphetamines, barbiturates, and other dangerous drugs in the District of Columbia. Prescriptions, invoices, records, and inventories would be subject to inspection at all times by both Federal and District officials.

Title III amends the Uniform Narcotic Drug Act to permit arrest without a warrant as in the case of a felony or probable cause that the person to be arrested is violating a provision of the act at the time of his arrest.

The Public Health Service Act is also amended to require the Surgeon General to furnish to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, or their designated agent, the name, address, and other pertinent information of any resident drug addict of the District of Columbia who has volunteered for treatment for addiction.

I would supplement my statement by saying that this is a long-overdue act. We held very thorough hearings on the bill. We had the cooperation of the very able chairman of the District Board of Pharmacists. Of course, there were some objections made to some of the procedural phases of the bill at one stage in the hearings, and probably there are still some objections to the bill. It does mean the placing of an additional burden

of inspection on the pharmacists of the District.

However, when we weigh that burden against the need of protecting the public from what is represented to us to be evidence of a constant increase in the drug traffic in the District and an increase in the use of the particular types of drugs we seek to regulate very stringently, there is no question that an inconvenience to druggists must give way to the public good.

I wish to say in behalf of the druggists, without committing any of them, that they cooperated with our committee and that they are entitled to the commendation of the committee and, for that matter, of the people of the District for their willingness at least to accede to the additional supervision which goes along with the provisions of the bill.

I urge its immediate passage.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendments.

The amendments were agreed to.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time, the bill (H. R. 11320) was read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "An act to effect the control of narcotics and dangerous drugs in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes."

AMENDMENT OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA REVENUE ACT OF 1937

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 2276, H. R. 3693.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (H. R. 3693) to amend title IX of the District of Columbia Revenue Act of 1937, as amended.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Oregon.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill which had been reported from the Committee on the District of Columbia, with amendments.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, the purpose of this proposed legislation is to increase the term of the judge of the District of Columbia Tax Court from 4 years to 10 years, and provides retirement for the judge of such court as follows:

First. After having served as a judge of such court for a period of periods aggregating 20 years or more, whether continuously or not;

Second. After having served as a judge of such court for a period or periods aggregating 10 years or more, whether continuously or not, and having attained the age of 70 years; or

Third. After having become permanently disabled from performing his duties, regardless of age or length of service.

The bill was supported by the members of the Tax Bar Association of the District of Columbia and by other bar associations.

In support of the bill I wish to say that they convinced the committee unanimously that we are dealing here with a District tax court which is almost identical in every respect so far as type of case handled, and is identical with respect to procedure followed, with the United States Tax Court.

We are dealing also with a court on the bench of which there is required a man who has had many years of tax experience. Therefore, very frequently, the man appointed to a judgeship in the court is in the declining years of life. We feel, therefore, that such a judge should stand somewhat on a par with Federal Tax Court judges when it comes to retirement benefits.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The committee amendments will be stated.

The first amendment of the Committee on the District of Columbia was on page 1, line 7, after the word "for", to insert the word "a."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was on page 3, after line 16, to insert:

Sec. 2. The amendment to the first paragraph of section 2 of title IX of the District of Columbia Revenue Act of 1937, set forth in the first section of this act, shall take effect after the expiration of the term of office of the present judge of the District of Columbia Tax Court.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I offer an amendment to the committee amendment, in line 19, to strike out the word "effect" and to insert in lieu thereof the word "effect." My amendment is to correct a typographical error in the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Oregon to the committee amendment.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The amendment, as amended, was agreed to.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill (H. R. 3693) was read the third time, and passed.

LICENSING OF SECONDHAND DEALERS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 2289, H. R. 6782.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Secretary will state the bill by title, for the information of the Senate.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (H. R. 6782) to amend section 7 of "An act making appropriations to provide for the Government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, and for other purposes," approved July 1, 1902, as amended.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Oregon.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, the purpose of the proposed legislation is to bring up to date the act of July 1, 1902, relating to the licensing of secondhand

dealers, by empowering the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to classify and regulate secondhand dealers in the light of modern merchandising methods.

Existing law requires the same procedure for licensing, as a secondhand dealer, of every person dealing in used personal property, regardless of whether such dealing is their primary business or whether such dealing is only incidental to the buying and selling of new personal property.

Existing law also requires every person licensed as a secondhand dealer to pay an annual license fee of \$50, without regard to the extent to which such person deals in used personal property.

The bill merely brings up to date an old law of the District, and enables the Commissioners to properly regulate the sale of goods in the District by permitting the Commissioners to classify dealers. It would permit a better and more equitable administration and application of the license act.

I urge the immediate passage of the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to amendment. If there be no amendment to be proposed, the question is on the third reading of the bill.

The bill (H. R. 6782) was ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Secretary will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1957—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I submit a report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 9739) making appropriations for sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The report will be read for the information of the Senate.

The legislative clerk read the report.

(For conference report, see House proceedings of June 19, 1956, pp. 9557-9558, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.)

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the report?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the report.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. LONG in the chair). Without objection, it is so ordered.

The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The report was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its action on certain amendments of the

Senate to House bill 9739, which was read as follows:

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U. S.,
June 20, 1956.

Resolved, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 64 to the bill (H. R. 9739) entitled "An act making appropriations for sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes," and concur therein;

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 50, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum of "\$75,000" named in said amendment, insert: "\$50,000."

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I move that the Senate concur in the amendment of the House to Senate amendment No. 50.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Washington.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD a table showing the House and Senate actions on various items in the bill.

There being no objection, the table was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Comparison of House and Senate action on independent offices appropriation bill, 1957

TITLE I—INDEPENDENT OFFICES

Item	Appropriations, 1956 ¹	Budget estimates, 1957	Recommended in House bill for 1957	Amount recommended by Senate	Amount agreed to in conference
CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION					
Salaries and expenses.....	\$17,282,500	\$17,618,000	\$17,282,500	\$17,532,500	\$17,407,500
Investigations of United States citizens for employment by international organizations.....	² 107,100	574,000	450,000	525,000	487,500
Annuities, Panama Canal construction employees and Lighthouse Service widows.....	2,240,000	2,024,000	2,024,000	2,024,000	2,024,000
Payment to the civil-service retirement and disability fund.....	233,000,000	295,000,000	600,000,000	440,438,000	525,000,000
Administrative expenses, Federal employees' life insurance fund.....	(117,500)	(186,700)	(100,000)	(186,700)	(117,500)
Total, Civil Service Commission.....	252,629,600	315,216,000	619,756,500	460,519,500	544,919,000
FEDERAL CIVIL DEFENSE ADMINISTRATION					
Operations.....	³ 12,125,000	21,700,000	15,560,000	21,700,000	15,560,000
Federal contributions.....	12,400,000	17,000,000	17,000,000	17,000,000	17,000,000
Emergency supplies and equipment.....	32,650,000	64,000,000	42,000,000	64,000,000	47,000,000
Surveys, plans, and research.....	10,000,000	14,500,000	10,000,000	14,500,000	10,000,000
Salaries and expenses, civil-defense functions of Federal agencies.....	⁴ 1,500,000	6,000,000	1,540,000	6,000,000	4,000,000
Total, Federal Civil Defense Administration.....	68,675,000	123,200,000	86,100,000	123,200,000	93,560,000
FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT					
Disaster relief.....	28,500,000		5,386,030	6,000,000	6,000,000
FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION					
Salaries and expenses.....	7,323,000	7,850,000	7,800,000	7,828,000	7,828,000
FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION					
Salaries and expenses.....	4,900,000	5,250,000	5,200,000	5,250,000	5,225,000
FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION					
Salaries and expenses.....	4,548,500	5,500,000	5,400,000	5,550,000	5,550,000
GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE					
Salaries and expenses.....	33,481,000	34,581,000	34,000,000	34,000,000	34,000,000
GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION					
Operating expenses, Public Buildings Service.....	102,280,500	128,598,000	122,694,200	128,084,500	125,000,000
Repair, improvement, and equipment of federally owned buildings outside the District of Columbia.....	26,150,000	44,138,000	42,565,550	42,638,000	42,565,550
Sites and planning, purchase contract and public buildings projects.....	15,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000
Payments, public buildings purchase contracts.....		237,000	237,000	237,000	237,000
Hospital facilities in the District of Columbia (liquidation of contract authorization).....	9,700,000	5,300,000	5,300,000	5,300,000	5,300,000
Operating expenses, Federal Supply Service.....	3,395,000	4,028,000	⁵ 2,809,400	⁶ 2,959,400	⁷ 2,884,400
Expenses, general supply fund.....	⁸ 13,625,000	15,344,000	14,270,000	14,770,000	14,770,000
General supply fund.....		10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000
Operating expenses, National Archives and Records Service.....	5,997,500	6,977,000	6,818,650	6,893,650	6,893,650
Survey of Government records, records management, and disposal practices.....		200,000		200,000	
Operating expenses, transportation and public utilities service.....		1,407,000	1,251,100	1,251,100	1,251,100
Refunds under Renegotiation Act.....	4,000,000				
Strategic and critical materials.....	521,500,000	(7)	⁹ (3,000,000)	⁸ (3,351,000)	⁷ (3,175,500)
A haca fiber program (administrative expenses).....	(119,500)	(117,500)	(100,000)	(100,000)	(100,000)
Salaries and expenses, Office of Administrator.....		395,000	395,000	395,000	395,000
Administrative operations fund.....		(9,745,300)	(9,278,200)	(9,802,550)	(9,540,375)
Hospital facilities in the District of Columbia.....	1,610,000				
Emergency operating expenses.....	11,865,000				
U. S. Post Office and Courthouse, Nome, Alaska.....	1,100,000				
Strategic and critical materials (liquidation of contract authorization).....	27,400,000				
Administrative operations.....	4,410,000				
Total, General Services Administration.....	748,033,000	221,624,000	211,340,900	217,728,650	214,296,700
HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY					
Office of the Administrator:					
Salaries and expenses.....	5,398,500	6,450,000	6,000,000	6,450,000	6,225,000
Urban planning grants.....	2,000,000	2,000,000	1,000,000	2,000,000	1,500,000
Statistics on housing demand.....		175,000			
Reserve of planned public works (payment to revolving fund).....	3,000,000	12,000,000	6,000,000	9,000,000	7,500,000
Capital grants for slum clearance and urban renewal.....	50,000,000	50,000,000	40,000,000	40,000,000	40,000,000
Total, Office of the Administrator.....	60,398,500	70,625,000	53,000,000	57,450,000	55,225,000

Footnotes at end of table.

Comparison of House and Senate action on independent offices appropriation bill, 1957—Continued

TITLE I—INDEPENDENT OFFICES—continued

Item	Appropriations, 1956 ¹	Budget estimates, 1957	Recommended in House bill for 1957	Amount recommended by Senate	Amount agreed to in conference
HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY—continued					
Public Housing Administration:					
Administrative expenses.....	\$9,636,500	\$10,700,000	\$9,700,000	\$10,700,000	\$10,500,000
Annual contributions.....	81,750,000	96,000,000	90,000,000	96,000,000	93,000,000
Total, Public Housing Administration.....	91,386,500	106,700,000	99,700,000	106,700,000	103,500,000
Total, Housing and Home Finance Agency.....	151,785,000	177,325,000	152,700,000	164,150,000	158,725,000
INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION					
Salaries and expenses.....		14,000,000	13,900,000	14,879,696	14,879,696
General expenses.....	11,107,000	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)
Railroad safety.....	1,035,000	(⁹)	(⁹)	¹⁰ (1,230,178)	(1,230,178)
Locomotive inspection.....	754,000	(⁹)	(⁹)	¹⁰ (849,500)	(849,500)
Total, Interstate Commerce Commission.....	12,896,000	14,000,000	13,900,000	14,879,696	14,879,696
NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS					
Salaries and expenses.....	60,135,000	64,700,000	¹¹ 61,475,000	¹² 63,200,000	¹³ 61,887,500
Construction and equipment.....	12,565,000	15,000,000	13,000,000	15,000,000	14,000,000
Total, National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics.....	72,700,000	79,700,000	74,475,000	78,200,000	75,887,500
NATIONAL CAPITAL HOUSING AUTHORITY					
Maintenance and operation of properties.....	38,400	39,000	37,000	39,000	38,000
NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION					
Salaries and expenses.....	16,000,000	41,300,000	35,915,000	41,300,000	40,000,000
International Geophysical Year.....	37,000,000				
Total, National Science Foundation.....	53,000,000	41,300,000	35,915,000	41,300,000	
NATIONAL SECURITY TRAINING COMMISSION					
Salaries and expenses.....	40,000	75,000		75,000	50,000
RENEGOTIATION BOARD					
Salaries and expenses.....	4,150,000	3,750,000	3,675,000	3,657,000	3,675,000
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION					
Salaries and expenses.....	5,278,000	5,749,000	5,700,000	5,749,000	5,749,000
SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM					
Salaries and expenses.....	¹³ 27,216,000	29,050,000	28,442,000	29,050,000	29,050,000
VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION					
General operating expenses.....	167,502,000	164,436,000	162,118,260	163,936,000	163,027,130
Medical administration and miscellaneous operating expenses.....	16,049,600	16,453,000	16,099,600	20,773,800	20,773,800
Inpatient care.....	¹⁴ 649,790,000	¹⁵ 662,900,000	¹⁶ 662,900,000	¹⁶ 662,900,000	¹⁶ 662,900,000
Outpatient care.....	85,971,200	82,638,000	82,638,000	82,638,000	82,638,000
Maintenance and operation of supply depots.....	1,628,000	1,671,000	1,628,000	1,628,000	1,628,000
Compensation and pensions.....	2,810,000,000	2,907,000,000	2,907,000,000	2,907,000,000	2,907,000,000
Readjustment benefits.....	812,097,000	775,000,000	775,000,000	775,000,000	775,000,000
Military and naval insurance.....	4,868,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000
National service life insurance.....	81,300,000	23,200,000	23,200,000	23,200,000	23,200,000
Servicemen's indemnities.....	40,500,000	26,750,000	26,750,000	26,750,000	26,750,000
Grants to the Republic of the Philippines.....	2,500,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
Hospital and domiciliary facilities.....	30,000,000	47,000,000	50,935,000	51,635,000	51,635,000
Major alterations, improvements, and repairs.....	3,900,000	4,447,000	4,447,000	4,533,000	4,533,000
Service-disabled veterans insurance fund.....	750,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Total, Veterans' Administration.....	4,706,856,400	4,719,495,000	4,720,715,860	4,727,993,800	4,727,084,930
Total, Title I.....	6,182,049,900	5,783,704,000	6,010,543,290	5,925,187,646	5,966,517,826

Rescission of prior year appropriations recommended in the bill:

General Services Administration: Strategic and critical materials.....

—\$199,349,000

Housing and Home Finance Agency: Public facility loans.....

—1,960,945

Total rescissions.....

—201,309,945

¹ Includes pay increases and other items in Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1956.² Unobligated balances continued available.³ And transfer of \$362,000 from "Emergency supplies and equipment."⁴ And transfer of \$40,000 from "Emergency supplies and equipment."⁵ And \$1,935,600 from funds derived from proceeds of surplus personal property disposal.⁶ And transfer of \$450,000 from "Sites and planning," etc.⁷ Language only.⁸ Limitation and rescission of \$199,349,000 of prior year appropriations.⁹ Consolidated in above amount.¹⁰ Earmarked in bill.¹¹ And not to exceed \$600,000 of prior year funds continued available.¹² And not to exceed \$1,500,000 of prior year funds continued available.¹³ And \$1,226,000 of prior year funds continued available.¹⁴ And in addition, \$7,229,600 from reimbursements.¹⁵ And in addition, \$7,216,600 from reimbursements.

TITLE II—CORPORATIONS

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

[Limitations on amounts of corporate funds to be expended]

Corporation or agency	Authorizations, 1956 ¹	Budget estimates, 1957	Recommended in House bill for 1957	Amount recommended by Senate	Amount agreed to in conference
Federal Home Loan Bank Board.....	\$978,400	\$1,095,000	\$978,400	\$1,095,000	\$1,036,700
Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation.....	985,000	596,000	532,000	596,000	596,000
Housing and Home Finance Agency:					
College housing loans.....	706,300	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,100,000
Public facility loans.....	159,500	475,000	318,000	418,000	368,000
Public facility loans (RFC Liquidation Act).....	40,000				
Revolving fund (liquidating programs).....	2,788,000	2,310,000	2,000,000	2,310,000	2,165,000
Federal National Mortgage Association.....	3,950,000	4,000,000	3,700,000	3,850,000	3,775,000
Federal Housing Administration.....	6,692,500	7,150,000	6,900,000	6,900,000	6,900,000
Public Housing Administration.....	\$ (11,966,500)	\$ (12,800,000)	\$ (11,550,000)	\$ (12,800,000)	\$ (12,475,000)
Total, administrative expenses.....	16,299,700	16,726,000	15,528,400	16,269,000	15,940,700

¹ Includes pay increases in Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1956.² Amount includes funds appropriated in title I and available from "Revolving fund (liquidating programs)." Duplication eliminated in totals.

ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate concludes its business today, it stand in adjournment until tomorrow at noon.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

AMENDMENT OF MERCHANT MARINE ACT OF 1936

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 2277, S. 2429.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (S. 2429) to amend section 212 of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, to authorize research and experimental work with vessels, vessel propulsion and equipment, port facilities, planning, and operation, and cargo handling on ships and at ports.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Texas.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, the bill, which received the unanimous approval of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, authorizes research and experimental work on vessels, port facilities, and cargo handling.

Without taking the time of the Senate, I should merely like to say that the bill would give specific authority to the Maritime Administration, in collaboration with public and private interests concerned, to carry on research activities in the fields of ship design, propulsion, and equipment; of improvement of port facilities; and of all phases of passenger and cargo handling. In effect, the bill would authorize studies looking to reducing the time spent by vessels in port.

There is some obsolescence in the way cargoes are now handled by our merchant marine, and the bill would allow the Maritime Board and Administration to make the proper studies with a view to bringing about more efficient cargo handling.

It so happens that the average running ship in the American merchant ma-

rine spends 60 percent of its time in port, and 40 percent of its time at sea.

It is hoped that as a result of the studies there will be more efficient loading and unloading, better propulsion and equipment, and new designs which are necessary in order to keep our merchant marine modern.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to amendment.

If there be no amendment to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill (S. 2429) was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 212 (c) of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended (46 U. S. C., sec. 1122), is amended by inserting at the end of subsection (c) two new paragraphs, to read as follows:

"In collaboration with public and private interests concerned, and in the interest of improved efficiency and economy, to conduct research and experiments, developmental, trial, and demonstration work with vessels, propelling machinery, cargo-handling and other vessel equipment, improvements, and facilities, and to prepare plans and designs for new and improved vessels, machinery, equipment, and facilities;

"In collaboration with public and private interests concerned, and in the interest of improved efficiency and economy in the transfer of cargo and passengers between vessels and shore-transportation facilities in ports, to conduct research and experiments, to develop plans and designs, procedures, and equipment for the improvement of wharves, docks, piers, warehouses, and other port facilities used in the movement and handling of cargo, passengers, and other commerce in ports in connection with water transportation."

Mr. BUTLER subsequently said: Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that a statement I have prepared on Senate bill 2429 be printed at the conclusion of the passage of that bill.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR BUTLER

This bill would give broad authority to the Maritime Administration to conduct experimental work and research on all phases of vessel design, construction and propulsion, as well as covering projects for modernization of cargo-handling equipment, docking facilities, etc. As the Maritime Administrator so well explained at the hearings on the bill, such research as this may afford many

answers to the problems now facing the American merchant marine.

When I was in Europe last summer, attending the Atoms for Peace Conference, I could not help but note the progress that had been made there in modernizing docks and dock facilities. We must keep abreast of that overseas development and, if possible, exceed it, and I believe that the pending bill offers ample opportunity to do both.

FEDERAL AID IN WILDLIFE RESTORATION IN THE TERRITORY OF HAWAII

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 2278, H. R. 5790.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (H. R. 5790) relating to the application in the Territory of Hawaii of the Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Act, and the Federal Aid in Fish Restoration Act.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Texas.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD the report on the bill, which was reported unanimously from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

There being no objection, the report (No. 2257) was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

The Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 5790) to amend the Federal Aid to Wildlife Restoration Act, as amended, and the Federal Aid in Fish Restoration Act, as amended, having considered the same, report favorable thereon and recommend that the bill do pass.

The purpose of the bill is to modify the provisions of the Federal Aid to Wildlife Restoration Act and the Federal Aid in Fish Restoration Act as they relate to the Territory of Hawaii, so as to place Hawaii on a parity with the several States in the distribution of Federal-aid funds under the formula and matching fund requirement as expressed in existing law, which, at present, does not apply to the Territories and possessions of the United States.

Section 8 (a) of the Federal Aid to Wildlife Restoration Act of September 2, 1937

(50 Stat. 917; 16 U. S. C., 1952 edition, sec. 669a) and section 12 of the Federal Aid in Fish Restoration Act of August 9, 1950 (64 Stat. 431; 16 U. S. C. 1952 edition, sec. 777a) each provide that the Territory of Hawaii receive a fixed annual amount "not to exceed \$25,000.00" to accomplish the purposes expressed in the legislation. The present bill modifies such provisions and removes Hawaii from the "fixed" sums and places it on a parity with the several States.

Allocations to the several States are based upon a formula designed to give each State its equitable portion of Federal aid based upon its area and the number of hunters or fisherman purchasing licenses. The funds are allocated on the basis of one-half in the ratio which the area of each State bears to the total area of all the States, and one-half in the ratio which the number of paid license holders of each State bears to the total number of paid license holders of all the States. The funds are derived from the excise tax imposed on sporting arms and ammunition. In order that a State can become eligible for grants-in-aid, it must provide at least 25 percent of the funds needed for individual projects.

Hawaii, during the past 10 years, has made great strides in the wildlife and fish-restoration fields. In the former, it has established 14 public shooting areas, containing about 243,000 acres of land and conducted wildlife surveys and investigations gathering data urgently needed for management use. In the latter, it has conducted a study of the fresh-water goby and is conducting research on the ultimate restoration on the one valuable off-shore-reef fisheries, which have been severely overfished. Thus, placing Hawaii on a parity with the several States in the distribution of these grants-in-aid funds will enable it to undertake additional projects that are badly needed. Such equality of treatment will also result in imposing upon the Territory stricter matching requirements than now apply to it. Accordingly, this committee recommends that the bill do pass.

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

In compliance with subsection 4 of rule XXIX of the Standing Rules of the Senate, changes in existing law made by the bill, as reported are shown as follows (new matter is printed in italics, matter proposed to be omitted is in brackets, existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

"FEDERAL AID IN WILDLIFE RESTORATION ACT OF SEPTEMBER 2, 1937 (50 STAT. 917)

"SEC. 2. * * * the term 'State fish and game department' shall be construed to mean and include any department or division of department of another name, or commission, or official or officials, of a State empowered under its laws to exercise the functions ordinarily exercised by a State fish and game department[.]; and the term 'State' shall be construed to mean and include the several States and the Territory of Hawaii.

"SEC. 8. (a) The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to cooperate with the Alaska Game Commission, [the Division of Game and Fish of the Board of Commissioners of Agriculture and Forestry of Hawaii,] the Commissioner of Agriculture and Commerce of Puerto Rico and the Governor of the Virgin Islands, in the conduct of wildlife-restoration projects, as defined in section 669a of this title, upon such terms and conditions as he shall deem fair, just, and equitable, and is authorized to apportion to said [Territories,] Territory of Alaska, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands, out of money available for apportionment under sections 669-669j of this title, such sums as he shall determine, not exceeding \$75,000 for Alaska, [not exceeding \$25,000 for Hawaii,] and not exceeding \$10,000 each for Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, in any one year, which

apportionments, when made, shall be deducted before making the apportionments to the States provided for by said sections; but the Secretary shall in no event require any of said cooperating agencies to pay an amount which will exceed 25 per centum of the cost of any project. Any unexpended or unobligated balance of any apportionment made pursuant to this section shall be available for expenditure in the [Territories] Territory of Alaska, Puerto Rico, or the Virgin Islands, as the case may be, in the succeeding year, on any approved project, and if unexpended or unobligated at the end of such year is authorized to be made available for expenditure by the Secretary of the Interior in carrying out the provisions of the Migratory-Bird Conservation Act.

"FEDERAL AID IN FISH RESTORATION ACT OF AUGUST 9, 1950 (64 STAT. 431; 16 U. S. C., 1952 ED., SEC. 777A)

"SEC. 2. * * * the term 'State fish and game department' shall be construed to mean and include any department or division of department of another name, or commission, or official or officials, of a State empowered under its laws to exercise the functions ordinarily exercised by a State fish and game department [.] and the term 'State' shall be construed to mean and include the several States and the Territory of Hawaii.

"SEC. 12. The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to cooperate with the Alaska Game Commission, [the Division of Game and Fish of the Board of Commissioners of Agriculture and Forestry of Hawaii,] the Commissioner of Agriculture and Commerce of Puerto Rico, and the Governor of the Virgin Islands, in the conduct of fish restoration and management projects, as defined in section 2 of this act, upon such terms and conditions as he shall deem fair, just, and equitable, and is authorized to apportion to said [Territories] Territory of Alaska, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands, out of money available for apportionment under this act, such sums as he shall determine, not exceeding \$75,000 for Alaska, [not exceeding \$25,000 for Hawaii,] and not exceeding \$10,000 each for Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands, in any one year, which apportionments, when made, shall be deducted before making the apportionments to the States provided for by this act; but the Secretary shall in no event require any of said cooperating agencies to pay an amount which will exceed 25 percent of the cost of any project. Any unexpended or unobligated balance of any apportionment made, pursuant to this section shall be available for expenditure in the [Territories] Territory of Alaska, Puerto Rico, or the Virgin Islands, as the case may be, in the succeeding year, on any approved project, and if unexpended or unobligated at the end of the year is authorized to be made available for expenditure by the Secretary of the Interior in carrying on the research program of the Fish and Wildlife Service in respect to fish of material value for sport recreation."

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, all the bill does is to modify the provisions of the Federal Aid To Wildlife Restoration Act so as to have it apply to Hawaii. The act does not now apply to Hawaii. The bill was passed by the House, and was reported unanimously by the Senate Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to amendment. If there be no amendment to be proposed, the question is on the third reading of the bill.

The bill (H. R. 5790) was ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CONSTRUCTION OF PROTOTYPE CARGO SHIP AND CONVERSION OF LIBERTY SHIP

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 2280, S. 3821.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (S. 3821) to authorize the construction of 2 prototype ships, and the conversion of 1 Liberty ship, by the Maritime Administration Department of Commerce.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Texas.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce with amendments, on page 1, line 6, after the word "test", to strike out "two prototype merchant ships, one of the 'Freedom' class and one" and insert "one prototype merchant ship", so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That there is hereby authorized to be appropriated to the Department of Commerce, Maritime Administration, such sums as may be necessary, to remain available until expended, to construct, outfit, and test one prototype merchant ship of the "Clipper" class, as designed by the Maritime Administration, Department of Commerce, and to convert, outfit, and test one reserve fleet Liberty ship. Such construction and conversion outfitting and testing shall be subject to the provisions of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, this bill, which again received unanimous approval of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, is an authorization measure. It allows the construction of one prototype ship of a new type, and also the conversion of our present mothball fleet of Liberty ships. The Maritime Administration has some plans with respect to this matter. The Administration would construct the ships or do the experimental work in conjunction with shipyards and private operators. That would result, we hope, in a new type of ship, which the administration wants to have called the Freedom class—vessels of 8,770 deadweight tons. We hope it will be the type of ship which can replace the Liberty ships, which are now reaching obsolescence.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendments.

The amendments were agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment. If there be no further amendment to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill (S. 3821) was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended, so as to read: "A bill to authorize the construction of one prototype ship and the conversion of one Liberty ship, by the Maritime Administration, Department of Commerce."

House of Representatives

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 20, 1956

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, in this moment of prayer, may we come nearer unto Thee than we have ever known and may our human wills be made one with Thine in a bond of unity that can never be broken.

Grant that we may also be more firmly and closely united with one another in our plans and purposes to achieve for all mankind the blessings of a freer and fuller life.

Inspire us to search and struggle earnestly for that blessed day of universal peace when the tyrannies which oppress and the terrors which affright the soul of man shall be dethroned and destroyed and supplanted by the spirit of truth and righteousness.

Hear us in the name of the Prince of Peace. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Sundry messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the House by Mr. Tribbe, one of his secretaries, who also informed the House that on the following dates the President approved and signed bills of the House of the following titles:

On June 15, 1956:

H. R. 2216. An act to amend the act of June 19, 1948 (ch. 511, 62 Stat. 489), relating to the retention in the service of disabled commissioned officers and warrant officers of the Army and Air Force;

H. R. 4229. An act to provide running mates for certain staff corps officers in the naval service, and for other purposes;

H. R. 4437. An act relating to withholding for State employee retirement system purposes, on the compensation of certain civilian employees of the National Guard and the Air National Guard;

H. R. 4569. An act to provide for renewal of and adjustment of compensation under contracts for carrying mail on water routes;

H. R. 4704. An act to provide for the examination preliminary to promotion of officers of the naval service;

H. R. 8477. An act to amend title II of the Women's Armed Services Integration Act of 1948, by providing flexibility in the distribution of women officers in the grades of commander and lieutenant commander, and for other purposes;

H. R. 8490. An act authorizing the Administrator of General Services to convey certain property of the United States to the city of Bonham, Tex.;

H. R. 8674. An act to provide for the return of certain property to the city of Biloxi, Miss.; and

H. R. 9358. An act to require the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to issue a deed to the city of Cheyenne, Wyo., for certain land

heretofore conveyed to such city, removing the conditions and reservations made a part of such prior conveyance.

On June 18, 1956:

H. R. 3255. An act to amend the Classification Act of 1949 to preserve in certain cases the rates of basic compensation of officers and employees whose positions are placed in lower grades by virtue of reclassification actions under such act, and for other purposes;

H. R. 8123. An act authorizing the Administrator of General Services to convey certain property of the United States to the city of Roseburg, Oreg.;

H. R. 8225. An act to authorize the addition of certain lands to the Pipestone National Monument in the State of Minnesota; and

H. R. 9822. An act to provide for the establishment of a trout hatchery on the Davidson River in the Pisgah National Forest in North Carolina.

On June 19, 1956:

H. R. 2840. An act to promote the further development of public library service in rural areas;

H. R. 4363. An act authorizing the conveyance of certain property of the United States to the State of New Mexico;

H. R. 5237. An act for the relief of Mrs. Ella Madden and Clarence E. Madden; and

H. R. 6274. An act to provide that no fee shall be charged a veteran discharged under honorable conditions for furnishing him or his next of kin or legal representative a copy of a certificate showing his service in the Armed Forces.

On June 20, 1956:

H. R. 692. An act to authorize the Postmaster General to provide for the use in first- and second-class post offices of a special canceling stamp or postmarking die bearing the words, "Pray for Peace";

H. R. 1484. An act for the relief of Garrett Norman Soulen and Michael Harvey Soulen.

H. R. 5079. An act for the relief of Tom Wong (Foo Tai Nam);

H. R. 5516. An act to amend title III of the Army and Air Force Vitalization and Retirement Equalization Act of 1948 to provide that service as an Army field clerk, or as a field clerk, Quartermaster Corps, shall be counted for purposes of retirement under title III of that act, and for other purposes;

H. R. 7702. An act for the relief of Mrs. Elizabeth Shenekji;

H. R. 7913. An act authorizing the Administrator of General Services to effect the exchange of properties between the United States and the city of Cape Girardeau, Mo.;

H. R. 10721. An act making appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice, the judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes; and

H. R. 10899. An act making appropriations for the Department of Commerce and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Carrell, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment a bill of the House of the following title:

H. R. 10060. An act to amend the District of Columbia Police and Firemen's Salary Act of 1953, as amended.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed, with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H. R. 7763. An act to amend the Japanese-American Evacuation Claims Act of 1948, as amended, to expedite the final determination of the claims, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed bills and a joint resolution of the following titles, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 2572. An act to authorize the interchange of lands between the Department of Agriculture and military departments of the Department of Defense, and for other purposes;

S. 3363. An act for the relief of Miroslav Slovak;

S. 3365. An act to amend section 410 of the Interstate Commerce Act, as amended, to change the requirements for obtaining a freight forwarder permit;

S. 3879. An act to supplement the anti-trust laws of the United States, in order to balance the power now heavily weighted in favor of automobile manufacturers, by enabling franchise automobile dealers to bring suit in the district courts of the United States to recover compensatory damages sustained by reason of the failure of automobile manufacturers to act in good faith in complying with the terms of franchises or in terminating or not renewing franchises with their dealers; and

S. J. Res. 110. Joint resolution directing the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a study and investigation of Indian education in the United States.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1957—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H. R. 9739) making appropriations for sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes, and I ask unanimous consent that the statement on the part of the managers be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS]?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House June 19, 1956.)

The SPEAKER. The question is on the conference report.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, will the distinguished gentleman from Texas yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, with regard to this conference report which we are about to adopt, I should like to express the grateful appreciation of the vast number of war veterans in Brooklyn, N. Y., to my friend and colleague, the gentleman from Texas, and the managers on the part of the House for having included in this conference report funds for a new chapel facility at the Fort Hamilton Veterans' Administration hospital in Brooklyn, N. Y.

Mr. THOMAS. As the gentleman from New York knows, there is \$435,000 included in this bill for 3 chapels, and the one in Brooklyn is 1 of them.

I recall several years ago when a former Member of this House, Donald L. O'Toole, and the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY] were instrumental in getting the Fort Hamilton veterans' hospital. They have been active ever since in procuring the chapel facility. So we think the headache is over with now.

Mr. ROONEY. I thank the gracious and distinguished gentleman from Texas.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the conference report.

The conference report was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will read the first amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 50: Page 24, line 20, insert:

"NATIONAL SECURITY TRAINING COMMISSION

"Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the National Security Training Commission, including services as authorized by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates for individuals not in excess of \$50 per diem; and expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the purposes of this appropriation; \$75,000."

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. THOMAS moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 50, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum of "\$75,000" named in said amendment, insert "\$50,000."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 64: Page 32, line 9, insert: "Provided, That the construction of the hospital at the Wade Park site is to furnish not less than 800 general, medical, and surgical beds."

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider the votes by which action was taken on the several motions was laid on the table.

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH APPROPRIATION BILL

Mr. NORRELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 11473) making appropriations for the legislative branch for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto and concur in the Senate amendments.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendments, as follows:

Page 1, after line 6, insert:

"SENATE"

Page 1, after line 6, insert:

"Salaries of Senators, mileage of the President of the Senate and of Senators, expense allowance of the majority and minority leaders of the Senate, and salary and expense allowance of the Vice President"

Page 1, after line 6, insert:

"For compensation of Senators, \$12,-166,240."

Page 1, after line 6, insert:

"For mileage of the President of the Senate and of Senators, \$51,000."

Page 1, after line 6, insert:

"For expense allowance of the majority leader and the minority leader of the Senate, \$2,000 each, in all, \$4,000."

Page 1, after line 6, insert:

"For the compensation of the Vice President of the United States, \$35,070."

Page 1, after line 6, insert:

"For expense allowance of the Vice President, \$10,000."

Page 1, after line 6, insert:

"Salaries, officers and employees

"For compensation of officers, employees, clerks to Senators, and others as authorized by law, as follows:"

Page 1, after line 6, insert:

"Office of the Vice President

"For clerical assistance to the Vice President, at rates of compensation to be fixed by him in multiples of \$5 per month, \$86,925."

Page 1, after line 6, insert:

"Chaplain

"Chaplain of the Senate, \$5,000."

Page 1, after line 6, insert:

"Office of the Secretary

"For office of the Secretary, \$572,915: *Provided*, That effective July 1, 1956, the compensation of the chief clerk and parliamentarian of the Senate shall be \$15,500 gross per annum each in lieu of \$8,820 basic per annum each; and the basic annual compensation of the following positions shall be: legislative clerk \$7,620 in lieu of \$7,260; journal clerk \$7,620 in lieu of \$7,260; assistant parliamentarian \$7,620 in lieu of \$7,260; keeper of stationery \$6,060 in lieu of \$5,580; librarian \$6,060 in lieu of \$5,580; superintendent document room \$6,060 in lieu of \$5,580; secretary to parliamentarian \$3,240 in lieu of \$3,000; assistant journal clerk \$3,240 in lieu of \$3,000; assistant bill clerk \$3,240 in lieu of \$3,000; assistant executive clerk \$3,240 in lieu of \$3,000; and custodian of records \$3,240 in lieu of \$3,000."

Page 1, after line 6, insert:

"Committee employees

"For professional and clerical assistance to standing committees, and the Select Committee on Small Business, \$2,030,650."

Page 1, after line 6, insert:

"Conference committees"

Page 1, after line 6, insert:

"For clerical assistance to the conference of the majority, at rates of compensation to

be fixed by the chairman of said committee, \$40,000."

Page 1, after line 6, insert:

"For clerical assistance to the conference of the minority, at rates of compensation to be fixed by the chairman of said committee, \$40,000."

Page 1, after line 6, insert:

"Administrative and clerical assistants to Senators

"For administrative and clerical assistants and messenger service for Senators, \$9,-604,000."

Page 1, after line 6, insert:

"Office of the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper

"For office of Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper, \$1,755,770: *Provided*, That effective July 1, 1956, the basic annual compensation of the following positions shall be: secretary \$2,760 in lieu of \$2,520; clerk \$2,880 in lieu of secretary \$2,460; chief telephone operator \$3,180 in lieu of \$3,000; three assistant chief telephone operators at \$2,580 each in lieu of \$2,460 each; 26 pages at \$1,800 each in lieu of 24 pages at \$1,800 each; 79 privates, police force, at \$2,160 each in lieu of 75 privates, police force, at \$2,160 each; postmaster \$6,060 in lieu of \$5,580; chief clerk, post office \$2,760 in lieu of \$2,660; 30 mail carriers at \$2,100 each in lieu of 28 mail carriers at \$2,100 each; superintendent, periodical press gallery at \$4,740 in lieu of \$4,320; clerk-stenographer, service department at \$2,160 in lieu of clerk-typist at \$1,920; chief machine operator at \$2,880 in lieu of \$2,760; foreman of duplicating department at \$3,180 in lieu of \$2,880; two offset press operators at \$2,580 each and 1 offset press operator at \$2,340 in lieu of 3 offset press operators at \$2,340 each; 2 messengers at pass door at \$2,400 each; superintendent of mails at \$2,400; superintendent press photographers gallery at \$4,020; night supervisor, service department at \$2,700; senior addressograph operator at \$2,400 and 5 addressograph operators at \$2,160 each in lieu of 4 addressograph operators at \$2,160 each; 7 messengers at \$1,740 each in lieu of 6 messengers at \$1,740 each; 5 inserting machine operators at \$1,980 each; 2 photostat operators at \$2,400 each in lieu of 1 photostat operator at \$2,400; 4 laborers at \$1,620 each in lieu of 3 laborers at \$1,620 each; auditor \$2,220; administrative assistant \$7,320; director, recording studio, \$7,020; director of photography \$5,100; chief sound engineer \$4,080; laboratory supervisor \$4,020; cameraman \$3,600; film and radio recording engineer \$3,120; shipping and stock clerk \$1,800; traffic manager \$2,520; production assistant \$3,420; editor and printer \$3,000; administrative officer \$3,780; and projectionist, film inspector \$2,280."

Page 1, after line 6, insert:

"Offices of the Secretaries for the majority and the minority

"For the offices of the Secretary for the majority and the Secretary for the minority, \$94,950: *Provided*, That effective July 1, 1956, the gross compensation of the Secretary for the Majority and the Secretary for the Minority shall be \$15,500 per annum each; and the basic annual compensation of the assistant secretary for the majority and the assistant secretary for the minority shall be \$6,300 each in lieu of \$5,580 each."

Page 1, after line 6, insert:

"Offices of the majority and minority whips

"For 2 clerical assistants, 1 for the majority whip and 1 for the minority whip, at not to exceed \$5,580 basic per annum each, \$20,045."

Page 1, after line 6, insert:

"In all \$14,250,255, and the agency contribution for Federal Employees Group Life Insurance authorized to be paid from this appropriation by Public Law 598, 83d Congress,

Public Law 623 - 84th Congress
Chapter 452 - 2d Session
H. R. 9739

AN ACT

Making appropriations for sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, namely:

Independent
Offices Ap-
propriation Act,
1957.

TITLE I—INDEPENDENT OFFICES

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, including not to exceed \$12,000 for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); not to exceed \$10,000 for medical examinations performed for veterans by private physicians on a fee basis; not to exceed \$100 for the purchase of newspapers and periodicals (excluding scientific, technical, trade or traffic periodicals, for official use); payment in advance for library membership in societies whose publications are available to members only or to members at a price lower than to the general public; not to exceed \$70,000 for performing the duties imposed upon the Commission by the Act of July 19, 1940 (54 Stat. 767); reimbursement of the General Services Administration for security guard services for protection of confidential files; not to exceed \$508,000 for expenses of travel; and not to exceed \$5,000 for actuarial services by contract, without regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes, as amended; \$17,407,500.

60 Stat. 810.

5 USC 1181, 118k-
118n.

No part of the appropriations herein made to the Civil Service Commission shall be available for the salaries and expenses of the Legal Examining Unit in the Examining and Personnel Utilization Division of the Commission, established pursuant to Executive Order 9358 of July 1, 1943, or for the compensation or expenses of any member of a board of examiners (1) who has not made affidavit that he has not appeared in any agency proceeding within the preceding two years, and will not thereafter while a board member appear in any agency proceeding, as a party, or in behalf of a party to the proceeding, before an agency in which an applicant is employed who has been rated or will be rated by such member; or (2) who, after making such affidavit, has rated an applicant who at the time of the rating is employed by an agency before which the board member has appeared as a party, or in behalf of a party, within the preceding two years: *Provided*, That the definitions of "agency", "agency proceeding", and "party" in section 2 of the Administrative Procedure Act shall apply to these terms as used herein.

Legal Examining
Unit.

3 CFR 1943 Supp.,
p. 30.

70 Stat. 339.
70 Stat. 340.

Investigations of United States citizens for employment by international organizations: For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of Executive Order No. 10422 of January 9, 1953, as amended, prescribing procedures for making available to the Secretary General of the United Nations, and the executive heads of other international organizations, certain information concerning United States citizens employed, or being considered for employment by such organizations, \$487,500: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available for advances or reimbursements to the applicable appropriations or funds of the Civil Service Commission and the Federal Bureau of Investi-

60 Stat. 237.
5 USC 1001.

International Or-
ganizations, em-
ployees.
22 USC 287 note.

gation for expenses incurred by such agencies under said Executive order: *Provided further*, That members of the International Organizations Employees Loyalty Board may be paid actual transportation expenses, and per diem in lieu of subsistence authorized by the Travel Expense Act of 1949, as amended, while traveling on official business away from their homes or regular places of business, including periods while en route to and from and at the place where their services are to be performed: *Provided further*, That nothing in sections 281 or 283 of title 18, United States Code, or in section 190 of the Revised Statutes (5 U. S. C. 99) shall be deemed to apply to any person because of appointment for part-time or intermittent service as a member of the International Organizations Employees Loyalty Board in the Civil Service Commission as established by Executive Order 10422, dated January 9, 1953, as amended.

63 Stat. 166.
5 USC 835 note.

62 Stat. 697.

Annuities.

58 Stat. 258.
33 USC 771-775.

41 Stat. 614.

Annuities, Panama Canal construction employees and Lighthouse Service widows: For payment of annuities authorized by the Act of May 29, 1944, as amended (48 U. S. C. 1373a), and the Act of August 19, 1950 (64 Stat. 465), \$2,024,000.

Payment to civil-service retirement and disability fund: For financing the liability of the United States, created by the Act approved May 22, 1920, and Acts amendatory thereof (5 U. S. C., ch. 14), \$525,000,000, which amount shall be placed to the credit of the "civil-service retirement and disability fund."

Not to exceed \$117,500 of the funds in the "Employees' Life Insurance Fund" shall be available for reimbursement to the Civil Service Commission for administrative expenses incurred by the Commission during the current fiscal year in the administration of the Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance Act.

68 Stat. 736.
5 USC 2091 note.

FEDERAL CIVIL DEFENSE ADMINISTRATION

64 Stat. 1245.

70 Stat. 340.

70 Stat. 341.

60 Stat. 810.

Operations: For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, in carrying out the provisions of the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, as amended (50 U. S. C., App. 2251-2297), including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); reimbursement of the Civil Service Commission for full field investigations of employees occupying positions of critical importance from the standpoint of national security; expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with civil defense functions; reimbursement of the General Services Administration for security guard services; not to exceed \$6,000 for the purchase of newspapers, periodicals, and teletype news services; and not to exceed \$6,000 for emergency and extraordinary expenses to be expended under the direction of the Administrator for such purposes as he deems proper, and his determination thereon shall be final and conclusive; \$15,560,000.

50 USC app. 2281.

Federal contributions: For financial contributions to the States, not otherwise provided for, pursuant to subsection (i) of section 201 of the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, as amended, to be equally matched with State funds, \$17,000,000, to remain available until June 30, 1958.

50 USC app. 2281.

Emergency supplies and equipment: For procurement of reserve stocks of emergency civil defense materials as authorized by subsection (h) of section 201 of the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, as amended, and for procurement of radiological instruments and detection devices by the Federal Civil Defense Administrator and for distribution of such instruments and devices to the several States, the District of Columbia, and the Territories and possessions of the United States, by loan or grant, for training and educational purposes, under such terms and conditions as the Administrator shall prescribe, \$47,000,000.

Surveys, plans, and research: For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for studies and research to develop measures and plans for evacuation, shelter, and the protection of life and property, as authorized by section 201 (d) of the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, as amended, including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), \$10,000,000, to remain available until expended. 50 USC app. 2281. 60 Stat. 810.

Salaries and expenses, Civil defense functions of Federal agencies: For necessary expenses to enable departments and agencies to discharge civil defense responsibilities delegated under the authority of section 201 (b) of the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, as amended, including expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the purposes of this appropriation, and the purchase of materials and supplies necessary thereto, \$4,000,000. 50 USC app. 2281.

No part of any appropriation in this Act shall be available for the construction of warehouses or for the lease of warehouse space in any building which is to be constructed specifically for the use of the Federal Civil Defense Administration. Warehouses,

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

DISASTER RELIEF

For expenses necessary to carry out the purposes of the Act of September 30, 1950 (Public Law 875), as amended, authorizing assistance to States and local governments in major disasters, \$6,000,000, to remain available until expended. 64 Stat. 1109. 42 USC 1855-1855g.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses in performing the duties of the Commission as authorized by law, including newspapers (not to exceed \$175), land and structures (not to exceed \$4,200), special counsel fees, improvement and care of grounds and repairs to buildings (not to exceed \$15,000), services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), purchase of not to exceed five passenger motor vehicles, for replacement only, in the event adequate vehicles cannot be obtained by transfer from other departments or agencies, and not to exceed \$118,000 for expenses of travel, \$7,828,000, of which \$141,000 shall be available for such expenses as are necessary to make a study of radio and television network broadcasting. 70 Stat. 341. 70 Stat. 342. 60 Stat. 810.

FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the work of the Commission, as authorized by law, including not to exceed \$300,000 for expenses of travel; purchase (one for replacement only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles; and not to exceed \$500 for newspapers; \$5,225,000, of which not to exceed \$10,000 shall be available for special counsel and services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), but at rates not exceeding \$50 per diem for individuals: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$325,000 shall be available for investigations relating to Federal river development projects. 60 Stat. 810.

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the Federal Trade Commission, including uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by law, not to exceed \$700 for newspapers, services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), and not to exceed \$237,000 for expenses of travel, \$5,550,000: *Provided*, That no part of the foregoing appropriation shall be expended upon any investigation hereafter provided by concurrent resolution of the Congress until funds are appropriated subsequently to the enactment of such resolution to finance the cost of such investigation.

60 Stat. 810.

GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the General Accounting Office, including newspapers and periodicals (not exceeding \$500); uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by law; purchase of one passenger motor vehicle, for replacement only; and services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); \$34,000,000.

60 Stat. 810.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Public Buildings Service.

Operating expenses, Public Buildings Service: For necessary expenses of real property management and related activities as provided by law; repair and improvement of public buildings and grounds, including those occupied pursuant to the Public Buildings Purchase Contract Act of 1954 (68 Stat. 518), in the District of Columbia and area adjacent thereto, under the control of the General Services Administration; repair and improvement of buildings operated by the Treasury and Post Office Departments in the District of Columbia; furnishings and equipment; rental of buildings in the District of Columbia; restoration of leased premises; moving Government agencies (including space adjustments) in connection with the assignment, allocation, and transfer of building space; demolition of buildings; acquisition by purchase or otherwise and disposal by sale or otherwise of real estate and interests therein; and not to exceed \$205,300 for expenses of travel; \$125,000,000: *Provided*, That of the foregoing amount \$8,100,000 shall be available for repair and improvement and \$4,500,000 for air conditioning of buildings in the District of Columbia and area adjacent thereto: *Provided further*, That this appropriation shall be available, without regard to section 322 of the Act of June 30, 1932, as amended (40 U. S. C. 278a), for the rental, repair, alteration, and improvement of buildings or parts thereof, heretofore leased under the appropriation for "Emergency operating expenses".

70 Stat. 342.

70 Stat. 343.

47 Stat. 412.

Repair, improvement, and equipment of federally owned buildings outside the District of Columbia: For expenses necessary for the repair, alteration, preservation, renovation, improvement, extension, equipment, and demolition of federally owned buildings and buildings occupied pursuant to the Public Buildings Purchase Contract Act of 1954 (68 Stat. 518) outside the District of Columbia, not otherwise provided for, including grounds, approaches and appurtenances, wharves and piers, together with the necessary dredging adjacent thereto; acquisition of land as authorized by title III of the Act of June 16, 1949 (40 U. S. C. 297); not to exceed \$250,000 for expenses of travel; and care and safeguarding of sites acquired for Federal buildings; \$42,565,550, to remain available until expended.

63 Stat. 198.

40 USC 297, 297a.

Sites and planning, purchase contract, and public buildings projects: For an additional amount for expenses necessary in carrying

out the provisions of the Public Buildings Purchase Contract Act of 1954 (68 Stat. 518), including preparation of drawings and specifications, by contract or otherwise; acquisition of sites, where not otherwise provided for, including soil investigations and tests; and administrative expenses; \$5,000,000, to remain available until expended.

Payments, public buildings purchase contracts: For payments of principal, interest, taxes, and any other obligations under contracts entered into pursuant to the Public Buildings Purchase Contract Act of 1954 (68 Stat. 518), \$237,000: *Provided*, That the Administrator of General Services may enter into contracts during the fiscal year 1957 for which the aggregate of annual payments for amortization of principal and interest thereon shall not exceed \$7,000,000, in addition to the unused portion of the \$5,000,000 limitation applicable prior to July 1, 1956, under the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1956 (69 Stat. 205).

40 USC 356 note.

40 USC 313-2.

Hospital facilities in the District of Columbia (liquidation of contract authorization): For payment of obligations incurred pursuant to authority provided under the head "Hospital Center, District of Columbia", in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1949, to enter into contracts for construction, \$5,300,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That this amount may be disbursed through the appropriation "Hospital facilities in the District of Columbia", but shall be accounted for separately therein.

62 Stat. 184.

Operating expenses, Federal Supply Service: For necessary expenses of personal property management and related activities as provided by law; including not to exceed \$300 for the purchase of newspapers and periodicals; and not to exceed \$120,000 for expenses of travel; \$2,884,400: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$1,935,600 of any funds received for deposit under section 204 (a) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, and not otherwise disposed of by law, shall be deposited to the credit of this appropriation and shall be available for expenditure for necessary expenses in carrying out the functions of the General Services Administration under the said 1949 Act, as amended, with respect to the utilization and disposal of excess and surplus personal property.

63 Stat. 388.

40 USC 485.

40 USC 471 note.

70 Stat. 343.

70 Stat. 344.

Expenses, general supply fund: For expenses necessary for operation of the general supply fund (except those authorized by law to be charged to said fund), including contractual services incident to receiving, handling, and shipping warehouse items; not to exceed \$250 for purchase of newspapers and periodicals; and not to exceed \$110,000 for expenses of travel; \$14,770,000: *Provided*, That funds available to the General Services Administration for the current fiscal year shall be available for the hire of passenger motor vehicles.

General supply fund: To increase the general supply fund established by the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended (5 U. S. C. 630g), \$10,000,000.

63 Stat. 382.

Operating expenses, National Archives and Records Service: For necessary expenses in connection with Federal records management and related activities as provided by law; and not to exceed \$44,750 for expenses of travel; \$6,893,650.

NARS.

Operating expenses, Transportation and Public Utilities Service: For necessary expenses of transportation and public utilities management and related activities, as provided by law, including not to exceed \$25,000 for expenses of travel; \$1,251,100.

Strategic and critical materials: Funds available for carrying out the provisions of the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act of July 23, 1946, during the current fiscal year shall be available for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), not to exceed \$3,175,500 for operating expenses, not

60 Stat. 596.

50 USC 98 note.

60 Stat. 810.

68 Stat. 456.

to exceed \$86,000 for expenses of travel, and necessary expenses for transportation and handling, within the United States (including charges at United States ports), storage, security, and maintenance of strategic and critical materials acquired for the supplemental stockpile pursuant to section 104 (b) of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (7 U. S. C. 1704 (b)): *Provided*, That any funds received as proceeds from sale or other disposition of materials on account of the rotation of stocks under said Act shall be deposited to the credit, and be available for expenditure for the purposes, of this appropriation: *Provided further*, That during the current fiscal year, there shall be no limitation on the value of surplus strategic and critical materials which, in accordance with subsection 6 (a) of the Act of July 23, 1946 (50 U. S. C. 98e (a)), may be transferred to stockpiles established in accordance with said Act: *Provided further*, That no part of funds available shall be used for construction of warehouses or tank storage facilities: *Provided further*, That the sum of \$199,349,000 of funds heretofore appropriated under this head is hereby rescinded, and such amount shall be covered into the Treasury promptly upon enactment of this Act.

60 Stat. 598.

Abaca fiber program: Not to exceed \$100,000 of funds available to the General Services Administration for the abaca fiber program shall be available for administrative expenses incident to the abaca fiber program, to be computed on an accrual basis, and to be exclusive of the interest paid, depreciation, capitalized expenditures, expenses in connection with the acquisition, protection, operation, maintenance, improvement, or disposition of real or personal property relating to the abaca fiber program, and expenses of services performed on a contract or fee basis in connection with the performance of legal services.

70 Stat. 344.

Salaries and expenses, Office of Administrator: For expenses of executive direction for activities under the control of the General Services Administration, including not to exceed \$11,300 for expenses of travel, and not to exceed \$250 for purchase of newspapers and periodicals; \$395,000.

70 Stat. 345.

Administrative operations fund: Funds available to General Services Administration for administrative operations, in support of program activities, shall be expended and accounted for, as a whole, through a single fund, which is hereby authorized: *Provided*, That costs and obligations for such administrative operations for the respective program activities shall be accounted for in accordance with systems approved by the General Accounting Office: *Provided further*, That the total amount deposited into said account for the fiscal year 1957 from funds made available to General Services Administration in this Act shall not exceed \$9,540,375, of which not to exceed \$137,700 may be used for travel expenses: *Provided further*, That amounts deposited into said account for administrative operations for each program shall not exceed the amounts included in the respective program appropriations for such purposes.

61 Stat. 584.

The appropriate appropriation or fund available to the General Services Administration shall be credited with (1) cost of operation, protection, maintenance, upkeep, repair, and improvement, included as part of rentals received from Government corporations pursuant to law (40 U. S. C. 129); (2) reimbursements for services performed in respect to bonds and other obligations under the jurisdiction of the General Services Administration, issued by public authorities, States, or other public bodies, and such services in respect to such bonds or obligations as the Administrator deems necessary and in the public interest may, upon the request and at the expense of the issuing agencies, be provided from the appropriate foregoing appropriation; and (3) appropriations or funds available to other agencies, and trans-

ferred to the General Services Administration, in connection with property transferred to the General Services Administration pursuant to the Act of July 2, 1948 (50 U. S. C. 451ff), and such appropriations or funds may, with the approval of the Bureau of the Budget, be so transferred.

62 Stat. 1225.
50 USC 451 note.

No part of any money appropriated by this or any other Act for any agency of the executive branch of the Government shall be used during the current fiscal year for the purchase within the continental limits of the United States of any typewriting machines except in accordance with regulations issued pursuant to the provisions of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended.

Typewriting
machines.

The Administrator is authorized, without regard to the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, to place ten positions, in addition to those otherwise authorized, in grade GS-16 in the General Schedule established by said Act, and the salary of the Comptroller shall be at the salary rate of grade GS-18 so long as such position is occupied by the present incumbent.

63 Stat. 377.
40 USC 471 note.
63 Stat. 954.
5 USC 1071 note.

HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the Office of the Administrator, including rent in the District of Columbia; purchase of one passenger motor vehicle, for replacement only; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); not to exceed \$340,000 for expenses of travel; and expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the work of the Agency; \$6,225,000: *Provided*, That necessary expenses of inspections and of providing representatives at the site of projects being planned or undertaken by local public agencies pursuant to title I of the Housing Act of 1949, as amended, projects financed through loans to educational institutions authorized by title IV of the Housing Act of 1950, as amended, and projects and facilities financed by loans to public agencies pursuant to title II of the Housing Amendments of 1955, as amended, shall be compensated by such agencies or institutions by the payment of fixed fees which in the aggregate will cover the costs of rendering such services, and expenses for such purpose shall be considered nonadministrative; and for the purpose of providing such inspections, the Administrator may utilize any agency and such agency may accept reimbursement or payment for such services from such institutions, or the Administrator, and shall credit such amounts to the appropriations or funds against which such charges have been made, but such nonadministrative expenses shall not exceed \$1,100,000.

60 Stat. 810.

70 Stat. 345.
70 Stat. 346.
63 Stat. 414.
42 USC 1451-
1460.
64 Stat. 77.
12 USC 1749-
1749c.
69 Stat. 642.
42 USC 1491-
1495.

Urban planning grants: For an additional amount for grants to State, regional, and metropolitan area planning bodies in accordance with the provisions of section 701 of the Housing Act of 1954, as amended, \$1,500,000.

68 Stat. 640.
40 USC 461.

Reserve of planned public works (payment to revolving fund): For an additional amount for payment to the revolving fund established pursuant to section 702 of the Housing Act of 1954, as amended (40 U. S. C. 462), \$7,500,000.

68 Stat. 641.
40 USC 462.

Capital grants for slum clearance and urban renewal: For an additional amount for payment of capital grants as authorized by title I of the Housing Act of 1949, as amended (42 U. S. C. 1453, 1456), \$40,000,000.

63 Stat. 416.

PUBLIC HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

Administrative expenses: For administrative expenses of the Public Housing Administration, \$10,500,000, to be merged with and expended under the authorization for such expenses contained in title II of this Act.

Annual contributions: For the payment of annual contributions to public housing agencies in accordance with section 10 of the United States Housing Act of 1937, as amended (42 U. S. C. 1410), \$93,000,000.

50 Stat. 891.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the Interstate Commerce Commission, including not to exceed \$5,000 for the employment of special counsel; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not to exceed \$50 per diem for individuals; newspapers (not to exceed \$200); purchase of not to exceed sixty passenger motor vehicles, of which nineteen shall be for replacement only; and not to exceed \$1,085,000 for expenses of travel; \$14,879,696 of which (a) not less than \$1,230,178 shall be available for expenses necessary to carry out railroad safety activities and not less than \$849,500 shall be available for expenses necessary to carry out locomotive inspection activities, (b) \$100,000 shall be available for expenses necessary to carry out such defense mobilization functions as may be delegated pursuant to law: *Provided*, That Joint Board members and cooperating State commissioners may use Government transportation requests when traveling in connection with their duties as such.

60 Stat. 810.

70 Stat. 346.

70 Stat. 347.

NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the Committee, including one Director at not to exceed \$17,500 per annum so long as the position is held by the present incumbent; contracts for the making of special investigations and reports and for engineering, drafting and computing services; equipment; not to exceed \$380,000 for expenses of travel; maintenance and operation of aircraft; purchase of seven passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; not to exceed \$100 for newspapers and periodicals; uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by the Act of September 1, 1954 (68 Stat. 1114), as amended; and services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); \$61,887,500, together with not to exceed \$1,500,000 of the unobligated balance of funds appropriated for this purpose in the "Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1956".

5 USC 2131.

60 Stat. 810.

69 Stat. 207.

Construction and equipment: For construction and equipment at laboratories and research stations of the Committee, \$14,000,000, to remain available until expended.

NATIONAL CAPITAL HOUSING AUTHORITY

Maintenance and operation of properties: For the maintenance and operation of properties under title I of the District of Columbia Alley Dwelling Authority Act, \$38,000: *Provided*, That all receipts derived from sales, leases, or other sources shall be covered into the Treasury of the United States monthly: *Provided further*, That so long as funds are available from appropriations for the foregoing purposes, the provisions of section 507 of the Housing Act of 1950 (Public Law 475, Eighty-first Congress), shall not be effective.

52 Stat. 1186.
D. C. Code 5-103
to 5-111.

64 Stat. 81.

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary to carry out the purposes of the National Science Foundation Act of 1950, as amended (42 U. S. C. 1861-1875), including award of graduate fellowships; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not to exceed \$50 per diem for individuals; hire of passenger motor vehicles; not to exceed \$150,000 for expenses of travel; not to exceed \$300 for the purchase of newspapers and periodicals; and reimbursement of the General Services Administration for security guard services; \$40,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That of the foregoing amount not less than \$9,500,000 shall be available for tuition, grants, and allowances in connection with a program of supplementary training for high school science and mathematics teachers.

64 Stat. 149.

60 Stat. 810.

NATIONAL SECURITY TRAINING COMMISSION

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the National Security Training Commission, including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates for individuals not in excess of \$50 per diem; and expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the purposes of this appropriation; \$50,000.

60 Stat. 810.

70 Stat. 347.

70 Stat. 348.

RENEGOTIATION BOARD

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the Renegotiation Board, including expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the purposes of this appropriation; hire of passenger motor vehicles; not to exceed \$65,000 for expenses of travel; and services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not to exceed \$50 per diem for individuals; \$3,675,000.

60 Stat. 810.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, including not to exceed \$1,125 for the purchase of newspapers; not to exceed \$197,500 for expenses of travel; uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by law; purchase of one passenger motor vehicle; and services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); \$5,749,000.

60 Stat. 810.

SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the operation and maintenance of the Selective Service System, as authorized by title I of the Universal Military Training and Service Act (62 Stat. 604), as amended, including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); travel expenses; purchase of twenty-eight motor vehicles for replacement only; not to exceed \$250 for the purchase of newspapers and periodicals; not to exceed \$75,800 for the National Selective Service Appeal Board, and \$180,000 for the National Advisory Committee on the Selection of Physicians, Dentists, and Allied Specialists; \$29,050,000: *Provided*, That of the foregoing amount \$20,586,050 shall be available for registration, classification, and induction activities of local boards: *Provided further*, That during the current fiscal year, the President may exempt this appropriation from the provisions of subsection (c) of section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, whenever he deems such action to be necessary in the interest of national defense.

50 USC app.

451.

60 Stat. 810.

64 Stat. 765.

31 USC 665.

Destruction of records.

54 Stat. 885.

50 USC app. 318.

57 Stat. 380.

Appropriations for the Selective Service System may be used for the destruction of records accumulated under the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, by the Director of Selective Service after compliance with the procedures for the destruction of records prescribed pursuant to the Records Disposal Act of 1943, as amended (44 U. S. C. 366-380) : *Provided*, That no records may be transferred to any other agency without the approval of the Director of Selective Service.

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

Public re-
lations work.
Educational at-
tendance re-
ports.

70 Stat. 348.

70 Stat. 349.

General operating expenses: For necessary operating expenses of the Veterans Administration, not otherwise provided for, including expenses incidental to securing employment for war veterans; uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by law; purchase of twenty-two passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; not to exceed \$3,500 for newspapers and periodicals; and not to exceed \$3,019,950 for expenses of travel of employees; \$163,027,130, of which \$17,640,042 shall be available for such expenses as are necessary for the loan guaranty program: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used to pay in excess of twenty-two persons engaged in public relations work: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used to pay educational institutions for reports and certifications of attendance at such institutions an allowance at a rate in excess of \$1 per month for each eligible veteran enrolled in and attending such institution.

Medical administration and miscellaneous operating expenses: For expenses necessary for administration of the medical, hospital, domiciliary, special service, construction and supply, research, and employee education and training activities; expenses necessary for carrying out programs of medical research and of education and training of employees, as authorized by law; not to exceed \$992,200 for expenses of travel of employees paid from this appropriation, and those engaged in training programs; not to exceed \$2,700 for newspapers and periodicals; and not to exceed \$43,700 for preparation, shipment, installation, and display of exhibits, photographic displays, moving pictures, and other visual educational information and descriptive material, including purchase or rental of equipment; \$20,773,800, of which \$10,000,000 shall be available for medical research.

5 USC 2131.

25 Stat. 450.

Inpatient care: For expenses necessary for the maintenance and operation of hospitals and domiciliary facilities and for the care and treatment of beneficiaries of the Veterans Administration in facilities not under the jurisdiction of the Veterans Administration as authorized by law, including the furnishing of recreational articles and facilities; maintenance and operation of farms; repairing, altering, improving or providing facilities in the several hospitals and homes under the jurisdiction of the Veterans Administration, not otherwise provided for, either by contract, or by the hire of temporary employees and purchase of materials; purchase of ninety-six passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; not to exceed \$366,500 for expenses of travel of employees; uniforms or allowances therefor as authorized by the Act of September 1, 1954 (68 Stat. 1114), as amended; and aid to State or Territorial homes in conformity with the Act approved August 27, 1888, as amended (24 U. S. C. 134) for the support of veterans eligible for admission to Veterans Administration facilities for hospital or domiciliary care; \$670,116,900, including the sum of \$7,216,900 for reimbursable services performed for other Government agencies and individuals: *Provided*, That allotments and transfers may be made from this appropriation to the Department of Health,

Education, and Welfare (Public Health Service), the Army, Navy, and Air Force Departments, for disbursement by them under the various headings of their applicable appropriations, of such amounts as are necessary for the care and treatment of beneficiaries of the Veterans Administration: *Provided further*, That the foregoing appropriation is predicated on furnishing inpatient care and treatment to an average of 141,100 beneficiaries during the fiscal year 1957 including members in State or Territorial homes, and if a lesser number is experienced such appropriation shall be expended only in proportion to the average number of beneficiaries furnished such care and treatment.

Outpatient care: For expenses necessary for furnishing outpatient care to beneficiaries of the Veterans Administration, as authorized by law; uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by law; and not to exceed \$206,400 for expenses of travel of employees; \$82,638,000.

Maintenance and operation of supply depots: For expenses necessary for maintenance and operation of supply depots, including uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by law, and not to exceed \$5,400 for expenses of travel of employees, \$1,628,000.

Compensation and pensions: For the payment of compensation, pensions, gratuities, and allowances (including burial awards authorized by Veterans Regulation Numbered 9 (a), as amended, and sub-^{70 Stat. 349.}^{70 Stat. 350.}sistence allowances authorized by part VII of Veterans Regulation 1 (a) as amended), authorized under any Act of Congress, or regulation^{38 USC ch. 12A.} of the President based thereon, including emergency officers' retirement pay and annuities, the administration of which is now or may hereafter be placed in the Veterans' Administration, and for the payment of adjusted-service credits as provided in sections 401 and 601 of the Act of May 19, 1924, as amended (38 U. S. C. 631 and 661),^{43 Stat. 125.} \$2,907,000,000, to remain available until expended.

Readjustment benefits: For the payment of benefits to or on behalf of veterans as authorized by titles II, III, and V, of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended, and title II of the Veterans^{58 Stat. 287.} Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952, as amended, and for supplies,^{38 USC 701, 694-} equipment, and tuition authorized by part VII and payments author-^{66 Stat. 663.} ized by part IX of Veterans Regulation Numbered 1 (a), as amended,^{38 USC 911-984.} \$775,000,000, to remain available until expended.^{38 USC ch. 12A.}

Military and naval insurance: For military and naval insurance, \$5,000,000, to remain available until expended.

National service life insurance: For the payment of benefits and for transfer to the national service life insurance fund, in accordance with the National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940, as amended,^{54 Stat. 1008.} \$23,200,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That cer-^{38 USC 818.}tain premiums shall be credited to this appropriation as provided by the Act.

Servicemen's indemnities: For payment of liabilities under the Servicemen's Indemnity Act of 1951, \$26,750,000, to remain available^{65 Stat. 33.} until expended.^{38 USC 851 note.}

Grants to the Republic of the Philippines: For payment to the Republic of the Philippines of grants in accordance with the Act of July 1, 1948, as amended (50 U. S. C. App. 1991-1996), for expenses^{62 Stat. 1210.} incident to medical care and treatment of veterans, \$2,000,000.

Hospital and domiciliary facilities: For hospital and domiciliary facilities, for planning and for extending any of the facilities under the jurisdiction of the Veterans' Administration or for any of the purposes set forth in sections 1 and 2 of the Act approved March 4, 1931 (38 U. S. C. 438j-k) or in section 101 of the Servicemen's Read-^{46 Stat. 1550.}justment Act of 1944 (38 U. S. C. 693a), to remain available until^{58 Stat. 284.} expended, \$51,635,000, of which \$2,000,000 shall be used for the major alteration, rehabilitation, and modernization for the continued opera-

tion of the hospital at McKinney, Texas, and \$1,500,000 shall be available for technical services for replacement of the general medical and surgical hospital at Nashville, Tennessee: *Provided*, That the construction of the hospital at the Wade Park site is to furnish not less than eight hundred general, medical, and surgical beds.

Major alterations, improvements and repairs: For all necessary expenses of major alterations, improvements, and repairs to regional offices, supply depots, and hospital and domiciliary facilities, \$4,533,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That no part of the foregoing appropriation shall be used to commence any major alteration, improvement, or repair unless funds are available for the completion of such work; and no funds shall be used for such work at any facility if the Veterans Administration is reasonably certain that the installation will be abandoned in the near future.

65 Stat. 36.

Service-disabled veterans insurance fund: To increase the capital of the fund established in accordance with section 620 of the National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940, as amended (38 U. S. C. 821), \$1,000,000.

70 Stat. 350.

70 Stat. 351.

Not to exceed 5 per centum of any appropriation for the current fiscal year for "Compensation and pensions", "Readjustment benefits", "Military and naval insurance", "National service life insurance", and "Servicemen's indemnities", may be transferred, to any other of the mentioned appropriations, but not to exceed 10 per centum of the appropriation so augmented.

60 Stat. 810.

Appropriations available to the Veterans Administration for the current fiscal year for salaries and expenses shall be available for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a).

38 Stat. ch.
12A.

Appropriations available to the Veterans Administration for the current fiscal year for "Inpatient care" and "Outpatient care" shall be available for funeral, burial, and other expenses incidental thereto (except burial awards authorized by Veterans Regulation Numbered 9 (a), as amended), for beneficiaries of the Veterans Administration receiving care under such appropriations.

No part of the appropriations in this Act for the Veterans Administration (except the appropriation for "Hospital and domiciliary facilities") shall be available for the purchase of any site for or toward the construction of any new hospital or home.

No part of the foregoing appropriations shall be available for hospitalization or examination of any persons except beneficiaries entitled under the laws bestowing such benefits to veterans, unless reimbursement of cost is made to the appropriation at such rates as may be fixed by the Administrator of Veterans Affairs.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES—GENERAL PROVISIONS

Travel expenses.

SEC. 102. Where appropriations in this title are expendable for travel expenses of employees and no specific limitation has been placed thereon, the expenditures for such travel expenses may not exceed the amount set forth therefor in the budget estimates submitted for the appropriations: *Provided*, That this section shall not apply to travel performed by uncompensated officials of local boards and appeal boards of the Selective Service System.

Newspaper and
periodical
purchases.

SEC. 103. Where appropriations in this title are expendable for the purchase of newspapers and periodicals and no specific limitation has been placed thereon, the expenditures therefor under each such appropriation may not exceed the amount of \$50: *Provided*, That this limitation shall not apply to the purchase of scientific, technical, trade, or traffic periodicals necessary in connection with the performance of

the authorized functions of the agencies for which funds are herein provided.

SEC. 104. No part of any appropriation contained in this title shall be available to pay the salary of any person filling a position, other than a temporary position, formerly held by an employee who has left to enter the Armed Forces of the United States and has satisfactorily completed his period of active military or naval service and has within ninety days after his release from such service or from hospitalization continuing after discharge for a period of not more than one year made application for restoration to his former position and has been certified by the Civil Service Commission as still qualified to perform the duties of his former position and has not been restored thereto.

Positions formerly held by persons entering Armed Forces.

SEC. 105. Appropriations contained in this title, available for expenses of travel shall be available, when specifically authorized by the head of the activity or establishment concerned, for expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the function or activity for which the appropriation concerned is made.

Attendance at meetings.

70 Stat. 351.
70 Stat. 352.

SEC. 106. No part of any appropriations made available by the provisions of this title shall be used for the purchase or sale of real estate or for the purpose of establishing new offices outside the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That this limitation shall not apply to programs which have been approved by the Congress and appropriations made therefor.

Real estate sales, etc.

SEC. 107. No part of any appropriation contained in this title shall be used to pay the compensation of any employee engaged in personnel work in excess of the number that would be provided by a ratio of one such employee to one hundred and thirty-five, or a part thereof, full-time, part-time, and intermittent employees of the agency concerned: *Provided*, That for purposes of this section employees shall be considered as engaged in personnel work if they spend half time or more in personnel administration consisting of direction and administration of the personnel program; employment, placement, and separation; job evaluation and classification; employee relations and services; training; wage administration; and processing, recording, and reporting.

Personnel work.

SEC. 108. None of the sections under the head "Independent Offices, General Provisions" in this title shall apply to the Housing and Home Finance Agency.

Nonapplicability.

TITLE II—CORPORATIONS

The following corporations and agencies, respectively, are hereby authorized to make such expenditures, within the limits of funds and borrowing authority available to each such corporation or agency and in accord with law, and to make such contracts and commitments without regard to fiscal year limitations as provided by section 104 of the Government Corporation Control Act, as amended, as may be necessary in carrying out the programs set forth in the Budget for the fiscal year 1957 for each such corporation or agency, except as hereinafter provided:

61 Stat. 584.
31 USC 849.

FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK BOARD

Federal Home Loan Bank Board: Not to exceed a total of \$1,036,700 shall be available for administrative expenses of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, and shall be derived from funds available to the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, including those in the Federal Home Loan Bank Board revolving fund and receipts of the Federal Home Loan Bank Administration, the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, or the Home Loan Bank Board for the current fiscal year and prior fiscal

years, and the Board may utilize and may make payment for services and facilities of the Federal home-loan banks, the Federal Reserve banks, the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation, and other agencies of the Government: *Provided*, That all necessary expenses in connection with the conservatorship of institutions insured by the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation and all necessary expenses (including services performed on a contract or fee basis, but not including other personal services) in connection with the handling, including the purchase, sale, and exchange, of securities on behalf of Federal home-loan banks, and the sale, issuance, and retirement of, or payment of interest on, debentures or bonds, under the Federal Home Loan Bank Act, as amended, shall be considered as nonadministrative expenses for the purposes hereof: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$46,950 shall be available for expenses of travel: *Provided further*, That members and alternates of the Federal Savings and Loan Advisory Council shall be entitled to reimbursement from the Board as approved by the Board for transportation expenses incurred in attendance at meetings of or concerned with the work of such Council and may be paid not to exceed \$25 per diem in lieu of subsistence: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding any other provisions of this Act, except for the limitation in amount hereinbefore specified, the administrative expenses and other obligations of the Board shall be incurred, allowed, and paid in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Home Loan Bank Act of July 22, 1932, as amended (12 U. S. C. 1421-1449): *Provided further*, That the nonadministrative expenses for the examination of Federal and State chartered institutions shall not exceed \$4,289,000.

Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation: Not to exceed \$596,000 shall be available for administrative expenses, which shall be on an accrual basis and shall be exclusive of interest paid, depreciation, properly capitalized expenditures, expenses in connection with liquidation of insured institutions, liquidation or handling of assets of or derived from insured institutions, payment of insurance, and action for or toward the avoidance, termination, or minimizing of losses in the case of insured institutions, legal fees and expenses, and payments for administrative expenses of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board determined by said Board to be properly allocable to said Corporation, and said Corporation may utilize and may make payment for services and facilities of the Federal home-loan banks, the Federal Reserve banks, the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, and other agencies of the Government: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$15,400 shall be available for expenses of travel: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding any other provisions of this Act, except for the limitation in amount hereinbefore specified, the administrative expenses and other obligations of said Corporation shall be incurred, allowed and paid in accordance with title IV of the Act of June 27, 1934, as amended (12 U. S. C. 1724-1730).

HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

Office of the Administrator, college housing loans: Not to exceed \$1,100,000 shall be available for all administrative expenses, which shall be on an accrual basis, of carrying out the functions of the Office of the Administrator under the program of housing loans to educational institutions (title IV of the Housing Act of 1950, as amended, 12 U. S. C. 1749-1749d), but this amount shall be exclusive of payment for services and facilities of the Federal Reserve banks or any member thereof, the Federal home-loan banks, and any insured bank within the meaning of the Act creating the Federal Deposit Insurance

47 Stat. 725.
12 USC 1421-
1449.

70 Stat. 352.
70 Stat. 353.

48 Stat. 1255.

64 Stat. 77.

Corporation (Act of August 23, 1935, as amended, 12 U. S. C. 264) which has been designated by the Secretary of the Treasury as a depository of public money of the United States: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$42,000 shall be available for expenses of travel. 64 Stat. 873.
12 USC 1811
note.

Office of the Administrator, public facility loans: Not to exceed \$368,000 of funds in the revolving fund established pursuant to title II of the Housing Amendments of 1955, as amended, shall be available for administrative expenses, but this amount shall be exclusive of payment for services and facilities of the Federal Reserve banks or any member thereof, the Federal home-loan banks, and any insured bank within the meaning of the Act creating the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (Act of August 23, 1935, as amended, 12 U. S. C. 264) which has been designated by the Secretary of the Treasury as a depository of public money of the United States: *Provided*, That (1) the authorization for appropriations contained in section 108 of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Liquidation Act (67 Stat. 232) is hereby canceled, (2) the unobligated balance of the revolving fund authorized by said section is rescinded and shall be covered into the Treasury upon approval of this Act, and (3) the obligation of the Administrator of the Housing and Home Finance Agency to repay the Treasury for advances from said fund, together with interest thereon, is hereby canceled. 69 Stat. 642.
42 USC 1491-1495.
12 USC 1811
note.
40 USC 459.
70 Stat. 353.
70 Stat. 354.

Office of the Administrator, revolving fund (liquidating programs): During the current fiscal year not to exceed \$2,165,000 shall be available for administrative expenses (including not to exceed \$150,000 for travel), but this amount shall be exclusive of costs of services performed on a contract or fee basis in connection with termination of contracts and legal services on a contract or fee basis and of payment for services and facilities of the Federal Reserve banks or any member thereof, any servicer approved by the Federal National Mortgage Association, the Federal home-loan banks, and any insured bank within the meaning of the Act of August 23, 1935, as amended, creating the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (12 U. S. C. 264) which has been designated by the Secretary of the Treasury as a depository of public money of the United States: *Provided*, That all expenses, not otherwise specifically limited in connection with the programs provided for under this head shall not exceed \$7,900,000, but this limitation shall not apply to expenses (other than for personal services) in connection with disposition of federally owned projects. 12 USC 1811
note.

Federal National Mortgage Association: Not to exceed \$3,775,000 shall be available for administrative expenses, which shall be on an accrual basis, and shall be exclusive of interest paid, expenses (including expenses for fiscal agency services performed on a contract or fee basis) in connection with the issuance and servicing of obligations, depreciation, properly capitalized expenditures, fees for servicing mortgages, expenses (including services performed on a force account, contract, or fee basis, but not including other personal services) in connection with the acquisition, protection, operation, maintenance, improvement, or disposition of real or personal property belonging to said Association or in which it has an interest, cost of salaries, wages, travel, and other expenses of persons employed outside of the continental United States, expenses of services performed on a contract or fee basis in connection with the performance of legal services, and all administrative expenses reimbursable from other Government agencies; and said Association may utilize and may make payment for services and facilities of the Federal Reserve banks and other agencies of the Government: *Provided*, That the distribution of administrative expenses to the accounts of the Association shall be made in accordance with generally recognized accounting principles and practices:

Provided further, That not to exceed \$150,000 shall be available for expenses of travel.

Federal Housing Administration: In addition to the amounts available by or pursuant to law (which shall be transferred to this authorization) for the administrative expenses in carrying out duties imposed by or pursuant to law, not to exceed \$6,900,000 of the various funds of the Federal Housing Administration shall be available for expenditure, in accordance with the National Housing Act, as amended (12 U. S. C. 1701): *Provided*, That, except as herein otherwise provided, all expenses and obligations of said Administration shall be incurred, allowed, and paid in accordance with the provisions of said Act: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$445,000 shall be available for expenses of travel: *Provided further*, That funds available for expenditure shall be available for contract actuarial services (not to exceed \$1,500); and purchase of periodicals and newspapers (not to exceed \$750): *Provided further*, That expenditures for nonadministrative expenses classified by section 2 of Public Law 387, approved October 25, 1949, shall not exceed \$36,700,000.

Public Housing Administration: Of the amounts available by or pursuant to law for the administrative expenses of the Public Housing Administration in carrying out duties imposed by or pursuant to law, including funds appropriated by title I of this Act, not to exceed \$12,475,000 shall be available for such expenses, including not to exceed \$950,000 for expenses of travel; purchase of uniforms, or allowances therefor, as authorized by the Act of September 1, 1954, as amended (5 U. S. C. 2131); and expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the work of the Administration: *Provided*, That necessary expenses of providing representatives of the Administration at the sites of non-Federal projects in connection with the construction of such non-Federal projects by public housing agencies with the aid of the Administration, shall be compensated by such agencies by the payment of fixed fees which in the aggregate in relation to the development costs of such projects will cover the costs of rendering such services, and expenditures by the Administration for such purpose shall be considered nonadministrative expenses, and funds received from such payments may be used only for the payment of necessary expenses of providing representatives of the Administration at the sites of non-Federal projects: *Provided further*, That all expenses of the Public Housing Administration not specifically limited in this Act, in carrying out its duties imposed by law, shall not exceed \$2,900,000.

CORPORATIONS—GENERAL PROVISIONS

Personnel work.

SEC. 202. No part of the funds of, or available for expenditure by, any corporation or agency included in this title shall be used to pay the compensation of any employee engaged in personnel work in excess of the number that would be provided by a ratio of one such employee to one hundred and thirty-five, or a part thereof, full-time, part-time, and intermittent employees of the agency concerned: *Provided*, That for purposes of this section employees shall be considered as engaged in personnel work if they spend half-time or more in personnel administration consisting of direction and administration of the personnel program; employment, placement, and separation; job evaluation and classification; employee relations and services; training; committees of expert examiners and boards of civil-service examiners; wage administration; and processing, recording, and reporting.

TITLE III—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 301. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act, or of the funds available for expenditure by any corporation or agency included in this Act, shall be used for publicity or propaganda purposes designed to support or defeat legislation pending before the Congress. Publicity or
propaganda.

SEC. 302. No part of any appropriation hereafter contained in this or any other Act shall be used to pay the compensation of any officers or employees who establish a requirement of maximum age for entrance into positions in the competitive civil service: *Provided*, That no person who has reached his seventieth birthday shall be appointed in the competitive civil service on other than a temporary basis. Personnel.
Maximum age.

SEC. 303. This Act may be cited as the "Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1957". Short title.

Approved June 27, 1956.

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